

PEOPLE'S HISTORY
of
KINGSTON, RONDOUT AND VICINITY
1820 - 1943

WILLIAM C. DEWITT

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PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF KINGSTON,
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PEOPLE'S HISTORY
of Kingston, Rondout and Vicinity

The First Capital of New York State

(1820 TO 1943)

*(1820 is from where Historian Marius Schoonmaker concluded
his History of Kingston which appeared in 1888)*

BY
WILLIAM C. DE WITT
CITY HISTORIAN
OF
KINGSTON, NEW YORK

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

1943

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NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

1271542

DEDICATION

To the Citizens of the United City—the first Capital of New York State—Kingston, Rondout and Vicinity—the descendants of the Pioneers and those who have adopted the same as their home, and joined in increasing its goodness, importance, prosperity and happiness, whether residing here all the time, or nearby, revering and recalling to memory the happy days of their youth—young womanhood or manhood—

*This Volume is Respectfully Dedicated,
With Grateful Thanks to All.*

WILLIAM C. DE WITT,

City Historian,

Kingston, N. Y.

January, 1943.

The People's History, Author, Readers and Subscribers appreciate the honor conferred on Kingston, Rondout and Ulster County, New York, in the following communication—the first paid subscription for the Book:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1943.

Dear Mr. DeWitt:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of October fifteenth, telling him of the History of Kingston, Rondout and Vicinity of Ulster County. He would like very much to have this volume and I am enclosing herewith check for \$3.50.

Very truly yours,

GRACE G. TULLY,

Private Secretary

William C. DeWitt, Esq.,
20 John Street,
Kingston, New York.
Enclosure.

CONTENTS

DEDICATION TO THE CITIZENS

ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT, Franklin D. Roosevelt, for
the first paid subscription for the book

FOREWORD

CHAPTER I. St. James Street to Strand or Kingston Landing	1
CHAPTER II. D. & H. Canal, Rondout Harbor, Ponckhockie —Citizens	6
CHAPTER III. Eddyville and Across the Valley—Uptown Citizens	11
CHAPTER IV. Hurley Avenue, Washington Avenue and North Front Street Outlines	20
CHAPTER V. Clinton Avenue, Senate House and State Museum	29
CHAPTER VI. Clinton Avenue to Academy Green	34
CHAPTER VII. Clinton Avenue—North and South	39
CHAPTER VIII. Clinton Avenue, Maiden Lane and St. James Street	44
CHAPTER IX. Back to Wall Street Shopping Centre	49
CHAPTER X. Merchants, Wall and John Streets	55
CHAPTER XI. Back to Rondout	66
CHAPTER XII. Broadway, Freeman Square and East Strand Changes	72
CHAPTER XIII. Rondout, Dr Kennedy and Others	76
CHAPTER XIV. Rondout, Up Broadway, Etc.	82
CHAPTER XV. McEntee Street, Etc.	86
CHAPTER XVI. Pearl Street and Old Stone Houses	90
CHAPTER XVII. Green Street, Maiden Lane, Etc.	92
CHAPTER XVIII. Fair Street, Etc.	95
CHAPTER XIX. Fair Street to Wall Street and John, Etc.	99
CHAPTER XX. Back to Main and Wall	106
CHAPTER XXI. Development S/S Main	108
CHAPTER XXII. Main, Fair and John	111
CHAPTER XXIII. Down Fair or Dover Street	113
CHAPTER XXIV. Describing Dover (Fair) Street in Part	116
CHAPTER XXV. Fair Street Loses Branch Post Office	120
CHAPTER XXVI. Fair Back to Maiden Lane	123
CHAPTER XXVII. Wall Street and St. James, Etc.	125

CONTENTS

CHAPTER XXVIII. Home of Aged—Back to Green Street . .	128
CHAPTER XXIX. Col. Hasbrouck Dwelling and Others . .	131
CHAPTER XXX. St. James Street, Ancient House and Others	136
CHAPTER XXXI. South Wall, Wilbur and Others	139
CHAPTER XXXII. Anti-Rent War, Threats of War, Civil War	144
CHAPTER XXXIII. Congressman Lindsley Describes Rondout	160
CHAPTER XXXIV. Mayoralty Campaigns (1872-1942) . .	169
CHAPTER XXXV. Politics in Kingston and Rondout (1820-1942)	175
CHAPTER XXXVI. History of Kingston and Rondout Mem- bers of Ulster Bar	181
CHAPTER XXXVII. Baseball in Kingston	191
CHAPTER XXXVIII. Churches and Clergy	208
CHAPTER XXXIX. History of Education in Kingston, Ron- dout and Vicinity	239
CHAPTER XL. Health, Hospitals, Doctors, Etc.	258
CHAPTER XLI. History of Company M, N. G. S. N. Y. (Spanish-American War)	268
CHAPTER XLII. Sketch of Kingston in the First World War	271
CHAPTER XLIII. Police Department	280
CHAPTER XLIV. Fire Department	284
CHAPTER XLV. Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Industries in Kingston, Rondout and Vicinity	289
CHAPTER XLVI. Longest Streets and Avenues	340
CHAPTER XLVII. Up Broadway and Around About West Shore Crossing	341
CHAPTER XLVIII. Kingstonians' Careers Elsewhere . . .	342
CHAPTER XLIX. Brief History of Two Years of Mayor Edelmuth's Administration	359
ADDENDA A and ADDENDA B, by Marius Schoonmaker . .	376
FINALE: Anecdotes; Events; Racing on Hudson; Tolling of First Dutch Bell for Holland; Library; Local Soldier Home on Furlough from Pearl Harbor Base; Gold on Hussey's Hill; Storms and Floods; City Boards and Officials; City Super- visors; Old Families Taken Up; Reminiscences; Visits of President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Visit of Woodrow Wilson; Election of 1916 in Doubt; Points of Interest and Illustrations	392
AUTHOR'S CLOSE	416
INDEX	417

FOREWORD

AS CITY HISTORIAN OF KINGSTON, N.Y., I will first write of the two villages of Kingston and Rondout up to 1872, when the two places became the City of Kingston—(City of Churches)—the building of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, its terminal at the Rondout Creek, the Hudson River traffic increase in consequence, Bluestone discovered, planing and polishing, Rosendale Cement, the Plank and Stone Roads through Kingston and Wilbur to the Rondout and tide-water. All chronologically, threats of War and Wars themselves, with all that our Community accomplished. Then, after the consolidation of the villages, the growth of the City, industrially, socially, its religious life, the increase in population, the advancement in the arts and sciences, education, broadening of its school system. The names of many men and women responsible and thumbnail sketches of these and others in philanthropic circles. In a flowing style, as though writing a story, I will endeavor to point our great ministers of the Gospel and those of their own faith and sects, members of the Bar practising their profession at the Court House here, Surrogate's and City Courts; even lawyers from out of town such as Elihu Root, and others. Will tell of anecdotes and happenings of all kinds here, truthfully and accurately; visitors to our City—from Presidents down—Martin Van Buren, (Gen. Washington was here before the beginnings of this period)—Washington Irving, General Grant, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, several times; Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Bob" Ingersoll, Theodore Roosevelt, great lecturers such as John B. Gough, orators like William J. Bryan, twice, et. al. Prominent office-holders who have devoted ability and service, with or without salary, to Kingston and Rondout, including the Mayors. All deserve a place herein.

Many desire to read of the political campaigns carried on in downtown, central and uptown portions of the City. They shall be satisfied. The greatness of our business men, manufacturers, bankers, merchants, builders of our ships, of yards, plants, such as Hudson River brick products, Cement and Bluestone leaders, steamboat owners and operators, towing numberless barges, canal boats, scows, even to coastline waters, Railroad developers, hotel owners and managers, etc., all leading to our wealth and prosperity. The history

FOREWORD

of our Press will appear, newspapers, magazines printed here, Editors, officers, reporters, employes and their work. Also, the history of great storms, floods, tornadoes and catastrophes.

I am requested by many to set down the big fires which have occurred, the fighting ability of our volunteer firemen of the old days and the Paid Fire Department of the modern era. Also, the history of our Police Department and the achievements of these faithful members and the executives. These will be written of. Many desire the doings of the champion Leader Baseball Club in the early 'eighties. Others desire the records of the Colonials, too. The "Rec.'s," also. Other sporting events will not be neglected.

I acknowledge the kindness and support of the late Hon. G. D. B. Hasbrouck, so recently, regretfully deceased, former City Historian, for facts and information being used in this work. Thanks to Dr. Alexander Flick, State Historian, after his retirement, for his valuable aid to this writer, which is hereby acknowledged.

Senator Charles W. Walton, of the Bar, has kindly provided me with facts as to Bench and Bar herein, especially as to the career of County and Supreme Court Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater and others. I acknowledge my indebtedness for these. Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Hon. John T. Loughran, provided me, at my urgent request, with facts pertaining to members of the Bar, to which he has brought honor second to none. I appreciate Judge Loughran's support. Also, that of Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Schirick, former Supreme Court Justice Segar of Newburgh, popular on the Bench in the 9th Judicial District, during this author's term as County Clerk here; former County Judge Joseph M. Fowler; the late County Judge Frederick G. Traver, the present County Judge J. Edward Conway, and his successor, Judge John M. Cashin, just appointed; and Hon. Harry H. Flemming, Surrogate of Ulster County, all these for advice and support rendered in preparing this History. To Christopher J. Flanagan, Joseph H. Forman and Roscoe Elsworth, also, and especially the valued, continued interest Judge Roscoe Irwin, Mayor of Kingston, has taken in this effort. For the collaboration and co-operation of Lawyer H. LeRoy Gill, present Clerk of the Surrogate's Court, in assisting the writer in preparing so complete a list of members of the Bar, I acknowledge deep appreciation. Many thanks to Ira V. D. Warren and F. G. Edinger of the Kingston Daily Leader, to Mr. A. C. Patmore, Bartram H. Houghtaling, Harold L. VanDeusen, Harry D. B. Frey, Fred Hoffman and others of the Kingston Daily Freeman, for all their efforts. Mr. Ralph

FOREWORD

K. Forsyth and many others, including Patrick T. Murphy, noted leader.

I desire to mention the value of the records from the History of Kingston by Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, and the manuscripts of this distinguished author kindly delivered to me by Judge Hasbrouck for inclusion in this work, which appears in Addenda A.

Finally, to the works and speeches, articles and historical tales of Congressman Lindsley, Agent of Cement interests and Mayor, Congressman David M. De Witt, Author, (father of the writer hereof); Congressman Lounsbery, Mayor and Author; Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, Author, etc.; Judge Andrew J. Cook; Howard Chipp, orator and wit; Andrew J. Snyder and Century Cement Company, Fred H. Doremus, Cement official and City office holder; R. Lionel De Lisser, artist and writer; Benjamin J. Brink, author; H. R. Brigham; Charles H. De La Vergne; Harry Carr and Arthur Carr, Harry Sleight, Walter C. Miller, Archie Dean, William DuBois, citizens with longest and keenest memories. Also to Mayor Eugene B. Carey for his contribution, Chief J. Allan Wood for both of his; Chief of the Fire Department, Joseph L. Murphy for his. Then the co-operation of all the ex-Mayors living—Mayor Walter P. Crane, Mayor C. J. Heiselman, Mayor Edgar J. Dempsey, Mayor Irwin, Mayor Harry B. Walker—and present distinguished Mayor, William F. Edelmuth. And the extracts used from the Leader, Ulster Co. News, and the Daily Freeman; also the Mayor's Secretary's aid, Robert R. L. Rhinehart, and members of the Council, all City Official's and former City Officials' such as Engineer John F. Hallinan, and all City employe's and every Citizen's support, all the Board of Education, Supt. Laidlaw, Principal Dumm and Major Frank L. Meagher of the M. J. Michael School and all teachers and members of the force who have assisted, including all other principals. Also, particularly Vice President Criddle of Electrol, Inc., other War Contractors—Messrs. Hiltebrant's, John D. Schoonmaker's, Harold Brigham's, the Bankers' and to all others, also L. E. Van Etten.

The Author makes his acknowledgments as authorities used, in part, in this History.

WILLIAM C. DE WITT,
City Historian.

CHAPTER I

ST. JAMES STREET TO STRAND OR KINGSTON LANDING

READER, we now start on our journey through 122 years in our native or adopted City, the first Capital of New York State. Let us pick up the threads where the distinguished historian, Marius Schoonmaker, left off in 1888, bringing down events in and about Kingston and Rondout villages from their founding, (just after the discovery of the Hudson River in 1609), to 1820. He ably describes the conditions in these villages at that time. Many have no copy of his history, which is long out of print, so I will quote the exact language of his geographical lay-out of the roads and streets, names, habits and customs of some of the residents in 1820:

“Taking the Strand Road, what is now called Union Avenue, at St. James Street, and passing over it, to what is now called Rondout, then called by some the Strand, by some Kingston Landing,—the first building, after leaving St. James Street, was a two-story, unfinished, double-frame house, with cellar under the whole. The roof was on and building sided-up and window frames in; some of the floor timbers were in but in other respects it was entirely unfinished. It had the appearance of having stood so for a number of years, and was called ‘Ketchum’s Folly.’” (Comment: This is now (1942) the late Benjamin Vandermark house, modernized and improved, No. 743 Broadway. Note, in 1820, Historian Schoonmaker’s reference to “cellar under the whole”—this would indicate some buildings might not have had cellars then, or under part of a house, only.)

“Next was a small one-story building, still standing, occupied by a man by the name of Thompson, a shoe-maker, as a dwelling and shop.” (Comment: This was rebuilt of brick and is now (1942), next to the large Coca-Cola Building below Mr. Harry R. Brigham’s Victorian era residence and beautiful grounds. Referring to the above shoe-shop and dwelling, this was probably the building into which, in Civil War times, a man threw a bomb, fatally injuring its occupant.)

“Next, a short distance farther down, was a similar building, standing (1888) occupied by William Van Buren.” (Comment: This was, doubtless, next door below James A. Phelan’s Buildings, on the present

site of the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Phelan sold his large holdings to the Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company, which built their present fine office building and show room, a great improvement to this Central Broadway section by both these structures, two of the finest in the City. The small VanBuren shop described was in our lifetime used by Mr. Fitzgerald as a blacksmith and repair shop. There are a number of instances here where similar occupancies continue so for more than a century.)

"After that, there was no building on the right hand side until you came to the Margaret Smedes' house, which was just beyond the O'Reilly House, (High School Site) opposite the City Hall grounds." (Comment: The Smedes must have lived at or near the corner of Andrew Street, where the Knights of Columbus erected their fine building.)

"On the left hand side of Strand Road there was but one house in 1820, between St. James Street down to opposite Margaret Smedes'. That must have been the only one story building which stood near where the West Shore R. R. crosses Union Avenue. It was formerly owned and occupied by some of the Schepmoes family." (Comment: Probably corner of Cornell Street, owned by Mr. Disch. It was rebuilt and late in 1937 blew up from a gas leak. On this and the McGill site next door was built the excellent and attractive Ketterer Bakery, spick and span, all in white front and side part-way.)

"After leaving Margaret Smedes', there were, in 1820, only three small buildings on the right hand and none on the left before reaching the forks of the Road." (Comment: Corner of Delaware Ave. and Broadway, at this time, 1942.)

"At the forks of the Road, in 1820, was the house which still stands there, 1888. It then had an addition running toward the Strand Road. It was occupied by a man named Kendall and he had up a Tavern sign." (Comment: Dr. David Kennedy, inventor of the "Favorite Remedy," Mayor of Kingston, distinguished and impressive in appearance, became the owner of this, as a dwelling. Later, he acquired the Newkirk property, on a large and beautiful site a few doors down, where he resided a number of years. Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy were blessed with a fine family—Gilbert and Charles, both lawyers. Gilbert represented the United States at the London Consul office for this Country, during and after World War I, demanding great tact, diplomacy and technical ability, while Charles gained a place on the Bench in Colorado. The daughters are very bright, and socially prominent, and made good also in every field to which they were called. The large

Newkirk-Kennedy residence, above referred to, was later purchased by Mr. Jay E. Klock, proprietor of *The Freeman*, daily newspaper, which he built up to have the largest circulation possible in a City of this size. The original Kennedy home above described in the fork of the Road is the site of the Newcombe Gas and Oil Station now. (1942.) Mr. Newcombe was one of Catskill's and this City's self-made men and so was Mr. Wm. F. Rafferty, owner of the next house on Broadway, which the latter purchased from Robert Main, another fine man. Then Aaron Katz's brick house was built next to the Depuy vacant lot. It is not often one can point to such distinguished families as the above, and the Terry and Staples families across the way. It is a coincidence that on each side, in the same vicinity, I can point also to assistant Postmaster James A. Delaney; Edward T. McGill, deceased; very properous and always busy Coal and Commission Dealer; John Hallinan, expert civil engineer, his son, Arthur V. Hallinan, engineer and present W.P.A. Manager for this part of New York State; Joseph Herbert, deceased, for years successfully managing the former large Herbert Brush Company, and Dr. Mambert, prominent physician and Savings and Loan organizer and director; all filled the neighborhood referred to, with many others. In passing, the writer observes the way the sons of Aaron Katz, above-mentioned, have carried out the business principles and examples set by their father. They now own Kingston Scrap Iron & Metal Co., Inc., below their father's late home, easterly.)

We proceed again, in the words of Historian Schoonmaker, from the Kendall corner at the forks in the Road on either side:—

“Then passing on from Kendall's toward The Strand, on the right hand side at the top of the last hill was a small frame house, occupied by Peter Van Gaasbeek, Jr.” (Comment: This must have been near St. Mary's Parochial School, opposite St. Mary's Church built later on.)

“After passing that house there was no other until the foot of the hill was reached. There, adjoining the Road on the right, was the dwelling of Wm. Swart; on the left was a large two-story frame house called the Jewel house; at the foot of the Road on the dock was a heavy stone house of Wm. Swart. A short distance below, on the dock, stood a dwelling house, occupied by a man named Wood, gable to the street. (Comment: This must have later been the site of the large, handsome Cornell Building, finest and largest in Rondout, built long after the Civil War to house the great Thomas Cornell office activities and S. D. Coykendall interests, even larger. There were hundreds of officials and employees, running into many thousands still later

on. No one in our history achieved the greatness of S. D. Coykendall as a financier genius. The battles in Rondout in banking, manufacturing, street railways and steamboats, tugs and river traffic when Rondout had grown in amount of pay-rolls and wealth ahead of uptown Kingston, even involved Kingston. There were political battles, too.) There was another business man nearby the Landing here in 1830, and when he grew older, he and his descendants, clashed with the newer Cornell-Coykendall interests, and the fur flew. Historian Schoonmaker says, "Next to Wood's house came two store-houses of Abraham Hasbrouck." (Comment: This is the able business man referred to.)

Continuing: "The dock projected a few feet beyond the lower store-house and next to that was the landing on the flat of the scow ferry from Esopus across the Creek. The house of Abraham Hasbrouck, the proprietor of the Freight line and the owner of the lands on the east of the Road to Kingston, stood up from the dock about opposite to his storehouses, and on a line with the Jewel house. Farther in the rear, and on a back road, stood his farm-house and his flouring mill." (Comment: This farm included the lands which are now (1942) Mill St., Ann and Chambers Sts. to Union St.)

"That is all there was then (1820) of The Strand or Kingston Landing. There was not any road along the shore down the stream, but the road passed to the east over a narrow dugway about midway up the mountain to Ponckhockie. There existed a small dilapidated dock, with a red, unoccupied storehouse fast going to ruin. On the hill was the homestead of Wm. Tremper, (usually styled "The Citizen.") That was a two-story, double stone house, which is still standing, (1888), having of late years, been thoroughly repaired and enlarged by Mr. George North." (Comment: This is the high road today (1942) off Hasbrouck Ave., going past the entrances to mines of the Newark Lime and Cement Co. of Rondout, long abandoned, then the old Church, thence joining Delaware Ave., into Ponckhockie.) "At the place where the Rondout road through Ponckhockie struck the Kingston road to Columbus Point, and on the north side of the road, stood a one-story, old stone-house, the old homestead of Moses Yeomans, then, in 1820, owned and occupied by Wilhelmus Hasbrouck. Thence, proceeding eastward toward Columbus Point, and descending the steep clay hill, there could be seen a small, red cottage behind a row of tall poplars. There "old Tonntje" and his wife reigned supreme. There it was that they manufactured the molasses candy with which they gladdened the hearts of the children, once or twice a week, at the price of a penny a stick. The candy was always noted for its invit-

ingly delicate, yellow hue. That was obtained by skillfully stretching it across the thumb-latch of their door, and occasionally during the process, anointing the palms of their hands, in the usual way, to hold fast. After reaching the bottom of the hill and thence traversing the pole road laid across the swamp, to reach the rocky bluff, there were only to be found some 7 or 8 stone houses, at least one-half of them unoccupied and falling in ruins, besides two dilapidated frame store-houses, unoccupied, on the dock. That is all there was at the time of Columbus Point, and the imaginary air castles which beamed out in the fancy of Moses Cantine and his purchasing friends, when examining the map, made of that rocky bluff and level marsh by Christopher Tappen in 1796 for Mr. Cantine, dividing it up into avenues, streets, squares, and corner lots, and the beach into water lots reaching to the channel of the River. Although founded on rocks, the airy castles had crumbled and dwindled, as if their foundations had been nothing but sand. The dock formed a passable landing place for the steamers, passing up and down the River, by small boats sent ashore and drawn in by tow lines. It also furnished a landing place for the ferry-boat running to and fro from Rhinebeck. Until about that time the ferry-boat in use was a periagua. In November, 1819, the "Ulster Plebian" contained the following editorial relating to the ferry: 'A horse team boat, between Poughkeepsie and the opposite shore in New Paltz, is now daily in successful operation; similar institutions, have been established between Newburgh and Fishkill, and Hudson and Athens. It only remains for us to lament, that a like boat was not also instituted between Rhinebeck and Cantine's Dock.' " (Comment: The foregoing indicates the ambition of Moses Cantine and friends to make a development of the attractive location and surrounding territory at Ponckhockie. While those dreams were not to come true immediately, nevertheless, the lovely John H. Cordts', home, the Tompkins', Preston's, Crane's, and many other residences, lend beauty to the land and seascape. Ponckhockie really did come into its own, and has remained attractive ever since.

We will return to the business and industrial growth here later as these pages are turned.)

CHAPTER II

D. & H. CANAL, RONDOUT HARBOR, PONCKHOCKIE. CITIZENS

COMING events are now casting their shadows before. Great things are about to happen affecting life in and about Rondout village,—her water-front facilities, Delaware and Hudson Canal, her importance as a port and transportation centre for shipping of hides, coal, Rosendale cement, lime and bluestone products; boat-building, the tremendous brick manufacturing and other industries, etc. The Canal, completed in 1828, was the impetus, bringing vast quantities of Pennsylvania coal from the mines to the Rondout docks and Island Dock in the creek, where the Canal came to its eastern outlet. The Abraham Hasbrouck interests took control of the freight and shipping to New York City and elsewhere, at first, but were overhauled by the great Thomas Cornell lines, the S. D. Coykendall, Romer and Tremper, the "Mary Powell," (the fastest passenger steamboat, it was said, on the River,) captained by Elting Anderson, a notable figure, and other freight and passenger interests gradually building up to enormous pay-rolls, which left upper village of Kingston in the shade. The steamboats of the Cornell-Coykendall lines such as the "Thomas Cornell," the ice-breakers, of which there were few but necessary, "The Norwich" surviving almost up to now (1942), the Coykendall 20 or 30 tugs, gradually gave them the ascendancy in the transportation line by large tows. Nevertheless, in the passenger and freight lines the Romer and Tremper line took over a leadership with the "James W. Baldwin," "M. Martin," "City of Kingston," modern steamboats, and others. Meanwhile, another family had grown up in Rondout, with James F. Dwyer, the eldest living son, at the head. Born on Union Ave., in Rondout, now Broadway, of the marriage of his parents, Denis and Johanna O'Brien Dwyer, who had emigrated from Ireland in the year 1850, this self-made man was to become a leader in the transportation, brick, boat-building, towing, shipping, lighterage, ship chandlery, mercantile and Banking lines of commerce and marine affairs. Here and beyond our limits, along water-ways far beyond New York harbor, the Barge Canal, and Canals and the St. Lawrence in Canada, he overcame obstacles of no low degree and gained the heights

in business, giving a goodly share always to his Church and never forgetting Charity elsewhere or at home, with the co-operation ever of brothers, especially Robert J. Dwyer, deceased, and now with that of his four able and popular sons, Thomas S., William J., James A. and John H. Dwyer, brought up carefully by the mother and father many years; (Mr. Dwyer and Mrs. Dwyer, nee Annie Hughes, of Rondout, having been blessed with a large family of nine), and doubly blessed with 19 grandchildren. The remaining children now living are Mrs. Joan Goldrick, Mrs. Helen D. Kelleher. Another daughter, Mrs. Marjorie D. Saddlemire died in 1939. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer continued happily for 45 years, until Mrs. Dwyer's death in 1932.

So here we have in our midst the modest, kindly leader of a family whose father, (after James F. Dwyer had begun work in Rondout and along the D. & H. Canal for the four seasons—1872 to 1875—away down to Honesdale, Pa. and back to Tidewater, at Rondout, showing his efficiency and steadiness even then), furnished the young man with the first canal boat James F. ever owned. Mr. Dwyer immediately embarked in the transportation business on the Northern or Champlain Canal, as it is sometimes called, with a hired captain. His brother, Robert J. Dwyer, joined him the next year, beginning a business association uninterrupted and ever successful, until the death of Robert J. in 1925,—a matter of half a century, under the name of Dwyer Brothers. The other brother, Thomas F., joined the firm and remained a number of years. The Dwyer Brothers conducted a most successful business from 1877 to 1887, in transporting coal, lumber, iron ore and other products on all the canals, rivers and lakes of this and other States as well as the canals of Canada. This took them and their boats to New Jersey, Philadelphia, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, and to points along the Hudson. In 1887 Dwyer Brothers opened the ship chandlery at the corner of Strand and Canal Streets, removing to West Strand, the present (1942) location, when the demands of their increasing business required it.

In all these years Rondout was one of the busiest spots in maritime affairs in the State. In the great boom following the development of the Cement manufacturing, shipping of thousands of barrels daily, and great slabs, sills and curbs of Bluestone, and storing and shipping of coal, there were a thousand boats plying the waters of the D. & H. Canal, with eight or ten boat-yards along the Rondout Creek building boats and barges.

The Dwyers interested themselves in the cutting and storing of

natural ice along the Hudson, owning their own ice-houses with large capacities for storage until Spring and Summer when deliveries were made to wholesale interests in New York such as the Knickerbocker Ice Company and others by Dwyer Brothers own barges in tows. Boat building became a principal interest for the Dwyers, Wm. F. Rafferty joining under the name with others of W. F. Rafferty & Co., at the foot of Ravine St. Richard F. Lenahan was Vice President, Mr. Rafferty, President, James F. Dwyer, Treasurer, and Robert J. Dwyer, secretary. This yard is still operated where boats are built and repaired for the various Dwyer interests. Also for other sources.

In company with his two brothers Robert J. and Thomas F., Mr. Dwyer, in 1899, organized the Dwyer Lighterage Company. The brothers retired in later years and Mr. Dwyer and his own sons and family have complete control. The management is in the hands of the sons by this time with the father, James F., having his all-seeing eye upon the intricacies of the business. The Lighterage Company now owns 60 boats in operation.

Besides this Lighterage Company there are several minor Companies under the control of Mr. Dwyer and his family which operate oil tank barges and other vessels, traversing the Erie Canal, Delaware River, Hudson River and engaging in coastwise business to New England and Philadelphia. In all these companies Mr. Dwyer is an officer and adviser, although the active management is in the hands of his sons. Among these companies are the Rockland Oil Transport Corporation, Harbor Towboat Company, Inc., Mohawk Towing Company, Inc. and Ulster Oil Transport Company, Inc.

Due to Mr. Dwyer's extensive business holdings he became interested in financial matters and held stock in the Rondout National Bank on Ferry St., Rondout. In 1914 he was elected a director of this Bank and served until 1924 when he was selected as president. He still holds that position and under his wise guidance and leadership, the bank has continued to serve its depositors in a conservative and efficient manner. Shortly after his taking the office of president, the bank was entirely remodeled and new fixtures installed, a new entrance opened on the Strand and the bank brought entirely up to date in appearance and operation. It is now considered one of the leaders for soundness and prudent management among the financial institutions of the State. Henry D. Fagher is and has been Cashier for many years.

Mr. Dwyer has been vitally concerned as to the progress and growth of his native City, County, State and Nation. He has been repeatedly

asked to take the reins of the Democratic Party with which he has been affiliated but always refused; also as a candidate for public office, but by appointment has filled a number of important positions on the Boards of the City, as follows: 15 years as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, four years of which as president. Mr. Dwyer's business and practical experience and foresight was a great asset to the Board and many improvements were made of lasting benefit to the public. There were, among others, the replacing of miles of pipe lines, the building of the equalizing reservoir and bringing up the pressure to the higher points of the City, and the raising, improving and enlarging of Cooper's Lake, now the City's main source of supply of its pure and wholesome water, second to none anywhere. He has also consented to serve on many business Boards and Chamber of Commerce, and committees of organizations for the promotion of business and industrial life in Kingston. Before the consolidation of the City and its schools, Mr. Dwyer served as School Trustee for District No. 3, which school he attended in early life.

Mr. Dwyer has also been interested in advancing conditions pertaining to Water-ways along the Hudson and other State waters. He has served as a member of the committee of the Inland Waterways Association working for a deeper Hudson and the establishment of the Port of Albany. He also became a member of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, and has devoted time and energy in this work.

Mr. Dwyer was baptized in St. Mary's Church in Rondout and has been a consistent communicant there all his life. He has always been a generous supporter of his Church and Parish and taken great interest in all its works and the care of St. Mary's cemetery, beautified and improved.

Mr. Dwyer is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, and served on the building committee of the council when the Knights of Columbus Building was erected at Broadway and Andrew St. in 1913.

James F. Dwyer is a man of a rather retiring disposition. During a business career of 64 years he has enjoyed an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity as well as a square dealing and kindness and generosity toward all. Has contributed to all just causes. Was a large purchaser in all the Liberty and Victory Bond issues and War Savings Stamp issues in the World War I.

Remarkable to say—this distinguished citizen in all his long years has never been called to a court room to answer to any legal action against him or never has he appeared in court against anyone with whom he has had any business dealings.

Mr. Dwyer has traveled extensively in his own Country, Canada and abroad and spends part of his winters in Florida. But Kingston is his home and here his heart is, surrounded with his children and granchildren at "Cloverly" on West Chestnut Hill, which he has made one of the finest and most beautifully situated residences in the City. It overlooks the scenes of his trials and triumphs in good, old "Rond-out."

CHAPTER III

EDDYVILLE AND ACROSS THE VALLEY UPTOWN CITIZENS

LEAVING beautiful Ponckhockie, temporarily, we will proceed to the head-waters of the Rondout Creek and note the words of Historian Schoonmaker, as follows: "At Eddyville, the head of navigation upon the Rondout Creek, a portion of the water-power was utilized in driving the machinery of a cotton factory, then standing just below the falls, now in ruins. In addition, there were in the vicinity, three or four convenient buildings for the accomodation of the proprietor and his operators. A few hundred feet below the falls, and at the head of navigation, was a dock on which was located a large storehouse. There was no road at that time down the stream on the shore of the Creek, and the only road to Kingston was directly across the mountain, striking the Greenkill road at the southerly end of the Black Farm, about two or three miles from the then village." (Comment: This is the same road that comes out at Rosendale Road at great-great-Grandfather's place known as "Greenkill": (Col. Charles De Witt's), still known as "DeWitt's Mills." The Black farm did join to the northeast, now (1942) the new State Road lately changed to pass behind the farm buildings, instead of in front.) (Pressing on to the old village of Kingston, (about 150 years older actually than Rondout just described, except the redoubt [little fort] and several stone houses at Ponckhockie fallen to ruins, which were built about the same time "Esopus or Kingston" was laid out,) we arrive at Washington Ave., formerly Bridge Street or Road and come out at the old Hurley Road. This is the old or uptown section of Kingston and we will again take up Marius Schoonmaker's particular description of the streets and buildings there in and about 1820 and work back to where we started at Strand Road and St. James St.):

"On entering the village of Kingston from the interior, through what is now (1888) Hurley Avenue, a small, frame building stood on the south side of the road, in 1820, where an hotel now stands. It was at that time occupied by Cornelius Winne." (Comment: The old Bull's Head Tavern is the hotel. In 1940 the Great Bull Market, formerly Mr. and Mrs. Harry Merritt's, covers the "Merrihew" corner

and part of the Bull's Head Tavern building remodeled.) Before going farther, let's go back a moment to the entrance to the village at Hurley Road. I forgot to point out the Tjerck Claessen De Witt Homestead, now the Suydam Farm, occupied by Mrs. Gertrude Suydam Smith and the Harry Beatty Family (1942). Tjerck Claessen De Witt was the first of the writer's family to settle permanently in America, about 1650. The homestead was erected by him a little later and was so well built it remains practically as it was nearly 300 years ago, except for additions, modern plumbing and heating.) "Continuing again, there were only two houses on Hurley Avenue, north side, the old Smith Family homestead and buildings, bought with a pond and improved greatly by Mr. Aaron Cohen, deceased, one of our leading citizens who, with his brother Ralph Cohen, carried on the business of S. Cohen's Sons and large real estate holdings, which we come to as we approach North Front, Wall and Main Streets and vicinity. The Smith Farm referred to is there yet in its delightful location.) Now Hurley Ave. is thickly settled.

Here Historian Schoonmaker proceeds with his description of 1820:

"After turning the Hurley Road corner to the right and thus passing into the Bridge Road, there was a short distance from the corner, and where the Russell two story, frame dwelling now stands, a building occupied by Reuben Nichols, as a dwelling and saddle and harness-maker shop." (Comment: These must have been later the Hull building and the Herdman dwelling.)

"A short distance farther to the north on the same side of the road (west) and fronting North Front St. at its terminus stood a frame storehouse which had been built a few years previous and occupied by A. and A. Story." (Comment: This was the site of the Bethany Chapel, given by the Forsyth and Reynolds' families.)

"On the south side of that store was an inlet or opening then communicating with a lane therefrom southerly to Lucas Turnpike. That inlet was originally the commencement of the old King's Highway to Hurley, Marbletown, etc. from that point taking a circuitous course; it struck into the site of the present highway, a short distance west of the old Winne House. The change in the road was made in 1813, so as to run direct into the Bridge Road as it now does." (Comment: This was Joy's Lane and the Forsyth Family owned the old Christian Winne house. The Bridge Road's name was changed to Washington Avenue.) "Opposite the Story storehouse and a few feet southerly from the street, on a rise of ground, stands one of the old stone houses. It was the old homestead of Nicholas Bogardus. At the date of our

review it was owned and occupied by Peter E. Hasbrouck as a dwelling and bakery." (Comment: Mr. Schoonmaker, from his mother's recollections and other sources, does not mention so far any other houses on the east side of Bridge Road. The above Bogardus building became the old Spencer Bakery. The Dr. Montanye office and dwelling stood a little north of the Bogardus building. Next to Spencer's or Bogardus'—was Teller Bros.' Tannery, where the Tannery Brook ran, under a narrow bridge across North Front Street. This corner is now the site of the Newcomb Oil Station.) "Before the Tannery," says Historian Schoonmaker, "was the apple mill and distillery of Grace DuBois. Going east across the hollow the street was then quite narrow—not much more than room for two teams to pass one another—the bridge over the mill brook was crossed, and the site of the old Colonial mill on the left and of the mill pond on the right was passed." (Comment: The Tannery brook was large 60 years ago, came all the way from Golden Hill and other high spots. We used to try to catch brown trout when the stream rose. Maybe they were only small pike or inferior fish. Older folks, now, 1942, may recall a freshet in the Spring of the 1880's, when that part of the Tannery brook passing across the Donovan property rushed so fast down upon the Williams saw-mill property as to put the mill temporarily out of business and flood the lands paralleling Washington Ave. and Green St., all the way over the Chipp property now facing Warren St., and piling the waters high over the banks as it ran under or over Pearl St., back of Charles DuBois' yard there, then but a few feet above the normal banks of the stream; thence on through the yards of the Wynkoop old stone house where Gen. Washington actually slept about the year 1784; thence the flood over-ran Main St. and continued in the back yards of other stone houses, and frame ones, too, filling all spaces, and carrying away all movable articles into the pond area on Lucas Ave., where Mr. Cory years later tried building a large skating and pleasure pond; then so on, joining the main Tannery stream and flooding North Front St. to the low lands bordering the Esopus Creek from the Catskills. This helped to make the freshet there an oldtime flood of muddy waters driving our people along the Plank Road from their homes; also some living in town, (Higginsville), on the banks of the Esopus, were overwhelmed. I used to see the waters rise over the paved streets as far as Washington and Hurley Aves. The building of the Ashokan Reservoir for the City of New York stopped the heavy flow of the Esopus, taking so much of the Catskill Mountain water, it did away with all these over-flows

over the lowlands. The taking of the towns for Reservoir purposes, aqueduct, dam and dykes, so near Kingston, had a marked effect on us, bringing many owners to Kingston with their wealth to invest in property here.)

"After passing the site of the old Colonial mill eastward on North Front St., the next building reached was the frame building occupied by Gilbert Cooper as a dwelling and tobacco factory, on the south side of the street, where the large brick hotel now stands. The old brewery, or a section of it—of colonial and Revolutionary fame, formed a part of the tobacco factory." (Comment: This being on the south side of the Street could not have referred to E. Mullen's Tobacco factory across the way on the north side. Egbert Mullen built up a successful tobacco business years after the period Marius Schoonmaker is describing. Mullen's became famous practically the world over. The building remains there now (1942), the business having been run by a grandson (Charles Mullen) for many years, is now in the control of business men, including the Mayor of the City, Wm. F. Edelmuth, who was a leading salesman for G. W. VanSlyke and Horton, makers of the Peter Schuyler cigars and the Peter Schuyler "Briefs." This is one of our leading industries here, Mr. Thos. A. Horton, the resident member of the Company at the Albany, N. Y. factory, also, is in charge here. Mr. Horton resides at 47 Albany Ave. in his handsome residence on a large site opposite Academy Green. His sister, Mrs. Agnes Quackenbush, formerly of Troy, N. Y., has her home with her brother. Both are very active in all that is best for Kingston and generous to their Church and all charitable and patriotic organizations, besides to worthy individuals. Mr. Horton has been honored by our Government in World War I and acquitted himself in his duties to the highest degree.) (Comment: The reference to "where the large brick hotel now stands" is the William Kerr homestead built of Philadelphia brick and is there yet, the exterior in good condition. Mr. Kerr was the owner of vast bluestone quarries and had a general store, which became later the Gibson Soap factory, for years an important industry here. The brick row adjoining on the south was purchased by Major James H. Everett and Joseph C. Treadwell, engaged in the wholesale flour and feed and grocery lines, forming one of the largest firms of the kind in this portion of New York State, as their uptown branch to receive products from the farmers of the nearby portions of Ulster County and for sale to them of enormous quantities of seed, poultry feed and cattle supplies, farming machinery, etc. These buildings are now used for the same purposes by Everett & Treadwell,

Inc., (1942) operated by Cornelius S. Treadwell, son of Joseph C. Treadwell, one of the founders. Mr. C. S. Treadwell married Miss Margaret Loughran, daughter of one of our most capable and successful physcians and bankers, and a member of the U. S. Selective Draft Board in World War I, Dr. Elbert H. Loughran. Lawyer Roger H. Loughran, member of the Bar, and Justice of the Peace at Hurley village, just outside of Kingston, is a son of Dr. Elbert H.; another son also a physician, Dr. Elbert D.B. died in 1926. He was a specialist and very capable, too. Cornelius S. Treadwell's sisters reside at the beautiful Treadwell homestead, built by the father, at 185 Fair Street—Miss Margaret De Witt Treadwell and Miss Mary Treadwell. All these are active in Church work and the upbuilding of Kingston and many charitable and social organizations. Major Everett, prominent in the Civil War, originally from Greene County, settled in Kingston, residing around the corner from Mr. Treadwell's, at Maiden Lane and Wall. He married Miss Benson, of one of our old families.) This property was recently purchased by Mr. George Van Duesen Hutton, son of Mr. George Hutton, and Augusta Van Deusen Hutton. Mr. Hutton has altered the building into an apartment house, which with the grounds, makes one of our finest houses of that sort.

To proceed—"On the south-west corner of North Front and Green Streets, stood one of the old stone-houses, a two story double-house, in Revolutionary times the homestead of Johannis Slegt, occupied by Wm. Brink as store and dwelling." (Comment: This must have been the old Hester Family homestead later, now the corner owned by P. Jay O'Neil, well and favorably known for many years, next to his fine, modern brick restaurant and apartments. The corner has a handsome cobblestone wall about it.) "Directly opposite this house, "Frog Alley," now named "Converse Street," entered North Front Street. That was then (1820) the road to the "Riff," or fording place. Prior to the building of the Bridge across Esopus Creek in 1790, it was the only direct avenue to the district of country on the north side of Esopus Creek. On the west corner of "Frog Alley" and North Front Street stood a small, frame shop, occupied by Peter E. Osterhoudt, watchmaker." (Comment: Now the heating store of Augustus Roe, tinsmithing, who succeeded Frederick Gallagher, farther up the Street. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher resided on Main Street and left a family of two—the boy, John D. Gallagher went to the great City of New York, became a broker and reflected credit on his "home-town," and has returned and now resides with his sister, Miss Mary Gallagher. Mr. Augustus Roe, at the location specified, has a ready smile for every-

one passing his establishment or stopping in on business or for a friendly chat. Mr. and Mrs. Roe have a host of friends, also, in our hospitable City.) "A short distance up "Frog Alley" (Converse St.), on the east side, stands one of the old stone-houses." (Comment: Years later, William (Billy) Dunnemann lived there, raised and sold his vegetables on his route from door to door, and established a successful business. At first, as he could barely speak English, he adopted a little plan. The largest growers had several long, old fashioned wagons (the older generation will recall this kind of conveyances, long before the days of automobiles) to pass by house after house, with horns advertising their wares. People then preferred to look over the vegetables, etc. rather than go down to the stores, especially when some distance away. "Billy," now Mr. Dunnemann, hit upon the strategy of following along behind his rival, blowing his whistle or horn, too, and calling out "Me got some too," thus securing a share of the business. Mr. Dunnemann remained in Frog Alley many years and then, having laid aside money, purchased a tract of land on what was known as Lucas Turnpike, built his own dwelling and suitable buildings, carried on his growing and selling of vegetables and had enough land to sell for building sites in a very successful way. This Frog Alley Revolutionary house has come down ten generations of different families that owned the same since 1674, and the lady there now (Mrs. Celia Clark) is the widow of Clarence, who for so many years presided at the door, in uniform, of the National Ulster County Bank & Trust Company, at Wall and John Sts., this City. Mrs. Clark takes pride in her occupancy of the historical home, and has the names of owners and occupants all the years on a list in her possession. Mr. Roe, whose tinsmithing place we just passed in the building, corner of North Front St. and Converse St., is continuing the same stove and tinsmithing business established in 1826 on the same street but not on the same piece of land. Mr. Gallagher and his forebears established it and now Mr. Roe takes pride and satisfaction that he is able to continue it on the same Street a matter of 116 uninterrupted years.

Now we recross to the south side of North Front St. and Green where stands "one of the old stone houses, the homestead of Anthony Hoffman." (Comment: Now owned by the Salvation Army, which useful and helpful organization carries on its Christian and worthy work from there. From the eaves of this pre-Revolutionary house, (where the occupants fought off Indians with muskets pointed through openings) these holes remained up to a few decades ago when they

were plugged up with cement. The Hoffman House was the bastion of the Palisade for years before this protection against savages was removed, having served its usefulness. This building remained in the Hoffman family here until the purchase by Salvation Army some years ago. Ralph Davis Clearwater, brother of Judge Alphonso Clearwater, married Miss Mary Hoffman, the last occupant of the homestead in her family.)

"Opposite the Hoffman House is a large, two story double-stone house. It was the homestead of Joseph Gasherie, who was the first Surrogate of Ulster County and held the office for a number of years. At the date of our review the building was owned and occupied by Edward O'Neil." (Comment: Torn down and a large vacant lot left. Lately occupied as a parking space for the large A. & P. modern self-service Market, the land and building now owned by the John Allen Estate, a prominent family of the towns of Hurley and Marbletown, Ulster County. This property has been turned into one of the largest and most valuable mercantile establishments in Kingston. John Allen was a keen business man and farmer and the 260 acre farm, with fine buildings and beautiful location, overlooking the Catskill Mountain ranges beyond the Ashokan Reservoir, now a vast lake, remains in possession of Martha Allen, John's widow, one son, James, and two daughters, Sarah, and Mrs. Gilmore, wife of Mr. Gilmore of the James Rowe Shoe Emporium on John Street, Kingston. All these people are and have been personally known to the writer for many years and from father and grandfather down rank as one of the most hospitable families extant. Here is an instance where an owner has been benefitted by the changes in the business world called "Chain Stores." This modern way of doing business—placing goods on shelves and counters for the customers to help themselves, putting the merchandise desired that day, in little wire, rubber-tired carts, and paying at the exits of the vast food markets—has followed the invention and use of the automobile, where nearly every family has a car since 1900. Many smaller merchants thought that they would be almost "wiped out" by such competition but we observe they pick up the most desirable methods of sales of these Chains and make the best of it. Other Chains have sprung up along North Front, Wall, John and Fair Streets to Broadway and the central part of the City.)

"A short distance to the East on the same side of the street, stands a large, two-story, double stone house," (say about 25 ft. from the O'Neil later the Dunwoodie property); "it was the homestead of Abraham B. Bancker," (writes Marius Schoonmaker), "and was built in the early

part of the Century, after the great fire in 1804 upon the site of the building then burned. Mr. Bancker was Clerk of the State Senate continuously from 1784 to 1802." (Comment: This stands there yet, I believe. Probably, G. J. Schryver's Auto Salesroom and Agency. Mr. Schryver is one of our first automobile-business pioneers, and a very enterprising former restaurant and hotel owner; former proprietor of the West Shore R. R. restaurant and lunch and Union News Company room in the West Shore Station in the old days. Mr. Schryver has always helped to build up our City in every way possible; was a member of the Kingston Board of Education for many years and on numerous civic committees and a member of welfare clubs and associations.) "Next East on the north side of the Street is the two story, brick-front double-house built by Isaac DuBois and John Hume in 1818-1819. It was erected on the site of the old stone house in which Cornelius Elmendorf, with the cognomen of "Old Nabor," kept public house in the early days of this Republic." It still stands.

"On the south side of North Front St. and opposite the Bancker house stands the "DeWaal House," so named from having been owned and occupied by Wm. DeWaal as a public house for many years. The house was burned down in the great fire of 1804, during the occupancy of Mr. DeWaal and immediately rebuilt as it now appears. It was a public house for many years with a beautiful dance floor." (Comment: The building still survives now, 1942, as apartments. A direct connection of this family, (De Waal or De Vall were the same) L. C. De Vall, an executive of the U. S. Government at East Hartford, Conn., at this time keeps his home here at 85 Main Street, with his family, and is a man well posted on affairs of the early days of Kingston.)

"The next building, and a little east of the DeWaal house, was a frame building, which in 1816, and for some time afterward, was occupied by Conrad E. Elmendorf and Derick DuBois as a store. In 1820 the publication of the Craftsman, a newspaper, the special organ of Hon. John Sudam, was started in that building by Benjamin G. Johnson, as publisher. It was so continued for a few years, when its printing publishing office was removed to Wall St., in the frame building then standing next north of the burying ground." (Comment: This latter building site was where the handsome Ulster County Savings Institution now stands, built in the 1870's, I think, by Eli Van Nostrand, famous builder. After that the Elmendorf and DuBois building was occupied for many years by James and Daniel L. Wells as a cabinetmaker's shop. This building was on the site of the present Merritt Every automobile show-room, corner of Crown, recently hired

by the well-known Samuel's Market, a local Chain, having another branch in the central part of the City, defying the big New York City chains. Mr. Kaplan, father of Max Kaplan, U. S. Government Income Tax expert, and Art. Kaplan, merchant, was a leading furniture dealer at this corner for a number of years.)

CHAPTER IV

HURLEY AVENUE, WASHINGTON AVENUE AND NORTH FRONT STREET OUTLINES

Now we cross North Front St., and Historian Schoonmaker describes: "On the north side of N. Front St. and a short distance from the DuBois and Hume house, stands a frame building, the main part of which was standing in 1820 and occupied by John Hume as a store. It was also used for many years by Jacobus Hardenburgh as County Treasurer, John Hume being his deputy." (Comment: This must have been modernized and since the 1870's became Kelly's store, now the restaurant of Joseph Johnson, Jr., a very well known elder son of the old-time democratic leader of Mutton Hollow, just across the Esopus Creek from Kingston on the Plank Road. Many an election was won through the influence alone of Mr. Johnson, Sr. who made so many friends at his location at the gates of the City, that many as a favor to him would cut their ticket boldly. A grandson is now running the North Front St. restaurant referred to.) Luke Johnson and two sisters are popular descendants, Sara A. and Mary L. Luke can defeat any one in his ward, if the democrats would nominate him.) "Next is another of the old stone houses of Revolutionary date. It was the homestead of Anthony Freer. In 1820, the home of J. S. Van Steenburgh. At that time he had a watchmaking and jeweler's shop in an annex at the east end. A part of the main building was then occupied by a Mrs. Coppin as a millinery store." (Comment: This stone building, always kept white by kalsomine or paint, is occupied now by I. Shapiro as a paint store.)

"On the south east corner of North Front and Crown Sts. was a large two-story, double stone dwelling-house with a gambrel roof, fronting on Crown Street. In 1820 it was occupied by Lieut. Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn. It was built a few years after the Revolution upon the site of the building burned down in the great fire of 1776." Col. Bruyn's career has already been described by Historian Schoonmaker and a very fearless and honorable officer he was. (Comment: This building was known as the Walter Simpson Blue Store in the 1890's, facing on North Front St. then, and doing a business requiring 15 wagons for delivering orders. Mr. Simpson is back in town now after

a busy life, returning as many others fondest of Kingston and Rondout of all places. Thomas Bennett, head man for Mr. Simpson, succeeded to the Blue Store, called it the Thomas Bennett Market; then he in turn retired to his real estate and insurance business, being succeeded by his son, Clifford Bennett. Clifford's mother, Mrs. Thomas Bennett for years acted as his cashier and had a welcome and smile for every customer.) "On the north side of North St. and a little to the east of the Van Steenburgh house, was a small frame building, in 1820, occupied as shops. The two-story, brick store and dwelling was built on its site." (Comment: This was the Casey Building, as I recall, occupied as tinsmith and stove store by Mr. J. Murphy.) Next is the Louis Sampson brick double store building where Mr. Sampson carried on his large clothing business. Coming down the years to 1942, it has been occupied by various merchants, up to recently by A. J. Harder, and others. Mr. Sampson and family resided upstairs for many years, two sons surviving, Isidor Sampson and Mark Sampson, both members of Kingston, Ulster County Bar. Isidor is the representative of Hon. Roscoe Irwin, former Mayor of the City and ex-Internal Revenue Collector of this District and now practicing law at Albany, also here, and prominent as Secretary of the Hudson River Navigation Organization. Mark Sampson is well known as Deputy Attorney General of New York State.) Next and with only a narrow alley way between was a frame building erected for a barn or carriage house. It was owned by Abraham Myer, an attorney and counselor-at-law. He was surrogate in 1813 and District Attorney in 1820. He occupied a room at the east end of the building finished off for a law office. The building was subsequently converted into a store, and occupied as such for a number of years, until torn down to make room for pretentious brick structures." (Comment: About here was the beginning of the crockery and glassware store and career of Herbert Carl who became a leading merchant and real estate developer.) "Immediately opposite on the south side of North Front was the dwelling house of Mr. Myer. It was a one-story frame building formerly owned by William Ellsworth. It was erected by him upon the site of his building destroyed by fire in the general conflagration of Kingston. The house is still standing, 1888." (Comment: This became the Dr. Jesse Myer office and dwelling. I remember this in 1890 and earlier. He had a large medical practice. Later moved to corner of Clinton Ave. and John St., a large brick house, where Dr. Henry lives and practices dentistry now except in winter when he resides in Florida and practices there. Dr. Myer became president of the State of New York National Bank

for a time.) (Comment 2: Myer Bros. of N. Y.—no relations—took over the Dr. Jessie Myer and wife property; later on, I believe, acquired by David (ask for Dave) Kantrowitz. This was a popular advertising slogan.) “A few feet east of the Myer house on North Front St., and on the same side of the Street, stood the large double two-story stone house of Christopher Tappen. It was one of the old stone houses rebuilt after the burning of Kingston. There had stood the homestead of Christoffel Tappen, the head of the Tappen Family, who died in 1740. He was in his day one of the prominent men here. He was speaker of the Trustees of Kingston, and also President of the Board of Magistrates for many years, and up to the time of his death. His son Christopher succeeded to the ownership of the place.” (Comment: Gov. Geo. Clinton and Vice President of the United States and Co. clerk visited the Tappen home regularly while in Kingston on furlough from Albany and Washington, D. C. This became the Bernstein Building, a famous business corner and clothing store, rebuilt with additions and a 3rd story. Its depth must be 100 ft., now (1942), filled with tenants—Fanny Farmer Candy Store, a Chain, on corner of Wall and North Front Sts., the Sam Bernstein, Jr. Clothing and Men's Furnishings Store next and coming out at North Front Street behind the Candy store; and two tenants on upper floors. Has been in the Isaac and Henrietta Bernstein Family for 70 years through three generations. Sam Bernstein, Sr. one of the sons of that large family traveled out west and engaged in business there. When it became necessary to take over the valuable business on this corner in the course of time and he was called he responded with great vigor and resourceful experience and built it up to one of the largest businesses of the period. Sam Bernstein, Sr., besides devoting his time and talents to his own store, also became member and President of the Kingston Board of Education, Bank Trustee and official, active in Y.M.C.A. affairs, in the Temple Emanuel of Rondout, helped establish the Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital at edge of the City and was directly connected with all kindred charities and in all philanthropic circles. He was a leader in our Chamber of Commerce and advanced the City along prosperous and progressive lines. His death was a great loss to his wife, family and the whole City. His son, Sam, Jr., has followed in the footsteps of his father, and, as indicated above, has brought the Wall St. property into one of the most valuable sites and buildings throughout the shopping centre.) “Directly adjoining the Tappen House on the East in 1820 was a one story, frame building, used and occupied as a store by the firm of Peter Tappen & Co. Peter was the

son of Christopher and the "Co." was William G. Elting. This building was removed when Wall Street was opened and the Street now covers its site." (Comment: The reader must understand that Wall Street, until 1825, stopped at John St. coming north. This was owing to the large Vanderlyn House standing in the way exactly between the present location of the State of N. Y. National Bank and the National Ulster County Bank and Trust Co. This will be explained as we swing around to come to the corner of John and Wall and pass by all the splendid buildings built on both sides of Wall, which was a meadow there until 1825.) (Comment No. 2: Returning to North Front and Wall, at the Tappen Building, now Mr. Bernstein's, I am reminded that Jansen's Drug Store was there awhile before Mr. Bernstein acquired it, and next door in the three story building south, (now Gotelli's) was a Jewish Synagogue, the first up-town, on the third floor.)

"A little farther to the east from North Front and Wall, on the south side of North Front St. and within a few feet of the corner of Dover (Fair) Street, stood a one story, frame dwelling house in 1820, owned and occupied by Philip Newkirk. It had previously been occupied and owned by Peter Tappen, a brother of Christopher." (Comment: Years later this became the Sahler, Reynolds and Webster Hardware Co., with a large store in Rondout under the firm name of Crosby, Sahler, Reynolds & Webster. I remember this, especially, as being the longest firm name as of any store in the entire City. Later the uptown building was leased to Donald, Converse & Maynard, dry goods store of Po'keepsie. A few years later, in a blizzard, fire broke out near there and the whole up-town shopping centre and that section of the City imperiled. This might have become one of our largest fires, approaching those of 1776 and 1804, of the same section to the west, but our water pressure from our comparatively new Mountain water supply was so great that our volunteer firemen saved the town. This corner was rebuilt by Herbert Carl, our greatest dry goods merchant at that time, and is now leased by the Paris Store, very successful Womens' Wear establishment (1942) with a fine line of goods.)

"On the north side of North Front St., in 1820, opposite the Newkirk house, stood a frame building, which was originally put up for a machine shop but never finished as such. In 1816 there was organized therein a Sunday School, which is reputed to have been the first institution of the kind in the place or in the County of Ulster." (Comment: This is one of the few mistakes of Historian Schoonmaker because the old Dutch Reformed Church two blocks south always had a Sunday School, as did the Kaatsban, Hurley and the other old Churches

in the County.) "It (the building referred to) in 1820 was used by Samuel Fowler as a blacksmith shop and for the sale of some farming implements. It was subsequently finished off and occupied as a store by Matthew TenEyck for some years. On its site (1888) now stands a large brick building." (Comment: Going back to Max Baker's, north side of North Front St., mentioned as one of the "more pretentious brick buildings," the others are the handsome modern store of Jacob Joslovitz and now occupied as the London Childrens' Store, next the Best Building, now owned and occupied by Walt Ostrander, well-known Clothier, who grew up in Bernstein's business and went into the same line of merchandising for himself over 20 years ago, also acquiring as an investment the adjoining building. Mr. Ostrander is a very successful merchant and business man. His properties face directly down Wall Street. He could demand most any amount for his real estate. (Comment: George Wolven improved the next building as "Wolven's Furniture Store." Farther on was Louis Elting & Son's great Emporium, rival of Bernstein's and S. Cohen's. One night, in a storm, fire broke out and destroyed this large brick building and also the Sleight Building and Davis & Hoffman's Tin Ware and Stove store, on corner of Fair Street Extension going down to the Railroad depot. Major Al. Carr & Sons, Harry and Arthur, built up their business of funeral directors there and were burned out, too. The volunteer firemen again with our great water pressure conquered the flames and saved uptown but only some of the walls were standing. Quickly, the ambitious Herbert Carl, who had a china and crockery store down North Front St., a few doors, saw his opportunity, and began to purchase the ruins from the Wolven Building to the corner and built what he called "The Colossal," the largest store in Kingston, an acre square, and 2 stories high in front and 4 in rear. He carried on a very successful business, branching out into a Department Store, acquiring other stores and buildings on Wall Street, among them part of another store (a Millinery business, then the whole dry goods store), then another store opposite and still another down the Street. This self-made man, from Willow, Ulster County, a little hamlet 15 miles from Kingston, became the richest merchant of all, here. Strange to say, his relative, Mr. Eighmey of Rondout, came from the same place, Willow. Had quite a store, too, at one time the biggest down there. This included the M. J. Madden Estate Building and the Tietjen Building in rear, making a very prominent location, corner of Broadway and Mill St. This is now the site of the handsome Rondout Savings Bank edifice (1942). This vicinity will be described when we get

back to Rondout on our trip, contrasting the improvements with the beginnings in Rondout about 1805.)

"A little to the East of the former Matthew TenEyck building, and directly opposite and facing Dover (Fair St.) stood a small frame dwelling house, occupied by a Mr. Mills. Many of the old citizens (we are now quoting Marius Schoonmaker again who is writing of the 1820 period) will recollect his daughter, Betsey Mills, as a faithful tailoress visiting their households and to having worn many a garment of her make." (Comment: This house blocked the extension of Fair Street, which was opened in the period when the Ulster & Delaware R. R. was built and needed an uptown station for a time, and later for increased business; then the Ontario & Western R. R. Branch line from Ellenville was constructed, including their own station. Also to satisfy the demand for new yards and sites. The large Kingston Lumber Company, formed by Harcourt Pratt, Morris Samter and others, purchased lots and their lumber sheds and buildings cover a large amount of space and a large wholesale business has been built up. The Herbert Carl Colossal Store described required side and rear entrances and exits for delivery trucks. The days of the autos had come. When Herbert Carl received an offer from Ephraim Rose and A E. Rose, from Stony Point, with Vincent Gorman, as Manager, from Brooklyn; the sum was very attractive, and was accepted. Thus Herbert Carl moved out of his vast store, still remaining in the millinery line in the G. A. Hart store. Mr. Carl soon bought this site and building but kept his tenant there, downstairs and up, except for the millinery department. Mr. Wonderly had acquired this old dry goods business of originally Benson, Hart and Hubbard, later Griffin A. Hart. This was in the centre of Wall Street which had grown to be the shopping centre of the entire City. Mr. Wonderly did not care to remain in a building owned and controlled by someone else so bought directly across the street, improving and enlarging that building into one of the finest, exclusive dry goods establishments in this part of the State. The Wonderly Store satisfies the wants of his patrons from Kingston, Rondout and on both sides of the Hudson River, who prefer the class of goods Mr. Wonderly keeps.

Returning to North Front Street again, south-east corner of North Front and Crown Sts., (the Bennett corner),—the adjoining buildings to the east became very busy and prosperous sites. Mr. Silas Barnhart had a small restaurant and rooming house, running back quite deep. Next was the S. Cohen Clothing Store to become one of the largest in the whole City, rivaling Bernstein's and Elting's and Samp-

son Bros., Rondout. Albert and Sarah Cohen kept increasing the business until Aaron and Ralph, referred to a few lines back, grew to manhood. Then the boys took over the burdens from the old folks, as is the custom in this town, and by leaps and bounds the business grew to such proportions as to demand larger quarters on Wall Street. An exceptionally handsome three story structure of pressed brick and copper casements (the former James O. Merritt dry goods store) became for sale and was taken over by the Cohen Brothers. The fittings were fine in each floor but Aaron and Ralph Cohen added to their finish so it became the most attractive store in the City. Then they leased and later sold to Hymes Brothers, up to then a Rondout firm, the old store. They kept up the march of progress and rebuilt of pressed brick. This firm remains in business of all kinds of mens' and boys' wear to this date (1942). We will see more of the Hymes Family around the corner of Wall. Next to the Hymes Store on North Front is the Audefchifsky Shoe Repairing. Then David Kantrowitz (Ask for Dave) & Sons' Store. Part of this has been leased. Then came the Dr. Jesse Myer old frame dwelling and office, as described. Mr. Jacob Marks and Mr. Sam Bernstein bought the next building of brick and divided it between them in the 1890's.

Again pursuing the description of Historian Schoonmaker, "On the south-east corner of Dover and North Front Sts., in 1820, stood a barn belonging to or connected with the Tillotson house before mentioned. It was subsequently converted into a store for Tappen and Eltinge, and occupied by them for a time." (Comment: No doubt the George Kraft property, brother of Mayor John E. Kraft, whose mother, Altanah Kraft, resided there many years, now Morgan's Restaurant. (Mayor Kraft was very prominent, owner with John W. Searing, lawyer and editor, of the Daily Leader; also Clerk of the Supervisor's Board, Judge Parker's right hand, State Civil Service Commissioner and democratic party leader. He was also very expert on the subject of agriculture and dairy products and acquired the old Kaufman Ice Cream business, rebuilding the plant on Down Street, near the increasing industrial center of the City.) Mayor Kraft's son, William R. Kraft, follows in the democratic footsteps of his father as leader and candidate for Assembly, and now postmaster for life of the City. His administration of the first class post office of the United States Government and two stations here is eminently satisfactory. Postmaster Kraft is a veteran of the World War I, and now, his son, William, just graduated from West Point (1942) enters World War II as 2nd Lieutenant, called to immediate combative service.) Since the above Postmaster Kraft has been granted leave of absence and volunteered. Has been appointed

Major. During the duration Asst. Postmaster Jas. A. Delaney is the acting Postmaster.

Continuing—Historian Schoonmaker says “The last and only remaining house on North Front St. was the large two story stone house, still standing on the north side of the street and facing East Front St., now Clinton Ave. This house was built in 1802 by John Tremper a few feet to the east of the house of Johannis Wynkoop, burned in the Revolution. In 1820 it was occupied by John C. Tillotson and owned by Mrs. Tillotson, daughter of Chancellor Livingston.” (Comment: The building referred to as Johannis Wynkoop’s must have been on the site where the William (“Bill”) Hill hotel was built, afterwards called “The Clinton House.” The building was recently purchased by Matthew Herzog, as an annex and storehouse to his Wall Street Hardware, refrigerator, Radio and implement store. Mr. Herzog has become one of our leading merchants, bankers and real estate owners. Settled here about 25 years ago, a member of a prominent Albany family, has built up a large business. His brother, Lester Herzog, is the W.P.A. Administrator for a large section of this State. Both are leading democrats. Matthew would make an excellent Mayor of Kingston and Lester has been mentioned for the Governorship. Matthew Herzog and wife reside in one of the old stone houses described herein. They have a son, Robert, graduate at Yale, and now associated in the Herzog Company.

(Comment: The Tillotson building, still standing, is the mansard roof building know as Hudson Apartments, recently modernized and improved by Ray Huling, one of the Huling Bros., trainers of seals. These brothers have a “Seal” College here where they educate seals so as to travel with great circuses and are one of the main attractions; also have toured Europe and other foreign countries before these wars interfered. Have seen them on the old hippodrome in New York, also. “Charlie,” the most famous, could do anything but talk. The Hulings make the City much sought after on this account. The Riccoboni Bros. were as well known on stages and with circus shows for trained horses. An attractive sight they made and brought many people here, also. They own a large property on Hurley Ave., a mile from where we now are. A daughter was noted.)

Continuing again, Mr. Schoonmaker describes: “The first building in East Front St. (now Clinton Ave.) is the frame building facing North Front St. That building was put up shortly after the Revolution and occupied as early as 1794 for mercantile purposes by Peter Van-Gaasbeck. After his death, it was occupied for a time by John Tremper.

In 1820, and for previous and subsequent years, it was occupied for the same purposes by Peter G. and Henry Sharpe. In 1820 Matthew TenEyck was associated with them under the firm name of Sharpe, TenEyck & Co. The building was owned by James Cockburn. It is now converted into an apartment house." (Comment: This became the Flynn Building standing today, 1942.)

CHAPTER V

CLINTON AVENUE, SENATE HOUSE AND STATE MUSEUM

"THE next house in East Front St. is the old two story, stone house on the west side, on the property known as the "Senate House," with a history: In 1820 it was owned and occupied by Sarah DuMond, the widow of Peter VanGaasbeck. She acquired it by will from her Uncle, Abraham Van Gaasbeck. This house is one of the oldest in the City of Kingston, and the oldest public building in the United States. It was originally built by Col. Wessel TenBroeck in the latter part of the 17th Century, supposed to be about 1676. He was a man of considerable prominence in his day, and the house, when built, was rather in advance of the ordinary houses of that time in this vicinity. At the time of the Revolution it had passed into the hands of Abraham VanGaasbeck. Upon the organization of the State Government at Kingston in the year 1777 that house was selected for the meeting of the Senate of the State of New York, and in it the first Senate was organized on the 10th of Sept., 1777, and held its regular sessions until the near approach of the enemy after the capture of Fort Montgomery. On the 16th day of October, 1777, it shared the same fate of the other houses in the village, and was reduced to naked walls. Soon after the Revolution it was rebuilt, or rather the wood and inside work restored, as is understood, very much in accord with the old model. After 1794, it passed by will to Sarah, the wife of Peter VanGaasbeck, a member of the 3rd. United States Congress under the Constitution, who died shortly after the adjournment of that body. In 1820 the house was occupied by the widow VanGaasbeck, and her daughter, Sarah. It afterwards passed into the hands of F. E. Westbrook, and then to Mrs. Marius Schoonmaker, who sold it to the State in 1887. It has since undergone thorough repairs to be kept and preserved by the State as a relic and memento of the past, especially of the organization of our State Government. It is a low but long two-story house, built in front and ends, with the lime-stone so common in the vicinity. The rear wall is of Holland brick, which tradition reports was brought across the sea for ballast. They are the large-sized Holland brick, nine inches long, four inches wide, two inches thick. The walls throughout are

solid and firm in every respect. Gen. Armstrong occupied this house in 1804 for a short period before his departure as Minister to France. He moved here principally for the education of his children in Kingston Academy and when he left as Minister, he took with him Mr. Warden, the then principal of the Academy, as his secretary. It was during his then residence here that the able but extremely bitter partisan controversy was carried on between him and Barent Gardinier through the village papers. During his residence here in 1804 his father-in-law, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, on his return from the French Court, made a triumphal entry into the village. The citizens of Kingston, not only honored the man but they felt grateful to him for the munificent gift he had given the trustees for the benefit of the suffering inhabitants, as recorded elsewhere. When it was known the Chancellor was coming preparations were made for a gala day in the village. A public holiday was proclaimed, and on his approach, a procession was formed, headed by the trustees of the corporation, who proceeded on the Albany road to meet him. On his arrival he was escorted to Bogardus Tavern, where he was received with an address of welcome, and after an appropriate reply by the Chancellor and reception of the citizens, they sat down and discussed a great dinner." (Comment: Very interesting and worthy of a place here pertaining to such important events which took place in and about this vicinity. It would be appropriate, some day when the present hostilities have ceased, with victory on our side, to re-inact on the Senate House grounds the proceedings with a procession of our boy and girl students and women and men citizens meeting the direct descendants of Chancellor Livingston, arriving with their staff on Albany Ave. at Academy Green, the 1st Plain. Then to pass down Clinton Ave. to the Senate House. We have depicted Indian attacks and even the burning of Kingston, but never this scene above-described. As City Historian, if all goes well, I will suggest to the Mayor and Common Council to ask the co-operation of Supt. of Schools Arthur Laidlaw, High School Principal Clarence Dumm, M. J. Michael School Principal Major Meagher and other Principals and the teachers throughout the City of all schools, the President and members of the Board of Education, making all a State and County affair, also, to depict exactly this event in honor of the Livingston's who did help our village to be restored.) (Comment 2: We cannot fail to interpolate at this point of our travels. A citizen of great prominence, lawyer of Kingston Bar, grew up as teacher, Surrogate, Supreme Court Judge, succeeding to Theodric R. Westbrook, deceased, on the Bench; then ascending to the State Court of Appeals,

chosen Chief Judge. Next, candidate for President of the United States in 1904. Though defeated by Theodore Roosevelt, Judge Alton B. Parker, to whom we are referring, became famous in private practice of his profession in New York City, never forgot Kingston. He set aside in his will a sum of money for the construction of a stone building on the Senate House property, of a handsome, suitable achitecture, for the people of the State, to contain Judge Parker's collection of official and other letters sent him during his long political career by distinguished men of all political faiths, and other interesting objects and records; pertaining to the period since the Revolution. The State added to the sum given by Judge Parker so that the new Senate House Museum could be made sufficiently large to house such objects of art as John VanDerlyn's portraits of our people whose descendants may desire to present to the Museum; also other paintings by the celebrated artist. This has been done by a number and the trustees have acquired what some consider the greatest of the VanDerlyn works, "Marius at the Ruins of Carthage." Napoleon the 1st recognized VanDerlyn's genius by having a medal struck off as a prize for this painting. Many believe "Columbus Landing at San Salvador, 1492," more mature and his greatest work. This is in the rotunda of the Capital at Washington, as we all have seen. So the City of Kingston is to be congratulated to have become the VanDerlyn art centre, which it is, and the site of two such public buildings as the Senate House and the Museum containing such interesting relics. These two Buildings, contents and grounds attract many visitors daily, except Sunday, and lend importance to this City. Very capable and distinguished citizens give their time and energy as Trustees of the Senate House Association, women of the City and County vie with the members of the male sex in the interest and care shown, supervising over the employes and planning changes and suitability of gifts offered. The custodian at the old Senate House is Miss Kate Westbrook, who at one time resided in that same house when a private residence. Her sister, Miss Mae Westbrook, presided over the new Senate Museum a number of years, being succeeded by Mrs. Mary Black Terwilliger, of a well-known family also. All visitors are warmly welcomed to view the contents of the Colonial and Revolutionary times in the old Senate House, and those of the later period in the Senate House Museum.) Passing along, our Historian, Marius Schoonmaker, says: "The next house on East Front St. was one of the old stone houses which is still standing. During the Revolution it was the homestead of Abraham Masten and rebuilt by him after the burning in 1777.

In 1820 it was owned and occupied by his son, Abraham, and is still in the family. (Comment: Mr. Schoonmaker wrote the above in 1888. The stone Masten house was acquired by the Voorhis family since then and Miss Amelia Voorhis married Charles Merritt, residing in the brick house north of the Masten house, and next to the Senate House. The Merritt house can be recognized from the cupola, the fashion in those days. It has been much improved lately as an apartment and tourist house. The Masten house has apartments and makes a picture of an old bygone time. Mr. and Mrs. James O. Winston keep an apartment therein for part of the year. These are of distinguished Virginia families, Mrs. Winston being a Randolph and a Harrison in her Family Tree. Mrs. Winston is very popular and much sought after here which has been the residence of both husband and wife and family since 1905. Mr. Winston is the famous member of MacArthur Bros. & Winston, the contractors who won the contract for the building of the main dam of the Ashokan Reservoir of the City of New York water supply and sub-contracts. This work was done under the personal supervision of James O. Winston, whose name and activities we are now taking up. Largely of these years Mr. and Mrs. Winston resided in the Capt. Jacob H. Tremper Albany Ave. residence, which they leased from Jacob H. Tremper, Jr., one of our leading insurance men. Mrs. Winston entertained extensively and became a social leader and active in all matters for the advancement of Kingston. Mr. Winston took time off to mingle with his many friends in our clubs and organizations, contributing to all our campaigns, year after year, to support these valuable institutions for the good of our youth of both sexes and our older people. Not one was turned down. Mr. and Mrs. Winston supported their Church activities liberally and have been a great addition to our City in every respect. In the care and building of the Senate House Museum which we have just been reviewing none have shown keener interest than Mr. and Mrs. Winston, Mr. Winston still being one of the Trustees of the Senate House Association.

Mr. Winston kindly advised and assisted our own Board of Water Supply in regard to an increased storage of water at the headwaters of Kingston's supply and enlarging Cooper's Lake, our main Reservoir. He supervised the strengthening and raising the dam at that Lake, a valuable and farseeing piece of work, taking care of this City's future needs for a long term of years. Our leaders in our City appreciated Mr. Winston's generosity, Mr. John D. Schoonmaker, Mr. James F. Dwyer, Mr. George Burgevin and others, members of our Board,

together with experts such as Mr. Henry Darrow, Mr. William D. Cashin and Mr. Harrison, Superintendents, all gave credit to their neighbor and friends, ever active in his adopted City's welfare. In war work both the Winstons are leaders, also.

In closing this Comment—this writer cannot but point out that, during a period of over 35 years, this distinguished couple from the South, unexpectedly coming North, made a lasting impress upon our affections, hospitality and friendship, and all Kingston and Rondout have felt the benefit of such association. It is a matter of pride to the City and County that this happy pair settled among us permanently.)

CHAPTER VI

CLINTON AVENUE TO ACADEMY GREEN

AGAIN, taking up our stroll, in the words of Historian Schoonmaker, "Next, in 1820, stood another of the old stone houses, with its gable end on East Front and facing toward John St., but distant from the corner about 75 feet. It was owned and occupied by Thomas Van Gaasbeek. This property, in early years, was owned by Louis DuBois, the Walloon. About the time of, or just prior to the Revolution, it was owned by Matthew DuBois, one of his descendants; from him it passed to his son-in-law, Matthew E. Thompson, who was one of the victims in the fire of 1777. The house was rebuilt by him and subsequently passed into the hands of Thomas VanGaasbeek. Combined with the house in 1820, and for some time previous was a store with its gable on John St., fronting East Front St. The house and store were connected on one corner and so located with regard to each other as to form an L, or two sides of a square, upon the corner back from the streets. The house and store have both been torn down some since. In 1820 the store was occupied by William Holmes as a merchant." (Comment: Elijah DuBois, a leading business man and banker, later owned the property described and erected two large frame houses, set back slightly from East Front St. The one he gave to his daughter, Carrie, who became the wife of Daniel E. Keyser, lawyer at the Kingston Bar. The dwelling next south, Elijah DuBois kept for himself and family, and left it to his daughter, Anna, who married Charles de la Vergne from the Rondout end of the City, where he was connected for years with large financial interests. Later, Mr. de la Vergne succeeded Charles Burhans, as treasurer of the well-known Kingston Savings Bank, one of our largest institutions, and increased the business and importance of that Bank over many years. Mr. and Mrs. de la Vergne were blessed with two sons, both entering World War I. The elder, Louis, lost his life in the service of his Country, while the younger, Charles, Jr., survived, after fighting in the Canadian and British forces, then in our own Expeditionary forces as flyer. He is a lawyer here, with a successful practise, and resides with his popular wife, a Southern girl, and two daughters, right next door to his mother and father, in the dwelling left him by his aunt, above spoken of, Carrie DuBois

Keyser. At this writing, the elder Mr. and Mrs. de la Vergne, have just celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They are being widely congratulated by their numerous friends and neighbors throughout the entire City witnessing so interesting an event.) (Comment 2: In the place of the corner house and store alluded to above, that lot was bought by Stephen D. Hood, lawyer and Chief of Police, deceased, a very able man and official. He built there, now (1942), the residence of Mrs. Hood and her mother, Mrs. Wood and son, Simon, one of the most efficient members of our Police Force for over 25 years. We regret to report that Mr. Wood, friendly and always popular with all, just passed away after only a few years of well-earned retirement.)

We continue: "Crossing John Street, and a short distance from the corner on the west side of East Front St., is a long two story, frame dwelling, now owned (1888) and occupied by Moses Mulks. In 1820 it was owned by the widow, Mary Grier; the north end occupied by her as a store and the rest as a dwelling. It was built by Mr. Grier in the early part of this Century, 1800." (Comment: This is now (1942) the double dwelling in rear of Dentist Henry's, modernized and good as new, owned by Robin Steele, formerly shoe-merchant with his father, Edward T. Steele, on Wall St. over 20 years, and for himself a number of years on John St. in the Kingston Opera House Block, now operated by James E. Rowe, prominent shoe store. The Steele family, father, mother and two sons came from Chicago after the great Chicago fire in which Mr. Steele's stock was destroyed. He had been away from Chicago that day 100 miles and turning about starting to return, saw the conflagration at its height and felt that Chicago was in flames. He resumed there for a time but seized the opportunity to come to New York State, opening the Silas H. Davis store and the family remained ever since in Kingston. The other son was Dr. Leonard K. Steele, specialist on Albany Avenue. The tenants in Robin Steele's dwelling are Louis Sapp, steward in the Elk's Club No. 55 around the corner. Mrs. Simonson, Mrs. Sapp's mother resides with her daughter and son-in-law. In the other half of the house is the Shultis family formerly of Woodstock, the Colony in the Catskill Mts., 10 miles away.)

"A few feet farther to the south, a blacksmith shop, and next to that, one of the old stone houses, a small one-story building with gable to the street, stood there. In 1820 the two were owned and occupied by John McLean as a dwelling and blacksmith shop. Within a few years all traces of them have been removed, and the present dwelling house of Mr. Merritt stands very nearly on the site of the shop. In the Revolution it was the homestead of Jacob Turk."

(Comment: The Mr. Merritt referred to was James O. Merritt, our leading merchant uptown at the time, 1888. Great names follow here. There was a youth employed by Mr. Merritt before that time, about 15 years. James O. Merritt had been watching that young man—Alphonso T. Clearwater. He found that his clerk had an ambition to study law. James O. Merritt had a friend, prominent in the law. He conceived the desire to introduce young Clearwater. One day the employer said, "Alphonso, would you like to become a lawyer?" "Yes," was the answer. "Let me take you over to Senator Hardenburgh's office." So the great merchant walked over to the John St. office with his young companion. Senator Hardenburg took a look at the aspirant and became interested. In those days a clerk or student entering an office became an apprentice. The future Judge looked questioningly at Mr. Merritt. The latter was prepared, and handed over the usual fee, delightedly. He said, "Now, Alphonso, I felt that you were better fitted for the law than behind my counters. I will watch you succeed!" Later, we will take up the career of young Clearwater under Bench and Bar.

Proceeding, Mrs. Merritt, widow of James O. Merritt, resided many years at the homestead, with the son, J. Albert Merritt, who took charge of the Dry Goods business, on Wall St., and made it one time the finest store in town and having the best merchandise. At the decease of J. Albert Merritt, Masterson, Pegg & Company, took over the business and stock through Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, not forgetting the widow of his old friend and benefactor, and carried on a high class business for a time. That firm discontinued and again Judge Clearwater stepped in and got a fine lease for the widow by a large grocery firm. A fire broke out and damaged the building badly but again Judge Clearwater arranged with Aaron and Ralph Cohen, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cohen, whom we already met in the large store on North Front, to take over the property and move to the Wall Street shopping centre. The Cohen Brothers had been thinking of just such an opportunity for their expansion. The move was a very successful one and led to Aaron and Ralph Cohen's advancement into the real estate field, which is discussed farther on in these pages. The point is here that the Honorable Judge Clearwater kept in mind his benefactor's widow's emergencies and did his best for her in each case.)

The Merritt homestead, referred to above, finally was purchased by Adelbert Chambers, leader in the automobile business. with his brother, Leon Chambers, under the name of Stuyvesant Motors and Garage. Mr. Adelbert Chambers and wife reside at his large "Maple Lane Farm," just north of the City on 9W, formerly Watson D. Freer's, brother of

the well-known Charles L. Freer from here who has been mentioned as going west with Frank Hecker and others acquiring a tremendous fortune with Hecker, James Ross, et. al. Charles Freer recently presented to the Government at Washington his collection of valuable pictures and works of art, with a Museum to contain them.

Mr. Chambers has let the Merritt Homestead to Dr. Nettie J. Weintraub, who came to Kingston several years ago and has built up a successful medical practice at the Clinton Ave. location.

Across the way, Leon Chambers built the prettiest cottage of bungalow type in town and sold the same to Dr. Robert Baylor, Dentist, who resided there with Mrs. Baylor, and increased his already large dental practise. Unfortunately, and to the sorrow of all, Dr. Baylor, in the prime of life, passed away. Mrs. Baylor resides at the same location, with a lovely view overlooking the lowlands and foothills of the Catskills.

Returning to the Merritt Homestead, Marius Schoonmaker states: "The next building (to the Merritt house), was the home of John Beekman, one of the one-story old stone houses. It stood with the gable on East Front St. (Clinton Ave.) and its front on Main St. It was the original homestead of Cornelius Beekman, ancestor of John. It was rebuilt by him after the burning of Kingston. The house still standing but so built over and raised, its original form is gone." (Comment: This property became an important part in the history of Kingston. A couple of stories were added and a high veranda built out to the curb, with pillars every few feet on the Main St. front. In the outset of our Civil War, to which we are approaching, the Draft was held in this building, the provost marshal calling out the names and numbers drafted from the veranda of the second floor. This will be described when we arrive at 1861 from an eye-witness. We are telling things as we come to them, as history unfolds. To bring up what became of this building and site is right and proper in this writer's time. William Weston of Rondout, the first proprietor of a modern steam laundry in that village or Kingston, bought it as an investment, and when he disposed of his laundry business and plant, moved into it upstairs. He rebuilt it practically of brick and extended same over the lot, leasing downstairs as stores and upstairs for other apartments besides his own. Gave him very good returns for many years. At this date (1942) and for many years heretofore since the coming of the auto age Peter A. Black, of the well-known old Black Family, one of our best, and a Bank trustee, leased the corner store and extension in rear for his show-room of the Hudson and Essex make of cars. Mr. Black was very successful,

having his garage and repair shops on Pine Street just a few blocks from his sales department described and his office. Within the month, as we are now depicting current history, the Government, in the World War II, in order to conserve gasoline and using all the auto plants for the prosecution of hostilities against the dictators of Europe and Asia, limited the production and sales of automobiles for the time being. This decided Mr. Black to concentrate on Pine St., give up the Weston corner, and confined his activities to the garage and shops where he has plenty of space for the duration of the War. Mr. Black is very patriotic and devotes much time and effort and his money toward victory. The Weston property so prominently located will bring rents to Mrs. Weston and heirs as before, the property being worth many times its original value.)

CHAPTER VII

CLINTON AVENUE—NORTH AND SOUTH

WE will cross Clinton Avenue to the other side, where Mr. Schoonmaker states in 1888, "On the east side of East Front Street and fronting Main Street, in 1820, stood a large two-story stone house, one of the old stone houses. It belonged in 1820 to the Estate of James Hasbrouck, deceased, and was then occupied by his widow and family. It was the old homestead of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck and was rebuilt by him after the burning of Kingston. On the Miller map, made in 1695—a house is designated as then standing near that spot, with a memorandum that it was the house where the governor was entertained. It was purchased in 1759 by Col. Hasbrouck from Robert G. Livingston. Subsequent to 1820 it was for many years occupied as a hotel until it was burned down a few years ago. An old Holland brick was found among its ruins, which is still preserved. Among the marks upon it are the figures 1717, evidently made before the burning." (Comment: This is the location now (1942) of the residence of Mrs. Wright J. Smith, widow of the late Dr. Smith, twice Sheriff of the County.

Dr. Smith was very popular and so conscientious in his duties looking after pedigreed dairy cattle and thoroughbred horses that he would answer every call instantly, day or night, as soon as possible, within an area of several Counties. Mrs. Smith is a delightful lady of an attractive personality, an hospitable hostess entertaining many friends. She takes interest in public affairs, helping friends in running for office where fitted for the duties of the same, irrespective of politics. This is as it should be in both Rondout and Kingston. Party lines should not be too tightly drawn.)

Turning to the north on Clinton Avenue, we must take up a row of attractive homes of the modern era. Mrs. Sherman Merritt*, widow of the well-and-favorably-known insurance man, inherited the fine property, which is now used as a tourist and rooming house by mother and daughter. Only a refined type of clientele are entertained in homelike surroundings. Next is the home of Mrs. Baylor already described a few

*Since the writing of this paragraph Mrs. Merritt became deceased much to regret of her family and many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hirschell Mayes, son-in-law and daughter continue the fine type of clientele here.

lines back. Then is the Elmer Molyneaux house recently done over in such an effective manner as to look like new. Mr. and Mrs. Molyneaux were father and mother of Sheriff Abraham Molyneaux, Sheriff of the County, for a number of terms, also. The Sheriff and Mrs. Molyneaux reside next door, while now (1942) the mother and father being deceased, their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston occupy the homestead. Mrs. Johnston has an exceptionally sweet voice and has sung many years in the First Reformed Dutch Church nearby, which edifice we will come to in our description of our Churches and Clergy. Mr. Johnston has a successful drug store in the downtown portion of the City.

The brick dwelling next north of Sheriff Molyneaux's home is the Frederick L. Westbrook homestead, right at the head of John Street. Lawyer Westbrook was one of the leading members of Kingston Bar, with his two sons, F. Arthur and Alfred, brought up in the same profession, and are discussed in that portion of this work designated under Bench and Bar. Two daughters resided here, also, Annie and J. Amelia Westbrook. The first named married in a leading Connecticut Sanford family. These left a daughter, Janet Sanford, a very accomplished writer and literary personality, inheriting her gifts in authorship directly from her grandfather, a leader in language and logic. Miss Sanford wed Mr. Charles Appleton Warren, of a prominent Albany family, and two daughters were born, now grown up and married in their turn. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have a winter home at Pinehurst, North Carolina, where they enjoy a portion of the year at "The Casements," their estate. They return each year to the family homestead in this City. Next is the delightful little Colonial styled cottage of Miss Amelia Westbrook, who occupied same for years. It is now the property and home of a new family in Kingston (Mr. and Mrs. Wagonfohr) hospitably welcomed by all. Next is the Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Reed dwelling of a similar type of architecture to the above property. Mr. Reed is a former Y.M.C.A. man, now, (1942) the State Fire Warden and superintendent at Sky Top Tower, Mohonk Lake, of the Smiley Brothers, in the Shawangunk Mountains, about 15 miles from this City. Mr. Reed has a wonderful panorama of mountain ranges and thousands of acres of woodland of the Smiley Estate and others under his watchful eye. He also gives a warm welcome to guests and visitors at Mohonk Lake Mountain House who make the climb to the Tower. We take this opportunity of recommending to the great Smiley resort and environment, most attractive and refined and original Mountain Top Community, all who may be looking for rest, contentment, health and happiness, surrounded with

the beautiful lake, drives, boating, golf, and activities both social and religious—the way of life we are living in Kingston, Rondout and Ulster County in this war-torn World.

Next to Mr. and Mrs. Reed's is the shop and dwelling of Mr. Gasool. This couple have raised a family from which, among other children, were two daughters, receiving the highest marks for years of study at our High School examinations, including graduation. These marks were kept up at College, also, resulting in high positions offered in their careers. All have been proud of these girls and their achievements and congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Gasool. A son is a corporal in our Army.

Then comes the old Cusack boarding-house, once owned by Lawyer John E. Hardenburgh of the Ulster County Bar, now changed to apartments largely. The Howard Hendricks houses come next. Mr. Hendricks was a very efficient writer and reporter. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, Pearlina K. Hendricks, was from childhood most proficient in music, became quite noted, in fact. Her mother was of the Wood family, extensively known in New York State.

This ends our little trip on the east side of Clinton Avenue, formerly East Front Street, among the houses of the later generations, as it has no old houses of the Revolutionary period except the Flynn house, described a few pages back as having been built about 1794. The space between the Hendricks house and the Flynn apartments is occupied by a gasoline station, which has become the usual sight in this auto age on every other block or so in Cities. The present War will temporarily stop this use of property, entirely beyond all reasonable bounds and in many cases overdone, making eye-sores along many streets. Perhaps, changes will come so that a limit will be placed on the number of these necessary places of business. The station on Clinton Avenue referred to is not objectionable, however.

Turning back to the west side of East Front Street and the south corner of Main, in the words of Historian Schoonmaker, we read: "In 1820 stands a frame store-house, which belonged to the Estate of James Hasbrouck and had been occupied by him for mercantile purposes for many years. About 1820 or shortly after it was occupied as a store by John L. Lawrence for several years." (Comment: As uptown Kingston grew, this site became a large lumber yard for some years of Cornelius Burhans, later Mr. Augustus Hayes became interested there. The writer remembers that. Still, later on, Mrs. Conklin, a very exceptional lady with a host of friends, erected on this corner, the well-known and popular Hotel Kirkland of 75 rooms which has been a successful hostelry to the present day, under the ownership of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Egan

now. Mr. Egan is public spirited and accepts appointments on several City Boards, and Mrs. Egan has the best interests of the City at heart, both being sincere supporters of their Church. The refinements and homelike atmosphere established by Mrs. Conklin have been continued by the present owners. Mrs. Conklin makes yearly visits here, never forgetting Kingston and Rondout. Mr. Egan is now on our City Board of Health and has been honored by both parties in public life, and all parties use his dining rooms and cuisine for dinners in honor of elected Judges and leaders in all walks of life. The architecture of The Kirkland is of the Elizabethan Era and Messrs, Chambers of Stuyvesant Motors opposite have also continued this English style along this part of Clinton Avenue, so as to make strangers think for a moment they are near Shakespear's home; also with the LaSalle Cleaners Building of Mr. Adelbert Chambers next to Kirkland, same treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Egan hold the tourists and traveling public by year by their care for the comfort of the guests and the complete and tasty satisfaction in the home cooking of a wide menu.

"The preceding covers all the houses standing on East Front Street, north of the 'plains' in 1820, at which point the street then terminated at the south. The first 'plains,' as it was then called, was an open, triangular shaped, unenclosed commons, bounded northerly by Pearl Street and Albany Avenue, southeasterly by Maiden Lane, and westerly by the Truman Cowles, now Sahler house on Pearl Street, and the Masten, now Jackson, house on Maiden Lane. A simple wagon track passed across the plains to Maiden Lane, on the line of East Front Street extended."

(Comment: The first plains was where the Academy Green is now (1942), and the wagon track referred to came out right in front of Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck's handsome residence, formerly Harris Osterhoudt's, from whom the Judge bought it fifty years ago. Harris, Howard and Julius Osterhoudt were leaders in the great blue-stone industry, having a large planing mill and big blue-stone business down at Wilbur, part of Rondout and Kingston, mentioned already in this history, and others will be mentioned when we pass through Wilbur and Twaalfskill again).

Back to the Plains and water ploss—the Second Plains, so-called, extended from opposite the white Colonial home of former Sheriff John W. Kerr, former County Sheriff, at 55 Albany Avenue, and also next to the concrete home of another former Sheriff, Zadoc Pratt Boice, and just recently leased by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fromer to the State. Dr. and Mrs. Leonard McCambridge, resided

here for a time, also, and being a very popular pair, became prominent in high political circles of their Party, Mrs. McCambridge having been woman leader of the First Ward here under Leader Philip Elting, of whom we will read among the lawyers of Bench and Bar in coming pages. From this point on Albany Avenue where Broadway, formerly Union Avenue begins, is only a stone's throw to St. James Street corner, already described, where we started on our first journey, at the Strand Road.

Beyond this triangular open space to the south of St. James Street was the "Arm Bowery"—the poor lands, sunken and moist probably because the water ran that way from the plains or water ploss. They say that's how Bowery Street got its name, but the Bowery in New York got so "fast" about the 1880's, a song was made up in the great City, we older folk remember—

"They do such things and they say such things in,
The Bowery, the Bowery, we'll never go there anymore!"

Our refined, dignified and shocked residents rose up unanimously and secured consent to change the name to Franklin Street after Benjamin Franklin. This was the way our ancestors and forebears acted when pushed to the wall by any encroachment upon their way of life. Their conscience was their guide and we have them to thank for a proper, Godly bringing-up—giving their sons and daughters, and those who came within our gates, good examples to profit by. This refers to both ends of the City. I always said Rondout impressed me as Arcady and Kingston as Utopia and, after over 60 years, I have no reason to change those appellations.

CHAPTER VIII

CLINTON AVENUE, MAIDEN LANE AND ST. JAMES STREET

HISTORIAN SCHOONMAKER continues, thus: "South of the plains and on the south-east corner of Maiden Lane and East Front Street, extended, stood a one-story stone house called the Vosburgh house, originally built shortly after the Revolution, on one of the lots purchased from the Trustees under contract to build in two years, as previously set forth in this work. It was occupied by Dr. Abram Vosburgh at the time of his death, about 1820. It was of late years the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church but has lately been torn down to give place to a more imposing brick structure." (Comment: this corner is now (1942) Dr. Robert Whelan's dental office, and dwelling for himself and Mrs. Whelan. One of the most desirable sites in the City, facing the Academy Green, delightful, historical park, with vista of tall Elms and other trees, and the Governor Clinton Hotel, the Masonic Club and residences to left and right complete the picture, with glimpses of the Catskills beyond. Dr. Hyman Roosa, well-known, with Mrs. Roosa, to many, resided there for many years; then Dr. Betts, another expert and popular dentist, took over the property for a long term, now owned by a third Doctor of Dentistry, covering in all at least 75 years, always in the same profession. But where was the Presbyterian Church? No one seems to remember and we thought we must look it up in the County Clerk's Office and then refer our readers to our section of this work called "Our Churches and Clergy." But meeting a man with one of the longest memories in town (Harry Carr, son of Major Al Carr) we were informed that the Church stood on the same lot with the parsonage, a little back of the brick dwelling we have described, on Clinton Avenue near the property formerly of Edward L. Angle, leading real estate official and insurance man, now occupied by Mr. Allan L. Hanstein, successor to the large agency business, and his wife Mrs. Hanstein, daughter of Mr. Angle. Eventually, the growth of the second ward became so great a Church was much desired there and the congregation decided to build on Elmendorf Street, corner of Tremper Avenue, and erected the imposing edifice there.

Speaking of those having the longest memories uptown, besides Mr.

Carr, I would place Mr. Charles de la Vergne side by side with Harry Carr. Both while still in the 70's, if I may be excused for mentioning years or ages, recall the toll gate on Broadway, near West Chester Street and Orchard Street. They easily remember the Civil War and certain battles and mention Abraham Lincoln's election, I think, the second election but Mr. de la Vergne is sure he recalls the first election of Lincoln in 1860. I know another man who recalls an event in 1855 here, which comes up in these pages. He is not old, either. Our climate, customs, refined fun, recreation, together with a background of long-lived ancestors through careful living, brings long-life, as a rule to us. Thirty-four Churches of all denominations lead us and teach us, result we are rewarded thus, unless accident or disease happen, suddenly and unexpectedly. Otherwise, some would average a century. I knew one man who said, "William, I am over 80 and expect to hit 100!" "I said: 'Impossible!' I would have guessed you were less than 75!" He caught cold within a month and passed to the realm from which none return in the flesh. Let's not prophecy on such a subject. In truth, we live longer if we cease to think of age, and devote our lives to doing good to our neighbors, in City, State and Nation, and follow the Golden Rule.

We will sermonize no longer but take up Historian Schoonmaker's description: "The next house, in 1820, was a one-story, frame house, standing on the north-east corner of East Front (Clinton Avenue) and St. James Street, and fronting the latter; the homestead of Johannis M. VanKeuran occupied by him in 1820. It has been rebuilt and its old form is scarcely recognizable." (Comment: This must be now the Dr. Manfred Broberg residence and office of himself, and son, Dr. Royal Broberg, able practitioners in their branches of the profession. This building was for many years the home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Turner. Mr. Turner was one of our leading business men, built up a large coal and lumber business, etc. Had an able brother just outside this City, at Eddyville, Benjamin Turner, merchant and merchandise owner engaged in supplying Canal boat owners and captains and families principally, as that port was the terminus of the D. & H. Canal we have mentioned. Mr. Turner, Senator Connelly, Black Brothers and Henry McNamee were all strong political leaders, Republicans and Democrats, and the fur did fly because the elections were closer in those early days, 15 years after the Civil War and since. Senator Connelly became a State Senator, Ira Black was Sheriff, Henry McNamee Assemblyman. They were stalwarts, firm in their Party beliefs, friendly though after the election was over for another year or two. Back to St. James Street—DeWitt Clinton Overbaugh was partner of William H. Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. Overbaugh lived nearer the Overbaugh and Turner yard, down on Smith Avenue, opposite the Thomas Cornell Athletic Field, in the house with the cupola on the top, there yet in 1942. The O. & T. business was eventually purchased by the Kingston Coal Company, founded in part by William J. Rodie, representing the D. & H. Canal Company, producers and carriers of a high grade Pennsylvania coal direct from the mines via the Canal all the way to Rondout. The Kingston Coal Company is one of our largest corporations. S. D. Coykendall, as I recall, was interested in the formation of the Company, too. Great quantities of this and other kinds of coal came in over his line, the U. & D. R. R.

William Rodie's share and his D. & H. holdings were willed to his brother, the late Robert R. Rodie, a very prominent business man, who returned to live in Kingston in 1906-7. He became one of our civic leaders, and Mrs. Rodie, very popular and helpful in community affairs, made an important addition to our City. Mr. Rodie's judgment was sought by many, gave his time to our charitable institutions, banks, and City affairs, and contributed to all our War and community fund campaigns. Assisted in building up our Twaalfskill Golf and Country Club and had many battles on the links with the late John D. Schoonmaker, Frank Coykendall, the late Judge J. G. Van Etten, Charles de la Vergne and Frank Dewey, if I recall correctly that particular group. Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck was a crack shot at times and often played with that set of best players. Another group, who did not play so earnestly but enjoyed exercising and joking, were, if I am correct, Edward Coykendall, Surrogate Harry H. Flemming, Thomas P. Flemming, General Passenger Agent of the U. & D., and others, who met steadily a couple of afternoons a week, besides Saturday's. A very expert set that played together at that period were Judge Harry E. Schirick, Lawyers John M. Cashin and George Kaufman, Surrogate for several terms, and the professional, Walter Buddenhagen. These latter put up a game almost like the steady scores of players of the higher rank. It was very interesting to watch from hole to hole at times. Now to continue about Robert R. Rodie—when we lost him, to regret of the City and all, he left his means largely to his son, Robert S. Rodie, who resides in the old Reynolds mansion, 83 Albany Avenue, one of Kingston's beautiful homes. His wife, Barbara, is a daughter of the William Hinkleys of Poughkeepsie, across the Hudson, 16 miles below Rondout. Mr. Hinkley was democratic leader there for years, Mr. and Mrs. Hinkley, very prominent for years, great friends of the Roosevelts, at Hyde Park, near-by. The William J. and Robert R. Rodie's were strong Republicans and Party

organizers for generations, and like their forebears, Robert S. and Mrs. Rodie are very patriotic, lay politics aside when War comes on, and Robert is now a member of our Rationing Board. This is a very important post as the use of rubber, sugar and many other necessities, must be limited and rationed during the duration. We will now return to St. James Street, again, Historian Schoonmaker says in 1888: "Next was a two story frame dwelling fronting on St. James Street, in 1820, was the home of Lucas VanKeuren." (Comment: I believe this was the corner, years later owned by Levan S. Winne, as an investment and acquired and built up by Dr. Van Norstrand, son of Mr. Van Norstrand of Tillson, town of Rosendale, Ulster County. This man was the leading foreman on the Island Dock Shipyards of John D. Schoonmaker in World War I. In a drive for Victory Loan in 1917-18 he called out his subscription of \$3,000 and waved his check. This action so enthused all that the total subscriptions were the largest secured by the Industrial Committee that day of any. The writer knows for he presided at the mass meeting where the excitement took place, side by side, with John D. Schoonmaker, who added to the enthusiasm. The late John D. Schoonmaker did a great deal for Rondout and Kingston all his life, not only in the War, but in everything. He admired Chestnut Hill, our finest residential street, and the mansion of the former residence of Hon. George J. Smith, Congressman and manufacturer, which became for sale after Mr. Smith built on the Julius Osterhoudt plot on Albany Avenue. The Chestnut Street house was of beautiful architecture and the grounds approached the home of S. D. Coykendall, the largest residence in the City. Next to that is "Cloverly," the Estate of James F. Dwyer, described a few pages back as the former VanDeusen homestead. Mr. Schoonmaker decided to buy the Smith place and did so, living there for many years. This is now next to the grounds of Edward Coykendall to the west, on which is a perfect piece of Colonial architecture, in which Mr. Coykendall resides. From the Augusta VanDeusen Hutton dwelling, the Eleanor Hutton Washburn home, and the William Hutton blue-stone homestead, right along Chestnut Hill which we are describing, the two brick smaller but pretty homes, one formerly of Mrs. Columbus VanDeusen, and daughter, Miss Ella VanDeusen, then the former Crispell place modernized by Robert F. Dwyer, now John Weber's, who married Angela Dwyer, unfortunately deceased in early life; present a most exceptional vista of lovely homes on the one side of the Weinburg, the former name of Chestnut Street, together with old beautiful homes on the other, including the John Hiltebrant, the George Coykendall, the Frank Powley, now Mr. Feeney's and the numerous

others, all late American architecture, do really give Rondout and Kingston the peer of any residential avenue along the Hudson. Hon. George J. Smith, referred to above, brought the Powell Cigar interests to Kingston and erected the large brick plant in the central part of our industrial centre, under the name of Powell, Smith & Company. This became the American Cigar Company and the employed girls and men under Powell and Smith and the American Cigar people, at times, ran to 1800 employees. Mr. Smith was sent to Congress and was a representative, kindly statesman. His example brought other large industrial units here which will be discussed in later pages).

CHAPTER IX

BACK TO WALL STREET SHOPPING CENTRE

RETURNING to uptown again, the reader must realize that in 1820, Wall Street ended on the north at the broad Vanderlyn House ruins, which obstructed John Street partly and all of Wall Street, so that there was a meadow between John and North Front Street until 1826 or so when the village tore down said ruins and buildings began to spring up rapidly, as they did at Rondout, as the Delaware & Hudson canal began to come to a successful conclusion or completion of that work of millions of dollars. Here was the beginning of the actual race between the two ends of the villages—Rondout and Kingston.

We will take up the Tappen Building, which later became the Isaac and Henrietta Bernstein Building after the Civil War, as a large store. Next door on the new Wall Street came the Keator Shoe-store and Tootil the Tailor, which turned into Gotelli's Fruit store, now still run by George Gotelli, a son. I recall that family well—hardworkers; the father taking weekly trips to Fulton and Washington Markets in New York City, also to the R.R. trains to meet their merchandise orders from west, south and east. A. D. Rose did the same thing; in fact, all our fruit and meat dealers, in order to be first in getting advantage of the freshest goods on their arrival. This was all before automobiles and trucks were dreamed of. Since the 1900's the stores have had their own trucks, where their business is large enough to demand it. Gotelli's acquired the next building and recently cut it into another store adjoining, called the Childrens' Shop. Next was the James O. Merritt store, afterwards S. Cohen's Sons, referred to around the corner, who bought the building after the Mohican Chain store fire. Out of this business came an individual who grew up under the Cohen Brothers, Aaron and Ralph, to the managership and finally their successor. Aaron and Ralph Cohen added parcels of real estate to their interests, Woolworth's 5 and 10 cent stores with now the largest space on Wall Street of any 5 and 10, showing how popular the shopping centre has become among Chain organizations. I said the Hymes Family would be heard from Wall Street. Now, here they are—cousins of the Hymes Brothers on North Front Street. The Hymes' fathers were brothers and the mothers were sisters—daughters of Albert and Sarah Cohen—therefor sisters of Aaron

and Ralph Cohen. The Hymes Boys on Wall Street have a very high class shoe-store.

A Frank Forman, whose name is mentioned as a real estate genius of the Herbert Carl type, began to come to the front on this block of Wall Street. First he built up the Up-to-Date store business of Ladies Wear and then acquired a building at the end of the block we are describing, (George B. Styles Jewelry Store), next to the State of N. Y. National Bank. He took over another three story brick building, known as the Forsyth and Davis store building (we will come to the Forsyths and William M. Davis later), and enlarged these and put an entire new front on, one of the handsomest on Wall Street. He kept an opening in rear of the "Up-to-Date" from another store leading from a John Street building of Mr. Forman, leased to the Mohican Chain store referred to. His business went ahead in great strides; so did his real estate ventures. He took over the former Dimmick Building, (corner of Wall and John). (This had a history. It was formerly owned by Samuel G. Dimmick, uptown representative of S. D. Coykendall, our leading capitalist, downtown Banker and corporation magnate. No one could rival Mr. Coykendall in quickness of decision and action, as has been shown or will be proven. In politics he was sought by his Party as a Presidential elector yet was broadminded in choice of local candidates. He was a Republican, yet I know of several Democrats favored by him and each was elected. Morris Block was one, three times Mayor. If a nomination on his side did not please him he took with him 500 voters without asking one to favor his choice. "Sam" Dimmick, whom we are now taking up, was strong uptown; Charles Bray, ex-Mayor, too, J. Graham Rose, John B. Cook and others, lieutenants of S. D. Coykendall at various times, stood ready, with hosts of others, to lead battalions for, as they all thought, what was best for Rondout and Kingston. And yet, Mr. Coykendall refused public office except as elector, school trustee or honors on State or National Boards and once as County Treasurer to fill out a vacancy. But let any of his own Party abuse his confidence or go against what he considered the best interests of the whole City, he would turn his galaxy of serious-minded allies against his enemy (?) and it was all over. "Too much power," some said, but many saw no bad effects. Mr. Dimmick, to resume about him, placed two metal lions on the stone stairway of his handsome John Street home uptown and these remain there yet at this time (1942) after 50 years. We will come to John Street and its present distinguished owner after a few pages).

As we said, Frank Forman acquired the Dimmick parcel at Wall and John and leased the ground floor to United Cigar and Drug store on a

long term lease. The name was changed to Whelan Drug store. Took the Reynolds Building, improved that on the same side of Wall Street as the "United," opposite the "Up-to-Date," and leased it to "Kenney" Shoes, another Chain. Then he slipped down Wall and got a fine old store building of W. Scott Gillespie, and leased that, as we recall, to the Craft Family, which bucked Chains, and later started up a great Chain-store of the son, Ray Craft, in a large empty former shirt factory, and the fight with outside Chains goes merrily on. Mr. Forman's biggest venture was offering a large cash sum for the old Episcopal St. John's Church, being crowded out of the west side block of Wall Street by business, and offering to move the Church, stone by stone, marking each, and have the edifice, bell and steeple, erected on a beautiful site on Albany Avenue, three-quarters of a mile north, which the congregation were able to receive from a Church member at a very reasonable and helpful price. We will come to that later, as we pass to Albany Avenue, one of our finest residential thoroughfares. Mr. Forman, the object of this sketch, astounded the Church members and the City by subscribing toward the great improvements necessary in a move of this kind, \$5,000 cash. This generous man turned around and leased to the J. J. Newberry Chain of 5, 10 and 25c Stores, a large plot, which constructed a very large building thereon suitable for their needs. Owning the whole Church site Forman was able, with Aaron and Ralph Cohen and others, to unite on the construction of a badly needed moving picture theatre and leased it to a theatre group, and then to a theatre man named Reade from New Jersey.

Later, Frank Forman placed Grant's Chain in part of the Up-to-Date Building, which was a strong move, too, drawing crowds to both stores. That was the way with "Frank," very far-seeing.

So the development of both sides of Wall Street from a meadow to its present proud position can be pictured. Benson, Hart and Hubbard had a large and successful dry goods business, continued by G. A. Hart for many years, acquired by Clyde L. Wonderly, now The Wonderly Company, across the Street, as told elsewhere.

Charles P. Ridenour owned a store right in the centre of the block. He became president of the State of N. Y. National Bank. Then Hubbard and Foshay hired the building. Later Mortimer C. Drake started in there for a number of years, successfully. Then moved to Main Street, Poughkeepsie, continuing there. Brodhead, Stebbins and Van Wagenen's had the largest dry goods store in Rondout. They took over the Ridenour Building and continued there for years. Now, it is owned by a big Chain—Sears-Roebuck of Chicago, like Montgomery Ward in

the former Carl Colossal Store here, then Rose and Gorman's. So now we have all in the Wall Street district mentioned—Grants', Sears', Woolworth two building fronts, Newberrys', Kresig's, on one side, and Kenney's, Thom McAnn's, National Shoes, The Wonderly Co., The Penny Co. opposite. Our local merchants hold their own in many lines. Starting from the National Ulster County Bank & Trust Co., Al. Mollet's Gents Clothing and Furnishing Goods store holds a leadership on that side like Flanagan's formerly S. Cohen's Sons, Bernstein's, have on the other, and Hymes Bros., Walter Ostrander and Wards' have on North Front Street. (Later—Woolworth's bought the former VanWagenen large plot and Sear's moved out).

The oldest Hardware Store in the entire City is L. S. Winne & Co's., now owned by Levan S. Winne's son, Benjamin J. Winne, 2nd. This not only occupies the three story brick building on its own location on east side of Wall Street, which we are now depicting, but the upper floors of an adjoining building and a large warehouse down North Front Street. Benjamin J. Winne, Sr. was a leader in the hotel business. The Winne family has been for many years in that line in the County and City, also. Very popular in politics too, Davis Winne was elected Sheriff. The Eagle Hotel was the father's, Benjamin J., Sr. James S., son, and Alonzo, nephew, ran the Eagle later, with the assistance of their wives, without whom they could not have reached such heights in homelike surroundings, old fashioned cooking and the ideal welcome to the lonely traveling public that flocked to the doors. No, give Mrs. "Jim" and Mrs. "Lon" all possible credit for their advice and help to those masters of the art of hostelry, their husbands. Commercial people would hurry, when in the Hudson Valley miles away when their orders were secured, to the cuisine and bar at the old "Eagle" in the 70' and 80's and after. Honorable mention should go also to the very lovely sister of James S.—Mrs. Ella Winne Freer as a hospitable hostess, looking on with her smiling face and doing her part when living there. This is going far back; we can just remember the big fire when the Eagle was burned, with other buildings, but the firemen worked well, as always here, and parts were saved and the Eagle Hotel rebuilt, longer and larger, with a famous veranda known all over the State. Along came Charles Hungerford, and his wife, Mrs. Hungerford, who came to Kingston in the first part of the 1900's, and liked that veranda, and bought the Hotel at a large figure and did even improve the porch with new concrete columns—which this writer did not think possible. The price exceeded \$100,000. James S. Winne did not want to discontinue in the hotel line at any price so leased a fine hotel near the West Shore

R. R.—The Eichler, built by Adolph Eichler, a wealthy citizen who was willing to retire on his laurels, which were obtained by giving superior service to the travelers to the Catskills in those days via the Ulster & Delaware R. R. and Hudson River Day Line and Mary Powell and Romer and Tremper boats, James W. Baldwin, William F. Romer, City of Kingston, and other fine steamers of familiar names. How these stir our memories! James S. Winne continued the hospitality at the Eichler to the group of passengers on the way to and from the Mountains and to his own clientele. He always had in mind, however, to make a come-back uptown where he felt he belonged. The result was the building of "The Stuyvesant," a modern, excellent 4 story and penthouse, yellow brick building, housing a hundred and odd rooms, on a corner of Fair and John Streets, right in the heart of the commercial centre, where traveling men and pleasure tourists gathered, a short block from Wall Street. "Jim" had to build a large addition to take care of his public. "Lon" and Mrs. "Lon" had tired of the duties of this profession and remained in a quiet life nearby but Mrs. "Jim" stuck right to the new venture and helped to make a success there, too.

Not but what Mr. and Mrs. Hungerford did well at the remodeled Eagle. Their son was grown up but did not engage in the hotel business. He took up the study of railroads and began writing on the subject of Transportation, successfully—Edward Hungerford. He became an author of note and the New York World's Fair of 1938-9 had him put on a pageant, showing the scenes of Railroading from the building of the leading lines, and announced the acts and descriptions, himself. This was to us the most impressive attraction outdoors at the Fair.

Some time after the purchase of the Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hungerford disposed of their hotel at a good price to William J. Turck, formerly of the William J. Turck Co., a mill and lumber concern of large size, a Rondout corporation on the busy Rondout Creek, at Ponkhockie. Mr. Turck at about the time we are writing of, was president of the Kingston Trust Co., our largest bank. He planned to build a ten story addition to the east end of the old caravansary, but, sad to say, this plan fell through. A Community Hotel Corporation started the construction on the General George H. Sharpe large grounds, where the Sharpe Family had resided for two generations in a striking Colonial residence. We, (Mr. and Mrs. William C. DeWitt), residing opposite this sightly building, surrounded with aged elms and other giant trees, regretted this change, but realized that the City need a Hotel of 200 more rooms to care for at once the increased and increasing tourists and patrons in our growing City. So, the handsome residence, (then

of Judge Severyn B. Sharpe, son of General Sharpe, both mentioned elsewhere in this history), was removed on rollers 100 feet back on a plateau overlooking the lowlands along the Esopus Creek, and the Community Hotel Co. of local individuals built the handsome Hotel now known as the "Governor Clinton Hotel," named in honor of the Governor of New York and Vice-president of the United States, and leased it to the American Hotels, Inc., Leslie Kincaid, president, well and favorably known throughout the United States.

William J. Turck gave up his plan and the Eagle Hotel was taken over by other interests, bought by the County of Ulster and torn down up to the west end addition, which is used temporarily by the County Clerk for the Auto-License Bureau. The rest of the lot is a free parking ground. At this time (1942) the County decided to buy the Fessenden Building on Fair Street adjoining the County Clerk's and Surrogate's quarters, on the south, and the parking place, on the east, intending, perhaps, to improve and enlarge the County Clerk's and Surrogate's Building, which are admittedly much too small. Some, it is said, are in favor of placing all the County Buildings under one roof, which might mean the change of the old Colonial pre-Revolutionary Court House to the Eagle Hotel site, the County Clerk and Surrogate location and the Fessenden site. The objections to that would be the demolition of the gem of Colonial architecture as well as the hurt given Wall Street, and the Bank and business places thereabouts. The only way to avoid the first objection would be to remove the building, stone by stone, especially the front, which is considered very artistic, and the old cupola with bell, and rebuild at Main Street. But that would leave the new and old jail on the old Court House lot, several hundred feet away, and prisoners and accused would have to be transported several times a day, when Court is in session, from one location to another, going back to medieval and dark ages. To take jails and all would be impossible as the new plot would be too shallow. Also Main and Fair Streets are too narrow and traffic would be obstructed. We must recognize the transportation problem in the present automobile and omnibus era. Owing to its setting and surroundings it would be sacrilege to consider removing the Court House and necessary connected jails to Main and Fair Streets. With all the buildings in a connected group the whole block to Pearl Street and Clinton Avenue, would have to be taken, to symmetrically do justice to the size of such a public edifice, the expense of which would take a hundred years to repay by the taxpayers. We are not a Washington yet, although our fore-fathers, many say, could have had the United States Capitol here.

CHAPTER X

MERCHANTS, WALL AND JOHN STREETS

You have heard the story of part of the Benjamin J. Winne, Sr. family, and we will return to Levan S. and Ogden F. Winne who were partners in the largest hardware business in town—L. S. Winne & Co. Both these men were steady, active and reliable, well-known in County and City, and on Bank directorships and Boards. Ogden F. took care of the outside buyers, farmers and contractors and traveled for the firm while Levan S. looked after the wants of visitors at the storehouse and warehouse and the banking and replenishment of the immense stocks. This firm had a large number of employees and several executives and assistant salesmen to Ogden F. My mind recalls some still there and some gone to their permanent home. Sherman H. Lowe commenced as a young man and is still at the old stand with the present able proprietor of the large business, Benjamin J. Winne, II, son of L. S. Winne. Abraham De Graff, ex-Alderman, is another, a salesman, still on the job. Mr. Castor meets customers with that pleasant smile always in evidence. Among the departed, with the owners, L. S. and Ogden F., we recall Andrew Keefe, Sr., "Jack" Costello, who went into the same line with "Billy" Dugan, for years in the Dry Goods line across the Street. They built up a nice trade.

Benjamin J. the second, after education, started at the foot of the ladder and acquired the necessary knowledge and experience to fill his father's shoes when he was called to own and head the store. Day in and day out the young man has met the Chains in that line and held his own in expanding the business in the face of hard competition, besides helping in all campaigns and drives for the interests of charitable organizations, Churches, and all patriotic moves in both World Wars. This is how the Winne Family, past and present, would have it, and this is how the sons and daughters of Kingston and Rondout folk try to carry on. Davis Winne, Sheriff, was of the same type.

The Edward Winter stationery, book and piano store, established in the 1870's has come down the long trail to the last and youngest of the sons of the Family—George Winter—one of our abler, active, younger business men. The history of this old Family is noteworthy. Edward Winter settled in uptown Kingston, and William Winter, brother, in

downtown Rondout. Both were in the same line of business, also sold reserved seats for all the circuses coming to town—Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, Forepaugh's, Buffalo Bill's Wild West, Ringlings', Cole's and even Hunt Bros., which originated here. I think each opened the first telephone central station for what became the New York Telephone Co., subsidiary of the great American Telephone and Telegraph Co., now, 1942, the largest corporation in the world—\$5,000,000,000 in assets. Also, the Winters' opened the first telegraph offices here. Edward had at least four sons that I knew and three daughters, and William, two sons that I knew, but do not recall any daughters. Miss Flora Bernstein, daughter of Isaac and Henrietta Bernstein, whom we have described, was in charge of the Telephone office in the store of Edward Winter and made the connections. The Rondout Winter store did the same. First day there were no telephone calls except the girls talked together between stations and we stood around, allowed to talk, unbelievably. The Western Union had already had an office, as I say, in the same stores, too. But the Postal Telegraph came later. The telegraph wires were up before the telephones reached Kingston or Rondout. Electric Lights were not in vogue then. Gas was used extensively and the tungsten mantle soon came in and gave a light like day. Kerosene oil lamps were more widespread. The streets were lighted by kerosene oil being filled in lanterns on lamp-posts by the lamplighter with his little ladder, like in Robert Louis Stevenson's stanzas:

"For we are very lucky with a lamp before the door,
And Leerie stops to light it, as he lights so many more;
And, oh before you hurry by with ladder and with light,
O, Leerie, see a little child and nod to him to-night!"

(Tears almost come, as we write and think of our childhood and scenes of the long ago. Happy, happy days, though. None would forsake those memories.)

The arc-light and incandescent bulb came along and swept all in Cities but it was decades hereabouts before the farms and smaller villages were wired by the big Electric Power Company, (later acquired by the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Co., subsidiary of big Niagara-Hudson System). All poles are now discontinued, wires underground, excepting heavy power cables carried by steel towers from great water-powers from several falls in this County.

Now, to return to the Edward Winter store, which was uptown in the large Music Hall Building, later the Kingston Opera House, built by John H. Cordts, brick magnate in Rondout and Ponckhockie, spoken of.

His son, Senator John N. Cordts, took great interest in having his manager, Charles V. DuBois, bring the greatest actors and actresses here, such as Richard Mansfield, Thomas W. Keene, James O'Neil, Maurice Barrymore, father of Lionel, Ethel and John, and John Drew, Effie Shannon, Chauncey Olcott, Julia Marlowe, with her then husband, Robert Tabor, and her next husband, E. H. Southern. Grace George liked to come to this Opera House, (William Brady, her manager, married her, both active yet), many others, and some of the above acting in Shakespeare's greatest plays and well put on. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Lady Tree came, too. Came near securing Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry but not quite. All tickets were on sale in advance at Winter's, the oldest son Charles Winter, known to all as "Tubby" (wasn't a bit stout, either, but that nickname stuck for 50 years), specializing in that department. Then in sports, through Charles V. DuBois and Daniel O'Connell of Kingston, friends of William Brady, they got James J. Corbett here, before and after, he won the boxing heavy-weight championship from the great John L. Sullivan. At first Corbett, a young bank clerk and boxing instructor in California, in San Francisco, had held Peter Jackson, colored giant, to a draw in 62 rounds, and William Brady became Corbett's manager and toured the Country. On account of Dan O'Connell, Charles V. DuBois and Senator Cordts, Brady brought Corbett to Music Hall. The theatre was packed to the roof, the one gallery and pit crowded, standing room only. After the show all adjourned to Dan O'Connell's, then on North Front Street, in the later Jacob Marks Building, I think. Next time the same pair came to Kingston, Corbett, the champion had a reception at O'Connell's, who had moved to Wall Street directly behind the Opera House in the building now "Herman's Restaurant." Henry Millonig and wife ran it for some years, making the best pies in Kingston outside of the homes. Home-cooking is the best uptown or downtown because all housewives were taught from good, old-fashioned recipes.

Charles V. DuBois and Dan O'Connell had the great John L. Sullivan here, once before and once after losing to Corbett. The first time Sullivan looked unbeatable—the Boston strong boy of 1887 after he had defeated Paddy Ryan. I did not see him in Dan O'Connell's, too young. Saw him at Music Hall. John L. was giving \$1,000 to anyone who could stand up before him for three rounds without going down. They had no one here who would take a chance with John L.—a fearsome sight with great bulging muscles and chest. I don't recall his measurements, but he looked top-heavy, only about 5 ft. 10" tall. But his bodily measurements and muscular development must have exceeded Jack Dempsey's

or Gene Tunney's by far and must have been like Jim Jeffries' and Joe Louis', though the latter is 4 inches taller. John L. could hit terribly hard. His forte was rushing in on the offensive. Corbett was too quick and too young and Sullivan's legs gave out. Billy Brady would play pool at Dan's with Corbett until the trouble came between them and Brady was on Jeffries' side in the fight for the championship; Corbett having lost to Fitzsimmons, and Fitz lost to Jeffries. Corbett was trying to win back the title but Jeffries was too big and strong for both. All these fighters, Chas. V. DuBois, Dan O'Connell and Senator Cordts secured. Fitz came in his play as a blacksmith and his arms and chest were out of all proportions, made him appear top-heavy, too. Never fought John L. as Sullivan could not get in condition, too stout, wind gone. But when John L. was the Boston Strong Boy it took a marvel to stand up to him and no one ever did really, until Corbett, coached by Brady, and then John L. was not the same as he who fought Ryan, and the Cardiff Giant, Tug Wilson, Charlie Mitchell and Jake Kilrain. Sullivan was the most popular at O'Connell's, everything was on John L. at the bar, with no limit. Corbett did not drink. My older brothers took me along after the show but left me out in the cigar section of Dan's but I could look over the swing door and saw both John L. and Corbett and Brady at different times. Then had to hurry home to be in by 10 or half past to keep mother and father from worrying. All the young fellows in uptown or downtown did that, too; there was an affectionate discipline then in the late 1880's and '90's. I hope it is kept up now though the moving pictures must alter the hours somewhat, especially for double-headers.

Proceeding—Senator Cordts, always generous, and his manager, with a few other leading citizens, would escort James J. Corbett and Billy Brady down to Rondout to give Rondout fair play. Rondout portion of the City was fully as sporty as uptown and gave the vistor's great welcome. They would visit all the places and hotels there—Isaac N. Weiner's, Ormerod's, Frank Quigley's, the Mansion House, Carl G. Fisher's, Mr. Irwin's, et. al. Also, they did the same kindly courtesy when John L. Sullivan came; also visited Washington Hall both times, I heard, and John Worf's, of course, John A. Fisher's, and others, if they were there then. "Tubby" was invited to go along by Senator but the young stationer was such a stickler for attending to the store, as father grew older and had an affection of his eyesight then, I doubt "Tubby" accepted. He would have, only for that, as he knew Brady, Sullivan and Corbett well. Didn't he dispose of the reserved seat tickets in advance and assure full houses and a nice profit to all?

And Rondout would always reciprocate when they had prominent visitors of note in the world of sport. Senator Cordts and Senator Rice were Rondout men and certainly remembered Kingston, always. "Dicky" Johnston, "big League Baseball player, came from there, too, worked on the Daily Freeman, I believe, and brought distinguished ball players all over town. Liscomb's Opera House did not have the capacity to attract sufficient crowds to afford such celebrities as Senator Cordt's Opera House and Music Hall but Sampson Bros., Clothiers, had an Opera House on the upper floors of their large store, (now the Freeman Building,) and beat all records by securing Sarah Bernhardt to Rondout once. This was something special as the "Divine Sarah" was eagerly sought throughout the United States and for little Rondout to be honored in this fashion was a feat, indeed. Society downtown and uptown completely filled the place.

Music Hall was supreme in the lecture line through Chas. V. DuBois' ability to obtain distinguished attractions such as "Bob" Ingersoll, (although nobody here agreed with his views, many liked to hear him.) I was told he, himself, talked convincingly but gave an impression that he enjoyed the fun and the crowd most of all. What hope would there be for a lovely hereafter—after such a lovely life passed in Rondout and Kingston—for anyone present to believe in his views? Everyone seemed to decline to change their belief in the Gospels. Gypsy Smith, John B. Gough, Oliver Wendell Holmes and other famous orators came. We are speaking of the 1870's and early '80's. Our fine water works did not come to completion until the 80's through Engineer and promoter, Mr. Low, and a coterie of citizens. So, when Oliver Wendell Holmes came, there were not many bath rooms inside. Judge Clearwater claimed he had the first one uptown and was delegated to entertain the distinguished guest. Rondout had many and I think the Forsyths, the Fitches, the Bruyns, and many others in Kingston had Bernard Loughran set in the plumbing especially. But there is no doubt the Judge took Holmes from the Kingston or Brown's Hotel on Crown St. to Music Hall and then stole him away to the Judge's home. It wouldn't do to take Mr. Holmes out in the cold of a December, he said. From 1880 to 1885 everybody had these improvements in and the plumbers got very well-off including Bernard (Barney) Loughran and all who worked for him and in their turn went in business for themselves. Rondout was just the same and Henry E. Wieber was no exception, afterwards Mayor. That's the way things went. From this little recital of attractions in downtown and uptown's theatrical Houses after the villages were united into

one City in 1872, you receive the idea that Kingston was far ahead of Po'keepsie and Newburgh in visitors and events of this kind, though populations were practically the same. In the next quarter century they drew away from us.

Continuing at Edward Winter's—Charles Winter, eldest son of whom we are now writing, managed the business for over fifty years. William went West, Edward managed the Piano and tuning department, while the present head, George, was a little fellow going to school. He was well educated and picked up a lot around the store. They sold books, weeklies, magazines of all kinds. Crowds waited Friday nights for Beadle's Dime Library—Deadwood Dick, The James Boys, Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill Hickock, Nick Carter, Old Sleuth, Old King Brady and scores of others, exciting dimes and nickles. Also, "Golden Days," "Golden Hours" and "The Family Fireside," the "Youth's Companion." Our Mother did not mind the latter four, nor Laura Jean Libbey or Ouida's. "A little love story won't hurt them!" said Father. "Why don't you write a love story, Papa?" asked Mother. "It would beat all your old histories." Father laughed. We all read Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family Robinson, Gulliver's Travels, Hans Christian Anderson, Grimm's Fairy Tales, Capt. Marryat, Kate Greenaways' stories, Arabian Nights, Baron Munchausen, Charles Dickens, etc. We cried over Oliver Twist, Great Expectations and Little Nell of Old Curiosity Shop, Little Dorritt and little Davy Copperfield;—Charles Dickens as a boy, our Father said. Dumas thrilled us with the "Three Musketeers," "20 year after," etc., and Jules Verne awakened our imaginations affecting us to this day. Poe and Stevenson scared us as Mrs. Belloc Lowndes does now. (Read "The Lodger" of Mrs. Lowndes if you want to be frightened.) The waiting purchasers and subscribers lined up in long rows waiting for "Tubby" to open the packages, first come, first served. And Wm. Winter and two sons had the same experiences. James Murphy started and continued successfully, too. Also, William O'Reilly opened on Broadway and built up the largest business in that and kindred lines by adding a branch uptown in the Winter's old store we have been describing, Joseph Sheppard and Edward O'Reilly running that branch. Charles and George Winter decided to move to Wall St. and buy their own building on the east side near Winne's, and have a very valuable investment, besides another tenant sharing the first floor—Clive Hats, with a desirable clientele. George Winter, and in turn, his son, conduct the E. Winter's Sons' business; and so things go down the years here—from fathers to sons. It is a pleasure to reminisce like this and about such Families.

Continuing on our stationery and other stores—Charles Kerr, son of John W. Kerr, Sheriff, conducted a large book and stationery store in the Ulster County Savings Institution Building, opposite the Court House. He had been to the Northwest with his brother-in-law, James Ross, the construction engineer building the Canadian Pacific R. R. through the Canadian Rockies. Returning to Kingston in the Book and Stationery line, Mr. Kerr saw an opening at Danbury, Conn. He became very successful there and was chosen Mayor. He branched out in several investments and became financially independent. Always had a warm spot for Kingston, retained interests at Marlboro, Ulster County.

Forsyth and Wilson occupied the Chas. Kerr store for years on that block, and later, Mr. Wilson, retiring, Wm. M. Davis, formerly an employe, was called back from Remington Typewriter interests, and taken into the Forsyth firm under the new name of Forsyth and Davis, Inc., moving to the other side of Wall St., on the next block near the State of New York National Bank. Mr. Davis increased this business to large proportions and when the auto-age came, added an automobile sales branch, and later a couple of blocks away, on Green Street, having moved from their Eagle Garage on Main St., built a modern sales room, garage, storage and repair shop, with conditioning facilities, under the name of The Forsyth & Davis Motor Car Company. They represented leading makes of cars, such as the air-cooled Franklin, Packard, Pierce Arrow, Chevrolet and other makes. The F. & D. business, in all branches, including wholesale paper, exceeded an annual gross of \$700,000., it is said. Mr. Davis sold the finest of cars to wealthy families across the River in Dutchess County—Mr. Astor, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Tracy Dows and others; cars with closed bodies, besides the open cars which were more popular in the early 1900's. The closed car idea ousted the open car because the ladies had to tie on little bonnets in order to have any enjoyment in riding in open cars; otherwise they must hold their hats on by one hand all the while, driving. The men's straw hats, too, would be blown off, unless held, or caps worn. It was hard to change at first for all wanted to view the mountain scenery when out for a ride, and while inside a closed car it was impossible. For awhile big manufacturers built on a glass roof but this was silly and now all are satisfied to ride in comfort and not break their necks looking up.

Well, to continue—finally the Forsyth Wall St. building was sold to Frank Forman, for his Up-to-Date Store, the price being \$90,000. This showed the increase in value in Wall St. per foot frontage, higher

than that of any City along the Hudson, between New York and Albany. The boom was on. Forsyth and Davis moved to the Forsyth Building on Main Street, next to the County Clerk's Building, formerly leased to the Eagle Hotel on the 2nd and 3rd floors, and a new bronze and large glass front show windows put on, making this one of the finest stationery and book stores, in town.

Wall St. remained the shopping centre, however. Chester Styles of the old Styles Family mentioned in these pages, an old-fashioned family of nine children, and James V. Bruyn of the distinguished, ancient Bruyn Family, already spoken of, formed a partnership in the 1890's and published, R. Lionel de Lisser's "Picturesque Ulster," an illustrated history in eight parts, three of which pertain to Kingston and Rondout, and the remainder to the Towns of Ulster County. Styles and Bruyn continued for years on Wall and John Sts., the Dimmick Building, a swell store. Mr. James A. Kiersted, a well known member of the old Kiersted Family, another prominent, ancient and honorable group, succeeded Mr. Bruyn when he went South. The firm became Styles and Kiersted. Chester Styles eventually went to Schenectady and made good there, as all Kingston people do in other towns and Cities, when circumstances urge them to leave here. But they all love to come back, either on visits or permanently. (I never left, so, perhaps, that is why I can set down these thoughts, recollections and facts of our uptown and downtown so rapidly. Kindly excuse any mistakes.) William Tolley had had a fine book and stationery store on Wall St. years before this period. Samuel L. Drake had a fine store in the same line later, on Wall Street, near the Ridenour Building. Mr. Drake sold out and entered the employ of the National Ulster Co. Bank across the Street under President F. J. R. Clarke, where he remained for a long term of years.

Going back—Mr. Clarke started in Kingston in Clarke's Drug Store, just a few buildings from the Bank mentioned. He began as delivery boy about 1878. Mr. Clarke told me the most impressive and interesting sight he saw in those days in Kingston, as a youngster, was on delivering Congressman De Witt's kerosene oil can, with potato in the spout, to the house on Pearl St., opposite Luke Noone's, and which Mr. Clarke bought afterwards when he got married in turn. He described this little personal event about the writer's mother. He said his cousin, the proprietor of Clarke's Drug Store, had instructed him to be careful to go to the right door, the kitchen, in making his first delivery. He said he went to the wrong door, the side door, and knocked, to deliver the can and a very beautiful lady opened the door so kindly,

and took it from him, handing it over to the maid. "Your mother, most beautiful, William, set me perfectly at ease. I saw all the little youngsters playing around on the nursery floor at your mother's knees. A wonderful sight to me." There were five of us boys, the youngest—Macdonald DeWitt, now of New York City and Albany Ave., here now. Father, after Congress, moved to Brooklyn to become Assistant Corporation Counsel. When the Brooklyn Bridge was opened Father walked with us across the first Sunday (MacDonald was too young) but the four others did and it was explained to us that the great towers were built of blocks of limestone from Luke Noone's quarries near where we had lived. Big blocks of stone, almost like those of the pyramids, but not so large. Rosendale cement was used. Hewitt Boice's quarries in Higginsville, uptown Kingston, produced some of the stone, too. The deep quarry holes show yet behind the big red brick residence of Mr. Noone on Pearl St., with cupola and cresting on the top and around the cornices. The big stone towers stand today, strong and stable as ever and look more impressive than steel towers, to my mind, on the other bridges near there. Though, at this time, 1942, it is planned to strengthen even the Brooklyn Bridge after this War is over and won, owing to the increased demands of heavy traffic back and forth to New York. This was growing larger year by year.

To pursue F. J. R. Clarke's career, he succeeded to his cousin's "Clarke's Drug Store" and increased the business. He had particularly able, courteous employes, and later on others. Mr. William F. Dedrick was the pharmacist to whom I refer, especially. Mr. Clarke's success was attracting attention along the street. He was invited to interest himself on the Board of Directors of the National Ulster Co. Bank, oldest in the City, I believe. This was near his store. He accepted and was later elected Vice President. Charles D. Bruyn was probably the leading and most able Banker uptown at this time. He, Mr. Bruyn, had just the right background. The old Bruyn family grew up in Banking and Finance. Unfortunately, in his late fifties he had to let up, and while remaining President and interested in other institutions for a time, he felt he must retire. Mr. Clarke was requested to step up as acting President to Mr. Bruyn. The writer knew all about Mr. Clarke's progress and Mr. Bruyn's liking for him. An older brother of this writer—Richard De Witt—was elevated to Cashier. Mr. Bruyn thought a lot of him, too. Mr. Bruyn was a fine family man. He was the head of a large family. Married a Miss Butters, of another old family. A friend said, "Mr. Bruyn, you are to be congratulated upon such a large, expansive family." "Yes," replied Mr. Bruyn, smiling,

"expensive, too." To the sorrow of all the family and many friends and admirers, Mr. Bruyn did not recover and passed away. Mr. Clarke was elected President and held the post for over thirty years. Here is where Mr. Dedrick's reliability came in. Mr. Clarke could leave Clarke's Drug Store and know that everything was all right under Mr. Dedrick and the other employes. As Mr. Clarke made up his mind to remain permanently in the Banking line he sold to Wm. F. Dedrick the old Drug Store. Mr. Dedrick kept the clerks and added Mr. Schramme, who at the demise of Mr. Dedrick after years, purchased and succeeded to the business. That is the way things come down the years in Kingston and Rondout. Faithfulness, steadiness and energy was our way of life and is our order of the day at this date. Theodore Gauss of Down St., just deceased, worked like this there, too. Meanwhile, Mr. Clarke built himself the handsome blue-stone dwelling on Albany Avenue, two houses from the Bridge, Samuel L. Drake built right next to the Ulster and Delaware tracks. The family of Charles L. McBride, noted druggist on both Wall St. and Broadway, acquired the Clarke home. Miss Isabella Wright Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, married Mr. Harrison of Virginia, brother of Mrs. James O. Winston, here, and consequently left town for that State. Mr. Augustus Brinnier, son of William D. Brinnier, Sr. and Mrs. Brinnier, acquired the Drake home, now unoccupied.

Returning to the Bruyn Family, Charles D. Bruyn left a large number of fine sons and daughters. Johannis made good in New York City but passed away, unfortunately, at the age of only 52 years, I believe. Charles D. Bruyn, Jr. followed in his father's footsteps in Finance in the Metropolitan area in New Jersey where he now heads a great Sugar Refinery and is interested in other large Corporate bodies. He married Miss Jane Teller, youngest daughter of Myron Teller and Jane Romer, of two of our old families mentioned, and now in this generation, Mr. and Mrs. Bruyn have fine children to grace their married life in turn. Other children of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Teller grew up in the much improved Revolutionary Bogardus House, corner of Fair St. and Maiden Lane, uptown Kingston. Miss Marion Teller resides happily with children of her own at Utica, this State, married to Mr. Ibbotson of that City. W. Romer Teller went west and resides in Boise, Idaho, one of the owners in a large mercantile business there. He married Miss Adaline Hardenburgh of the old Hardenburgh and Conklin families of this City. Miss Carrie Teller, a very beautiful girl, in her young womanhood, caught cold and died suddenly to the intense sorrow of the whole City.

Speaking of the Teller Families, on the same block but opposite, Mr. Myron Teller, II, son of George Teller, partner at one time and brother of Mr. Myron Teller of the Romer and Tremper Steamboat Company, referred to, is therefor the nephew, a noted and leading architect, specializing in City and country dwellings, many of the Colonial times, municipal and school structures, and landscaping. He purchased the De Witt Roosa residence, a prominent lawyer, after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Roosa. Mr. Teller was architect for this handsome dwelling. Mrs. Teller is very active in Women's Club activities and literary life of our City. Mr. Teller has a partner, the very capable and experienced architect, Mr. Harry Halverson, son of a leading contractor in his day. We will hear of Teller and Halverson in other sections of this work. The new Myron J. Michael Intermediate School is a specimen of their work.

CHAPTER XI

BACK TO RONDOUT

READER, at this point, you will, I know, be pleased to go back to Rondout and check up what was going on there. The D. & H. Canal, referred to and described and again will be touched upon, had been completed, and this brought a great boom, as indicated. Rondout became a great port of activity on the waters of the Hudson via the Rondout, the outlet of the finished Canal at Eddyville, carrying heavy loads down to the villages of Twaalfskill, Wilbur and Rondout, and returning with merchandise and supplies back through Ulster and Sullivan Counties, all the way to Honesdale in Pennsylvania. Brick structures began to rise in the streets of Rondout, and as great tonnage in hides and blue-stone continued coming by plank road and stone road converging on Rondout, and later Cement, etc. via Canal, a great period of prosperity ensued, as stated, which lasted over half a century.

Here follows descriptions by eyewitnesses of how the Port of Rondout and vicinity increased in population and growth as a result of these great changes:

There may be repetitions but first there came into being two lines of sloops for freight and passengers to New York, one departing from Rondout, one from Twaalfskill and Wilbur. Each line had two sloops, and the round trip took two weeks each. Abram Hasbrouck, as we stated at first owned the line from Rondout, his sloops being named "Comptroller" and "Martin Wynkoop." Tappen and Co. ran the "Convoy" and "Convention" from Wilbur. The first regular steamers were the "Congress" and the "Hudson," 1831. Anderson Slight & Co. also began to run a line of sloops and barges to New York. They bought the steamer "Highlander." Here the first Capt. Jacob H. Tremper, we are told by Historian Abraham W. Hoffman, City Editor of the Kingston Daily Freeman, appeared as Captain of the "Highlander," having had experience in commanding boats of the Swift Short Line between New York and Albany. William F. Romer, from uptown village of Kingston, bought out the Slight interest. Then Capt. Tremper purchased an interest and Capt. G. M. Gillette entered the firm—then Romer, Tremper & Gillette. This was the foundation of

the fortunes of the Romer, Tremper and Gillette families. The steamer "Highlander" had been sold and R. T. & G. bought the "North America" and "Manhattan," and so this firm had a daily line. One of these boats and good-will was sold to Thomas Cornell. This was the beginning of the great Cornell fortune, largest of all. R. & T. bought out Capt. Gillette in 1851. "From that era until 1890," writes Editor Hoffman, "R. & T. and Major Cornell interests divided the New York traffic between them. The Major kept the towing business and the tugs."

Going back, Capt. Absalom Anderson sold his interest in the R. & T. & Gillette firm and, it is told, built the Thomas Powell, a fast passenger steamboat, and then the "Mary Powell," which became known as the "Queen of the Hudson." (This seemed to this writer to go faster than any of the passenger steamers up to the big Day Line's, "New York" and "Albany," but even then she did not give up her title.) The Romer & Tremper Steamboat Co., Myron Teller, Treasurer, I believe added to their steamers for night passenger traffic and freight such boats as the "Mason N. Weems," which they named William F. Romer after the father of Mrs. Myron Teller; and the James W. Baldwin, named after the gentleman of that name in Kingston. The brass fittings of these night boats were splendid and thrilling to us boys. Oh! what fun to go down to New York overnight on the "Baldwin" and later, on the "Benjamin B. O'Dell," with our parents, go to Central and Prospect Parks, see the animals, then on to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where grandfather and grandmother lived; pay them a visit, returning to New York, to come back to Rondout via the "Mary Powell," Capt. Anderson allowing some of us at a time to ride in the pilot house. Sixteen to eighteen knots an hour were fast-going in those days. And don't forget the meals and old-fashioned cooking. We preferred the special dinner on the night-boats, sitting down to that at 6 p.m. just as we were leaving Rondout Harbor, busy then, and meeting the choppy white caps on the broad Hudson. This was the life, we thought! The visits to the polished engine room with walking beam turning the great wheels deserve special mention. The courtesies of Capt. J. H. Tremper, Capt. Anderson and other officials such as Capt. Isaac de la Vergne, Charles de la Vergne's (mentioned heretofore as Treasurer of the Kingston Savings Bank, residing now on Clinton Ave., right near where I am writing) father; Joseph Reynolds, purser on the Day Line, and Fred Hibbard, an official, also. All were most attentive and gentlemanly to mother and father and us boys. C. V. A. Decker was a very happy capable official for the Day Line, as passenger agent, I

believe, for many years, before he entered the insurance business with Everett Fowler, and built up the largest agency under the name of Decker & Fowler, Inc.

These steamers became famous, following the "Thomas Cornell" among River craft, Romer and Tremper adding a passenger and freight line between Poughkeepsie and Albany, later extending it to Newburgh.

Major Cornell and S. D. Coykendall formed their marine interests into the Cornell Steamboat Company, S. D. Coykendall, President; George Coykendall, Vice-president and Isaac N. North, Superintendent, at the time referred to in the 1880's. The Cornell lines carried a tonnage of over 8,000,000 tons annually, had 40 boats in all—passenger, freight, Canal boats and barges, immense tows pulled by numerous tugs, 250 men to run and operate them, and more than 100 men in the Cornell and Ulster & Delaware R. R. Shops, downtown in Rondout. For the Ulster & Delaware R. R. had been completed successfully and a wide mountain district had been opened up for immense dairy and summer boarding business in the beautiful Catskills, providing ingress and egress to a tremendous number of tourists and cottage owners and boarders; also a way for milk, butter and other products to be quickly transported to New York markets in iced-cooled cars with empty containers returned. The steamboats carried enormous numbers of summer visitors to Kingston Point where they were transferred to the U. & D. R. R. Rondout and Kingston were now also consolidated and both felt this new income to their own great benefit. Mr. Coykendall took personal pride in the Railroad, as did one of his sons, Edward, home from Columbia, to remain close to his father all the years, acting especially as General Superintendent of the line, with other Banking and corporate duties, under his father's eagle eye. Only the best of everything was ordered for the Railway, the very latest locomotives of the mountain type, the most modern coaches for the fast trains like the Catskill Mountain Limited and the Rip Van Winkle Flyer, through from and to New York. These rivalled the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. trains on the east side of the Hudson. The U. & D.'s came up over the West Shore R. R. tracks. I have often come from Weehawken in two hours on a flyer and then up to Pine Hill in one hour and a quarter. This did not include the ten minutes switching at the Kingston yards. And that specially fast time was necessary when the Flyer left behind time, if delayed at Weehawken. I kept the time by counting the telegraph poles; I knew that method. The day coaches of Mr. Coykendall and his son Edward were the easiest and best in

plush or cloth of any lines then in vogue. This writer was quite a traveller up and down then, four times weekly 40 miles each way, during July and August, and one through trip a week to New York City and return, the same day; that was 128 miles each way. The day coaches ran as smoothly to my mind as the Pullman or Wagner Palace Cars, both of which car lines were attached to the Flyers on the U. & D. at various times, with buffet or dining cars. Friday afternoon or nights it was nothing to have 13 to 14 coaches and Pullmans and day coaches on double sections of the Rip VanWinkle crowded with 1,000 or more passengers in each section. And the same thing Sunday nights or Monday mornings when the husbands were returning to their work in the great City and the South. Playing pinochle each way to pass the time; stakes reasonable but excitement no less.

Yes, for a 109 mile line that Railroad could not be beaten in speed, comfort and equipment. The entire management eventually came to Superintendent Edward Coykendall; with Nathaniel Sims as General Passenger Agent; Mr. Thomas Flemming, Assistant General Passenger Agent; William C. Hussey, Treasurer both for Railroad and Steamboat Line, son of Recorder Hussey; Richard O'Sullivan, assistant to E. Coykendall succeeded to the Superintendency; did well, too. I recall, too, that William McNamee son of Henry McNamee of Eddyville, was pay-roll accountant in the U. & D. Building and Cornell Building in Rondout. Miss Ethel VanKeuren was employed by the same interests in the Cornell Building as bookkeeper, etc. and the first thing we knew they became engaged and were married. These two have a very fine brick Inn and cottages on the Ashokan Boulevard, near the turn off for Woodstock; which popular Inn, called The Evergreens, is conducted during the day by Mrs. McNamee while Mr. McNamee is Chief accountant and bookkeeper for F. B. Matthews and Co., one of the largest wholesale flour, feed, groceries and provisions' concerns of Kingston, N. Y. Mrs. McNamee is daughter of W. Scott VanKeuren and wife. Mr. VanKeuren as Superintendent of Streets of this City, accomplished much for this town.

And so as the steamboating, blue-stone, tanning, cooperage, brick and cement activities brought great prosperity to both villages (Rondout and Kingston uniting as one municipality in 1872) there was jealousy and rivalry. The West Shore R. R. came through the centre of the united City about 1882 and crossed the Ulster & Delaware tracks. Some uptown business men favored forcing the builders of the new line to go under Union Avenue with the two tracks and spurs, so as not to endanger pedestrians and horse and wagon traffic but the U. & D.

investors, including Mr. Coykendall, and the West Shore majority stockholders and contractors opposed assuming this additional expense. All the U. & D. tracks at Union Station and at all crossings would have to be sunken and many agreed that an infant Railroad just beginning to pay only in the summer months would be crippled. As usual Mr. Coykendall and Major Cornell prevailed. Gates were used at all crossings up to now. Under a State and Government arrangement, it looks now, after this War, a plan depressing streets at and about the Broadway crossing and Union Station will go through, not affecting the City's treasury.

Then there came trouble about an uptown way station on the U. & D. at Fair Street Extension. After Mr. Coykendall put one up and not enough uptown patrons patronized it to make the road pay to stop and let off or take on passengers and freight, owing to delay to the fast limited and Day-Boat trains, a battle was on. Mr. Coykendall had as his lawyer, and counsel on law matters, the very astute counsellor, whose name will soon dot the pages of this book—Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater. S. D. Coykendall, himself, as indicated herein was a firm, determined character and had set views as to property rights as well as human rights. I remember the Sunday that the whole matter was settled. Judge Clearwater warned of a probable injunction against removing the little way station and forcing the Road to continue stopping there. Before uptown could act and apply for an injunction the Railroad wrecking crew was sent up the track from Rondout, the next day which was a Sunday, and heavy chains were put around the small frame affair, and the word given to the engineer of the locomotive to back away, which was done, demolishing the building and there was no more Fair Street station. Nothing could be done about it. Again, the Colonial Trolley Line interests had paralleled and conflicted with the Kingston City Trolley line, owned by Mr. Coykendall, and built up to a fine Road, with a nice, little heated station at the Broadway West Shore crossing for the use of his Trolley patrons (the said Kingston City Line's passengers waiting for their cars up and down town); and the Colonial people (the Hasbrouck interests controlled) had a tunnel under the West Shore and Wallkill R. R.'s tracks but no heated waiting room and the cold winter wind blew too hard through that subway for human comfort; and consequently, the Colonial passengers used the Kingston City Line waiting room and hurried back and forth to catch the Colonial cars after being warmed up. The Coykendall management did not like this and Mr. Coykendall called in his lawyer, Judge A. T. Clearwater, who again talked injunctions. Mr. Coykendall

swept this advice aside. He chose a Sunday, so he could not be enjoined, and ripped that waiting room down because it was his and for his patrons, and others were using it. I never knew two men who were more alike in defending what each deemed his rights, personal or property, than S. D. Coykendall and Henry Ford. But there was a good deal in the lack of approach to S. D. Coykendall. It was said a Committee of uptown men could have met and adjusted all matters with him reasonably. He was the easiest millionaire that we ever knew to gain an interview with. Need not make a date ahead and would only be kept waiting a few moments outside his private office at any time. He was always there, too.

Well, at any rate, he finally got tired of annoyances and sold his Trolley Line at a profit to the Fred T. Ley Co., who had the Colonial Line by that time, I believe, and thus could change both to busses which began to come to the front all over the U. S. Judge Clearwater was counsel in all these matters for Mr. Coykendall's interests, who was the best kind of a client to have—paid on the dot and liberally. We will have an incident of that practise when New York City needed 14 miles of the Ulster and Delaware tracks on the floor of the proposed Ashokan Reservoir later on.

CHAPTER XII

BROADWAY, FREEMAN SQUARE— EAST STRAND CHANGES

ALL this period we are relating brought especial prosperity to Rondout, even more so than uptown, its Banks grew rapidly, the First National paying 10% per annum to its stockholders, an unheard of feat in Banking here; the Rondout Savings Bank, the Rondout National, known as the Hasbrouck Bank then, now the Bank of which James F. Dwyer is President, as told heretofore. Under water but half a century before the times of which we are writing, the centre of Rondout became East Strand, Broadway and Ferry Street, with the Daily Freeman Building taking in a block; the Cornell-Coykendall Building on Ferry Street, foot of Broadway, the Homeseekers Savings and Loan Association a little south, the First National Bank Building opposite the Freeman Square Block, backed up by Canal Street and west Strand, with Dwyer Bros. store Building and boatyards nearby, the Branch P. O. on the Broadway and West Strand Mansion House corner, the Yallum Store across and the big stores leading down to the Rondout National Bank, with passage through to Ferry Street. The Weber Drug Store is on the celebrated corner of the Mansion House, a historical building. Henry Connelly, with Fred Dennis, pharmacist, ran the Connelly Drug Store there for over 30 years. Henry is now head of our Selective Draft Board in World War II, residing with Mrs. Connelly, formerly Miss Alliger of the old Alliger Family, on President's Place before described, a distinguished residential locality in Rondout. Fred Dennis, who married Miss Zenia Hardenburgh of another old family, sticks to the same old Druggist line and is the Weber's pharmacist, I believe. Fred is a very popular and reliable citizen.

As stated, the Mansion House Building houses the downtown station of the United States Post Office of Kingston. Sad to say, as these lines are written John P. Clarke, Superintendent, for a long term of years, has just passed away a month ago. I pay a little tribute to John, brought in close contact with him for every day for seven years, from 1917 to 1924, I never saw an impatient look or gesture in the performance of his duties or even abruptness of any kind in his manner. That is mostly the rule in public office in Rondout and

Kingston, I am pleased to relate. Mrs. Clarke survives and a daughter, Miss Clarke, now in the employ of the Government in Washington, D. C., also noted for her pleasant gentleness of manner, when she was secretary and stenographer in the law offices of Judge Bernard A. Culloton, City Judge and Democratic Leader, and then in the offices of Lawyer and Special City Judge Charles L. de La Vergne before passing the examination for the position in the Capitol City. Good luck to this young lady.

In mentioning the changes in Freeman Square it is easily recalled that the "Freeman" was located on Ferry Street, next to the Cornell Building. The present Freeman Building, as told heretofore, was the Sampson Bros. Clothing Store, with the Opera House upstairs. Frank Quigley, a very popular citizen, leading Democrat, had the adjoining corner, a cafe. Every one of age remembers the neatness of the place, the Free Lunch, best of cheese and ham sandwiches, Irving Schoonmaker helping keeping the Bar and everything first class. The thought of those lunches and lemonades makes one's mouth water. Frank passed away but Irving is one of our very polite and efficient Court Officers at nearly all terms of Court. The Freeman acquired the Quigley corner, completing possession of the entire block, open with streets on all sides. Down East Strand was Amasa Ormerod's. An hundred a day of Rondout's business men patronized the special luncheons at Ormerod's for 25 years and more, also transients; while mornings, afternoons and evenings the dining room and Bar were packed. The Rondout Club near there, upstairs, enjoyed a few happy years, but most of the members joined the much larger Kingston Club, uptown. The quarters of the downtown Club were too limited while the uptown Club had large pool and billiard rooms and could accommodate many more members. It took a Rondout pool shot, Charles Reynolds, Jr., of the First National Bank, to rival our best player uptown at the Kingston Club, J. Rudolph Kenyon. When they locked horns over the green cloth, they always had an audience filling every chair along the walls. Steward Eddie Elmendorf, still there, looked after the cuisine, and the menu of hot and cold dishes seemed unlimited.

All the years at Rondout on the north side of East Strand remained the large residence of the descendants of Abraham Hasbrouck, referred to as the first merchant and shipper in Rondout or Kingston Landing as it was called. Miss Mary Hasbrouck grew up and married Charles M. Preston, prominent lawyer, moved to beautiful Ponckhockie, residing there in the fine Crane property, Mr. Preston becom-

ing State Superintendent of Banks, intimate of Judge Alton B. Parker, David B. Hill, Governor and United States Senator, and other leading Democratic lights. Mr. and Mrs. Preston were very prominent, indeed, in social circles, also. After the death of her husband Mrs. Preston moved back to her childhood home, on the Strand and Mill Street, and, except for a period uptown at the Huntington on Pearl Street, I recall, she passed many years downtown to almost the present time, at a venerable age, very active and delightfully hospitable. Both her daughters, Mrs. C. Gordon Reel and Mrs. Eleanor Lovett, survive. A grandson, John Gordon Reel, has been an officer in the C.C. Camps and is now in the United States Army. Mr. Reel, the father, an engineer of note, was for many years, General Superintendent of the Colonial Trolley Line, which the Hasbrouck-Preston interests controlled. He has since been interested actively in aviation and amphibian planes and State Superintendent of Highways. Great democratic adherent of James A. Farley and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

To the west of the Hasbrouck lot on the Strand, and beginning at the Broadway corner, is the Masonic Building, now spoken of as "Yallum's." William Vignes had a growing jewelry and silverware business; was very popular and capable. Lived uptown and married Mrs. Vignes, a very dignified and refined lady. This couple had a fine family of one son, a very successful traveling man, and two daughters, Marion, who became the wife of Mayor Roscoe Irwin, prominent lawyer and Democratic leader, City Judge, Collector of Internal Revenue for the United States Government, and now fills a very important public office as Secretary of the Hudson Navigation Association, in charge of the waters of the Upper Hudson. Beside this, Mr. Irwin pursues his profession both at Albany and Kingston. Miss Anna Vignes the other daughter of the Vignes Family, was a very popular girl and moved to New York.

Kingsberg's tobacco store was near Mr. Vignes' jewelry store, and then Baker's 5 and 10 cent store, the first in town. This was before Woolworth's came this way. Mr. Baker was the father of Max Baker, now in the furniture line uptown, a young man, with his father, at the time we are writing of Rondout's business activities. This place of business was quite magnificently dressed up, with all kinds of toys, crockery and dry goods. On the 4th of July most of the fire-crackers and fire-works downtown came from Baker's which carried a big stock. There was a staircase at back of store which was a thing of beauty and led to a large stock of about everything up-stairs. Dolls and toys hung along the walls down-stairs, a very up-to-date sight then. I recall

that later young Mr. Baker moved for a time to Broadway and Ferry Street, a block away, and thence uptown on North Front Street, where he still is. (1942.)

Speaking of up-stairs in buildings, very important interests occupied the Masonic Building of those days. D. B. Stowe's Insurance office was one. Here was a reliable Insurance man, also related to the proprietor of Stowe's Green Houses, up Broadway, near Orchard and West Chester Streets. (About here was the Toll Gate for the Plank Road running along Broadway, 15 years before that period. Who remembers that? Harry P. Carr and Charles de La Vergne seem to be the only ones who do.) Lawyers DeWitt Roosa and W. N. Gill & Sons, LeRoy and Walter, there yet, had offices upstairs near D. B. Stowe's.

Wilbur L. Hale, veteran of Civil War, was insurance clerk for D. B. Stowe for years. Everything open and above-board there like in the Clay and DuBois Agency uptown, where William Vallette, former drummer-boy in, and veteran of, the Civil War, also, worked. Louis DuBois looked after the policy-writing, while Charles V. DuBois was managing the Opera House for Senator Cordts across the way, as described. The Pardee Boys acquired the Stowe business and before that the DeWitt Brothers purchased the Clay & DuBois agency. Remember, my object is to touch upon all changes in firms of every kind of business which increased the wealth and importance of both Rondout and Kingston.

CHAPTER XIII

RONDOUT, DR. KENNEDY AND OTHERS

BACK to Rondout—there was a very notable millinery of the family run for years and heavily patronized, just beyond the Hasbrouck grounds. Then a fruit store always open. Mr. Krayem started in about here and made a success of his merchandise business, also on Broadway. He bought the Dr. David Kennedy block, one of the finest buildings on Broadway, downtown. Dr. Kennedy's great Favorite Remedy returned a large profit to the Doctor and he put large chunks of cash into real estate, building up the town, both Rondout and Kingston. He built Kennedy Row, now Mr. Parent's; the Favorite Remedy Buildings on Ferry Street, now Canfield Supply Company's, which we are coming to. Then, besides, the handsome Kennedy Block just spoken of, he went up to the West Shore R. R., at Thomas Street and Broadway, and put up the Kennedy Block, where a drug-store has always been located. That will be told of when we begin to describe that section in the growth of our City. It grew up like a mushroom after the West Shore R. R. was completed.

Dr. Kennedy made one mistake and one, only. He had a medicine which, to my taste and effect, beat "Swamp Root," "Golden Medical Discovery" and other patent medicines, and would have been a live industry yet, but for his taking into partnership, and thus losing control, of outside sources, which knew nothing of patent medicines or methods of selling that line. Dr. Kennedy, the inventor, had his picture on the bottle of his Remedy. He was a handsome, sincere looking man, that was sufficient, that was the strong selling point. The new interests did not sense this and consequently did not emphasize the inventor's personality and sales went down. I stand by the old, distinguished, former Mayor of our City, in this History—Dr. David Kennedy.

Now, we pass other stores and A. J. Ormerod's as described already and so on to Mr. Cashin's, corner of Strand and Hasbrouck Avenue. Great times there, political and otherwise. Eddie Cashin, great democratic worker for Roscoe Irwin, helped elect him both times; Eddie was an athlete and boxer; helped organize sports for the whole City which attracted visitors. There cannot be too much of that in order

to overhaul Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, our neighboring Cities on the Hudson. Now, we cross the Strand to the south side and come to McMillan and Hale's 3 story, busy corner Building. That firm did a big business there for 25 years or more. Mr. Shults of Saugerties came down and took this store over; has another uptown in the same line,—J. Richard, son of John Shults, leading County and Government Official in the Democratic Administration, is the gentleman referred to as father of J. Richard Shults. On the second floor of the MacMillan and Hale Building was Christopher A. Murray's insurance and Law offices. I well remember Lawyer Murray and his two younger brothers who ran the business end of the practice and insurance. The third floor had a hall for meetings and dances. Next, I recall, was the Odd Fellows Lodge building with tenants. If I am not mistaken, Marks Jacobs held forth there as a leading tailoring emporium. He was so well-dressed, himself, that one would think he had just stepped out of a bandbox—so perfect in high hat and the best style of clothes. He could and did compete with New York tailors. Ready-made clothes were not then even considered in the days we are discussing—1875 to 1899. The Express Co. was there, too; and Wachmeyer & Sons, an old family, in the furniture and undertaking line. A big fruit store was along there, about where Planthaber's is now. The big Dry Goods store of Broadhead, Stebbins and VanWagenen came along near there which is described as later moving uptown. Then the drug store,—(now B. W. Johnston's, who married Josephine Molyneaux of Pine Hill, with a delightful soprano voice which we have been listening to for a good many years in the First Reformed Dutch Church, uptown, the largest in the City, just right to receive the sound of her singing.)—Connecting by a passage put through the Strand to the Rondout National Bank at the time we are describing conditions later to be greatly improved by removing the Banking Room right through from Ferry Street to the Strand, as it is now. Two fine hardware stores were along here—the Conrad Hasbrouck store was one, one of the sons in the Hasbrouck family. Another son, the eldest was the cashier in the Hasbrouck Bank, so-called at that time. That was "Abe." The youngest son was Jansen, known as "Dandy;" he was with Conrad for some time, and very popular. Mr. Eugene Fowler worked for "Connie" Hasbrouck for a long time and succeeded to the business, where he now is.

Next, Palmer A. Canfield built up one of the largest hardware and plumbing supply houses along the Hudson right here. Mr. Canfield became very prominent in the City, in banking circles, politically

and philanthropically. He was President of the Rondout National Bank, also candidate for Mayor of the City. Under him was a young man who grew up in the Canfield business—William C. Kingman. He became so expert in the wholesale and retail lines, sales and organization, that when Mr. Canfield was called to his final repose, Mr. Kingman continued the management of the Company and built the gross sales to a higher peak than ever. Mr. Kingman was not only so capable in the industry he pursued but was also looked up to by all charitable organizations, Civic Boards and Committees, which made demands on his time—never refused. I do not recall anyone of his age that worked harder or with more ability than Mr. Kingman, nor more unselfishly. Frank B. Matthews, uptown, and Frank Thompson, downtown, remind me a great deal of William C. Kingman. We will come to both "Franks" later. Frank Powley was another. He will be described later on. The Canfield Supply occupy two fine buildings on the Strand through to Ferry Street, and numerous storehouses, two across Ferry Street and Warehouse No. 5, on Hasbrouck Avenue, was formerly the A. S. Staples Mill and later was taken in the World War I by the Herbert Brush Mfg. Co. for use in making material of leather and brushes for the War Department; after that Morris Block and partner used it for their dress factory. Things change.

From the Canfield Strand stores we pass the Murphy news and stationery store told about when William Winter and Sons had their store there. Then Mr. Kaplan had his large furniture business along there. J. T. Johnston had his fine hardware business about there. When the First National Bank Building fire burned and damaged Johnston's he rebuilt and even added one more story, the only five story building for some time in Kingston or Rondout. Both ends of our City had large fires but this and Sampson Brothers Opera House fire, opposite the First National Bank, were very hot and destructive ones. J. T. Johnson was of an attractive personality, one of the best dressed business men we ever had, neat as wax. Irving Scott, son of the Superintendent of the Alms House at one time, was with Mr. Johnson for a long term of years. The First National Bank rebuilt their Banking quarters, taking in what was formerly the Sahler, Reynolds and Webster store. Crosby and Ennist were on the corner of Broadway and Ferry, later Max Baker's, now uptown. Farther along Ferry Street opposite was the Gerard L. McEntee Insurance Agency, one of the best in the City, A No. 1, in the Ulster and Delaware R. R. Building, there yet under the successful management of the son, Dwight L. McEntee. The father, Gerard L., was noted, with De Witt Roosa,

besides brains and personalities, for their natty dress in an English style, with exceptionally striking and attractive vests. They also stuck to a square-toed English shoe of patent leather. More attention was paid to material and pattern by gentlemen as they approached middle-age than now, it strikes this writer as we look back over a span of 40 to 50 years or more. The friends and admirers of Dwight L. McEntee just gave a dinner to this accomplished business man and County auditor, celebrating the 25th anniversary of continued work in the County Treasurer's office of Ulster County. A record of correct accounting not easily achieved. I do not know his equal in that line, and join in congratulations. Another son of Gerald L. McEntee is Col. Girard L. McEntee, of World War I, and a most proficient writer and speaker on military affairs, history, etc. It is in the McEntee and Dillon blood, two of our foremost families, to set such examples as these boys are doing by following in the footsteps of their forbears; I include Mrs. Girard McEntee, the mother, in this picture; she was of the old Nichols Family. Continuing on Ferry Street, after this excusable digression, we come to R. Grant Johnston's important and artistic trade which extends all over Kingston and the Catskill Mountains—the making of awnings and fitting them to dwellings, cottages and hotels, so as to protect the occupants from too much sun and heat. Grant continued the business in which he was engaged with his father, former assessor and strong Republican, but absolutely fair and square to all, irrespective of Party affiliations, as is the son, Grant. He will come any moment whether one mile or one hundred to carry out his old and new clientele's wishes. These couple of buildings were Dr. David Kennedy's at one time and now owned by the Canfield Supply Co., as electrical department and warehouse, I believe. Next along there were the Romer and Tremper docks where the steamboats landed and started. Stephen Abbey and Sons occupied their flour and feed store-houses here for many years. Henry Abbey, a son, became famous as a poet. Two volumes of his work were published, very much admired by the reading public. He put his thoughts into attractive verse and never forgot the beauties of his own City and surroundings. We will hear later of Poet Abbey. Passing along we come to William Hiltebrandt, eldest son of Conrad J. Hiltebrandt, our leading Dry Dock, and Ship builder, referred to herein. William was a pioneer in sale of gasoline and oil at the dock of the Chain Ferry "Skilliput," an ancient means of transportation from Rondout to Sleightsburgh, Town of Esopus. So on to the Rhinebeck Ferry, after which Ferry Street was named, but that will take a chapter in describing

the corner of East Strand and the Ferry, and so on to Ponckhockie, again. There are surprises in store there.

The Freeman Daily newspaper, requiring additional space, having for some years remained on Ferry Street at the westerly end, took over the Sampson Brothers Building, as told, later buying the Quigley Building, and acquiring the whole block, Jay E. Klock, a competent, up-to-the minute newspaper man bought the paper, lock, stock and barrel, from the Coykendall interests, and with such writers, pressmen, editorial writers, reporters, and office men, such as Abraham Hoffman, "Jim" Barber, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Bart Houghtaling, Edward L. Merritt, afterward postmaster, Harry B. Frey, (now Business Manager and Secretary.) the DuFlons—William and Alfred, Harold Van Deusen, Fred Hoffman, and 40 or 50 other employes, made a complete success of the paper, as before stated. Opposite there, for a time, was Marks and Harry Jacobs' tailoring establishment, moved from East Strand.

As we go up Broadway, at this period we are writing up, taking the right hand side for a few blocks, we have mentioned M. Yallum's in Masonic Hall Building, quite a large store and business. Other stores were there such as Weil's for years; the son David ran it later on. He was in the Irwin Administration and made a good official, too. Then there is Goldman's Dress Shop, established a long time. Next was Michael J. Madden's, a grocery and liquor store. Many used to drop in and sample the best of liquor and wines, as at Carl Fischer's over on East Strand, opposite the Ferry Slip and other hotels and bars downtown. M. J. Madden's became the Eighmey Store, Dry Goods, told of, and now the very handsome Rondout Savings Bank structure, running down Mill Street, taking in the former Tietjen Place, excellent for lunches and good beer. Then proceeding on up the hill on Broadway came the leading men's clothing and furnishings store, corner of Mill, of Max Jacobson's, father of Dr. J. Jacobson, one of our leading young physicians. Mr. Max Jacobson modernized this building and fixtures and made it a credit to the whole City. Block's Bazaar was in the Dr. Kennedy Block for years, Morris Block, nephew of Joseph Block, and thrice Mayor of Kingston, starting there. Morris was very popular, useful and enterprising in and for his City. He branched out into a successful dress manufactory, partner with Charles Katz & Co. in the former Staples Mill Building on Hasbrouck Ave. His uncle moved Block's Bazaar to the large light pressed brick building of Senator Cordts, corner of Hasbrouck Ave. and Strand. Now and for a number of years, upstairs, this building

has become the Works Progress Administration Office of the Government for Ulster County. Arthur Hallinan, son of John F. Hallinan, referred to on Broadway, is Project Manager and Engineer for this New Deal Organization here.

CHAPTER XIV

RONDOUT, UP BROADWAY, ETC.

CONTINUING up Broadway from former Block's Bazaar three stalwart democrats held forth in their business and professions here, two still living and very active, one just deceased to regret of everyone:

Dr. S. Stern, optometrist, son of Dr. S. Stern, Sr. of the same profession, together without interruption for over 50 years, one of the oldest optical establishments in the State in continuous operation, I believe; is one of this trio. Dr. Stern referred to holds the State Examinership at Walden Medium Prison, caring for the eyes of the hundreds of occupants there, and has done the same service for the Napanoch Reformatory for over 20 years. Dr. Stern is a leading citizen and ever public spirited, acts as Chairman for his Party and in all charitable campaigns to raise funds is ever at the top. He has been Chairman in Draft Board in World War I and also Selective Service Board Chairman in World War II up to this year, 1942. A brother, Dr. Alexander Stern, one of our prominent physicians and surgeons, practised here for over half a century, having an office on East Strand and on Broadway at different periods. He was especially interested in establishing the first Hospital in town, the City of Kingston Hospital, which will be discussed under the head of the founding of our hospitals and sanitariums. Later on and before the demise of Dr. Alexander Stern he chose a vacant residential plot on President's Place, overlooking the new Rondout Creek Bridge and Hussey's Hill on the west bank of the Hudson River, and erected a handsome dwelling. This is now the residence of Dr. S. Stern, with an unobstructed view, one of the best in the City. Conrad Hildebrandt built here, too, our largest Dry-Dock Construction owner and boat yard plant proprietor. His sons, John, Major O. Ray Hildebrandt and Adelbert continued the business and had large contracts in the first World War. Now, in this struggle, Major Hildebrandt and the younger brother, Adelbert, have a contract for building mine-sweepers, the older brother, John, just having passed away, missed by all. Nicholas Stock, owner of the largest furniture store in town, built near this spot many years ago. A short distance from President's Place is Wurts Street, with many lovely

homes there, also, among them the James J. Sweeney bluestone dwelling and the Senator Jacob Rice mansion, formerly Major Thomas Cornell's homestead. Churches abound hereabouts which will be described under that head later on.

Back to Broadway and the two individuals we are listing with Dr. S. Stern, optometrist. James V. Halloran, democratic treasurer and leader, just recently deceased, a shock and regret to his family and the City, and who will be difficult to replace in public life, as well, conducted his mortuary business there on Broadway for some time. He was son of Daniel Halloran, plumber and member of Board of Education, and one of the best and most conscientious in either capacity, public or private, that any can recall. He did exceptional work in establishing the new High School, in securing the site from Cecilia B. O'Reilly, equally public-spirited, who met us half-way on a price for the plot of land on Broadway, opposite the City Hall, about 300 ft. x 750 ft. in depth, as I recall, \$55,500., easily worth, on a business proposition, \$100,000.00. But between two such old friends and residents all their lives in the City there was little reason for argument as Mrs. O'Reilly struck off the difference and let location, second to none in the State for the purpose, go to the City of Kingston for the amount named. As a result, just at the time, building costs were low and a building was erected at a cost of less than half a million dollars whereas a few years delay would have entailed a total expense of a million. The above figures included excavations, School Building and contents, and architects' fees, landscaping, complete. That's the way people act toward their home City here. To bring about the beauty of the Civic Centre Mrs. O'Reilly erected a very attractive residence which her heirs now occupy. She also gave the City an option on the north corner lot at a reasonable sum if at any future time she or her heirs were offered a sum for the location that might be even slightly objectionable to the Board of Education. I pay fitting tribute to Mrs. O'Reilly at this time, nearly 30 years after.

The third citizen alluded to on the Broadway section of Rondout near Dr. Stern's and the late James V. Halloran's, is Joseph Epstein, City Chairman of his Party. Mr. Epstein (everyone calls him "Joe") runs the United Store, also is one of the Chairmen on the Board of Elections of the County. He has been Alderman of the 6th Ward for several terms and always built up a big majority downtown for nearly all the candidates of his Party on the ticket from President down, although other wards often show a falling off.

Pfrommer's Bakery was along here, one of the finest tasting buns,

biscuits, cakes and pies, baked there at any place along the River. Many years conducted by the same family or heirs.

Henry E. Wieber, ex-Mayor of the City, built up his big plumbing contracting business in this row of buildings, occupying two himself, the largest plumbing establishment in the City then. Right along here we come to Mrs. O'Reilly's bonnet and hat store, owning their building, and catering to the wants of the ladies and their daughters in the hat line. In the days of the 1880's to 1899 it was a specialized profession to suit and satisfy the customers. Now (1942) a girl or her mother or grandmother can go in and be suited in five minutes—the hats are already made—while in the older days hats had to be trimmed, styles to suit the beauty of the individual; this would take a half hour to an hour and then maybe a re-call or visit.

And here was the largest furniture house in the next block or so—of all, Stock and Rice, then Stock and Cordts, Inc. Altogether this great store took in four or five buildings with additions put up in rear. You could get lost in that labyrinth of tremendous merchandise storage rooms and upholstering, repairing and made-to-order departments, besides the show and sales-rooms. The great changes in this firm will be noted as we approach 1942 when the biggest change became a topic of the day.

Several very busy places continued on the same side of Broadway, James M. Murphy's and other buildings, and then we are near the great St. Mary's Church and beautiful Rectory, which come under special Chapters with the Parish House and School across the street. I will list Monseigneur Burtzell, Dean Hickey and the many other Rectors of this Parish, leaving nothing but good behind them.

We will discuss and describe the south side of Broadway from the Mansion House corner but now our impatient readers call for a trip from Wurts Street at the old Hauck Brewery, down McEntee Street and then cutting through to West Chestnut Street and Ulster Academy and this being an opportune time, we will ask you to accompany us to the "jumping off place" and view things and people from there, and return to Broadway later on. But after viewing sights at the end of West Chestnut Street, it will be worth while to skirt the edges of the City and come out uptown again viewing noted panoramas, second to none in any City of the State in this writer's opinion.

The old Hauck Brewery is no more (1942) just recently having been torn down. High taxes have eaten up what was a magnificent Brewery producing the healthful "Red Monogram" Beer. The founder was the original George Hauck, head of the old Hauck Family, which

carried on the business successfully for over half a Century under the name of George Hauck & Sons Brewing Company. Always a warm welcome and good cheer extended to visitors at the celebrated Brewery made one feel very much at ease. I wish I had the time to describe minutely each member of the Family from the Founder—George A. Hauck—down the years.

CHAPTER XV

McENTEE STREET, ETC.

WE pass along McEntee Street, formerly Holmes, the Hauck dwelling still there and occupied. We soon turn right and rise to West Chestnut Street, passing left School No. 2, formerly Ulster Academy. Farther on West Chestnut Hill you come out on the "jumping off place" (so called) where the view is abrupt and more extensive than anywhere within the limits of the City downtown, taking in the Catskills, a similar outlook to that of the Benedictine Sanitarium, now one of our two great City Hospitals. Also here we see across the Hudson, the Rondout, Hussey's Hill and other spurs of the Shawangunks. Surrogate Harry H. Flemming has always clung to the "jumping off circle" and enjoys the vista from there. Mr. and Mrs. Flemming's son, Arthur, graduate of Kingston High School, went to College and Law School, was appointed by the Roosevelt Administration a member of the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington several years ago. Arthur and wife reside in the Capital City and now (1942) President Roosevelt has just honored Arthur again to a War Cabinet post. We join with Surrogate and Mrs. Flemming in proper pride in that another young Kingstonian has made good in a larger sphere.

On the subject of views that of Golden Hill in the City and that of the Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital, just outside the City limits, on a shoulder of the "Keyout" (Golden Hill) receive the award in beauty and extent of view, including the Shawangunks, the Berkshires and the lordly Catskill Ranges. Any tourists visiting our City should walk or ride to the district we have described, also those residents who have not already been there. It would more than repay anyone for the effort.

We will now step to another section of the City, slightly lower in elevation, uptown. Valentine Burgevin emigrated from the old Country, Orleans, (France), in 1848. He, being an educated Florist, entered the employ of the Fitch Family and laid out gardens for Mr. Fitch. He established a large nursery business at head of Pearl Street that, with his sons, Paul, George, David and Julius, grew in area and green-houses under glass to one of the largest in this section of the State, specializing in roses, carnations and other flowers. The houses grew vastly under

the management of George Burgevin and David Burgevin, after the decease of the father, building also a pressed brick sales branch of large size, corner of Main and Fair Streets, which houses their beautiful productions for exhibit, so it was not necessary to drive or walk out to the nursery to choose the flowers desired. Paul Burgevin went to Rye, N. Y. and built up his own greenhouses and business there, while Julius Burgevin ran a business of his own here on Broadway, adjoining the Powell, Smith & Co. Cigar Factory of Hon. George J. Smith. Later, Julius Burgevin went down to the Great City and in a few years advanced from Superintendent of Gardens in the parks and drives of the Borough of Brooklyn, to eventually Supervisor of all the Parks in the entire City. His was a remarkable career of achievement. George Burgevin and David Burgevin remained at home all the years, George adding Banking to his other interests, becoming President of the Kingston Savings Bank for a number of years. He also accepted an appointment on the City's Board of Water Supply and did useful service as member and president. David Burgevin devoted his time and energy to landscaping and the development of the nurseries and having charge of production and sales. He also gave time to the City's interests and has been Vice President, also, of our leading morning democratic daily, *The Kingston Leader*, popular and well-run paper, which we will hear more about later in these pages.

On the decease of Mr. George Burgevin but a few years ago, a heavy loss to City, family and friends, David continued the business and is now carrying out a development on part of the same "Golden Hill" we have mentioned, on their tract of land running from Burgevin Street to Pearl Street. The avenues have been laid out and accepted by the City and several new residences have already been erected near the Pearl Street frontage and a large number of plots landscaped and for sale. This, with the development by John J. Linsky years ago of the Mrs. George de Forest Smith property of about 35 acres, from Main Street extension to Pearl Street, will make a prized restricted and select group of homes in the City. These plots are in an elevated section, with inspiring outlook hard to equal or surpass. On the older Mrs. George de Forest Smith property, Dr. Frank Johnston, leading physician, has built a handsome grey stone residence, with exceptional view. Mrs. C. P. Ashley was one to lead the way on Pearl Street extension and Mrs. Smith kept her own lovely home there, too. Others erected delightful homes, which added dozens of valuable properties to the City tax rolls. Real Estate is the safest and most valuable of all our investments here and elsewhere and Mr. David Burgevin has the best

wishes of everyone in his development in his tract of land. A visit there will be most tempting to newcomers to the City and those here now who desire to own their own home.

Since we are now in the vicinity of Pearl Street again and more particularly at the beautiful gardens of the Burgevin nurseries we call attention to the fine residences of the late DeLancy N. Matthews, president of the State of N. Y. National Bank here for many years, and, before that, leading merchant in the village of West Shokan taken by the City of New York for Reservoir purposes; and that of the late Supreme Court Justice James A. Betts, both great friends and companions and deceased but a few years. These handsome dwellings are just beyond the Luke Noone mansion on the hill of rock described heretofore. Judge Betts liked that section and formerly lived opposite Mr. Noone's. The Judge's house went to his son, James Hill Betts, well known as democratic leader, prominent in Real Estate and Insurance, and Assessor of our City. Mr. Bett's mother was formerly Miss Frances Hill of the well-known Hill Family of Pine Hill, up the Ulster and Delaware R. R. in the Catskills. James H. Betts recently completed his term at Albany, as Manager of the River District in New York State, for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, under the first two Franklin Delano Roosevelt Administrations.

Then, farther along on Pearl Street, just opposite the Burgevin Gardens, D. N. Matthews had architect Myron Teller design the very impressive homestead, which fits that location so nicely. Besides his Banking interests, Mr. Matthews was indetified with F. B. Matthews' Kingston Grain Company, wholesale dealers, etc. He assisted in all associations for the good of the City; was Trustee of the Y.M.C.A. for years and was a loyal friend to everyone, as were and are the Betts.'

Judge Betts, D. N. Matthews, Virgil B. VanWagenen and Macdonald De Witt all formed a little coterie of players of the old-fashioned game of dominoes over the weekends, with George and David Burgevin, when these had time. They made hospitable gatherings and succeeded an earlier generation when old friends would be the guests of Valentin Burgevin at the same game of dominoes, or the more exciting (to some) of the American game of "Poker." In the older group were such citizens as Israel Snyder, Deputy County Clerk, John W. Kerr, ex-Sheriff, Major William Vallette, and others. Dominoes seemed to be the favorite entertainment for both these clans, at least to lookers-on, and excitement grew until the climax of a contest, when the cry of "domino!" would ring out. A slapping on the backs of the winning partners would ensue, with the losers trying to explain misplays!

This is a sketch of the life led in the days when men, busy all day, would seek relaxation, with their friends over the dominoe or card table, for the fun of it. This custom existed in many parts of Rondout, too. And many problems, involving the City, would be ironed out in talks and arguments at the Clubs and in hospitable homes, when puzzling questions would come up, half in jest, and on opposite sides. Politics were eschewed. Virgil B. Van Wagenen was, perhaps, the most mischievous in bringing up for argument's sake, some deep legal point. Or Augustus H. Van Buren would start something for the entertainment of the spectators. Frank Brooks, very astute lawyer, too, was always in the midst of this word-play.

Kingston and Rondout have been designated as a City of Churches. The spires stand out all over. We will soon come to many. We are now listing the homes, showing the increase in districts uptown and downtown, so that now outskirts have become thickly covered. This has to occur in order to show growth. Our Tax Rolls will be lumped, which, Ward by Ward, will give us some idea of the wealth in Real Estate of our City and inhabitants, as compared with the villages of 1872, when we united into one City.

CHAPTER XVI

PEARL STREET AND OLD STONE HOUSES

To proceed with our survey, as we are uptown, and on Pearl Street, we will pass along and in a few paces come to a fine old Revolutionary stone house, originally of Johannis Masten. About 25 years ago Mrs. John W. Searing (Annie E. P. Searing, noted author and writer) acquired this property and restored it without changing the design in any way, inside or out. Very impressive it stands and brings memories of times gone by. This place fell into the possession of the Schoonmaker Family, before it came Mrs. Searing's, and was leased to the family of William Davis, stone mason. Mr. and Mrs. Davis raised a family of 10 little tow-heads, we remember well, now grown up and filling positions around and about town, which is the proper way of life, signifying a race of strong fibre capable of filling opportunities as these come to the new generation in turn.

Across the way from Mrs. Searing's corner was the home of Henry Abbey, poet. The career of Mr. Abbey will be found in following pages under thumbnail sketches, with some lines of his very appropriate poetry pertaining to the City of his birth and surroundings. The distinguished literary authorship of Mrs. Searing will appear in a similar way.

Farther on the next block, on the west side of Pearl Street, is another old Colonial House—that formerly of Cornelius Masten—purchased and rebuilt with care by Mrs. Julia McEntee Dillon, an artist of note. Mrs. Dillon's paintings are very lovely, in exquisite roses and other flowers as well as landscapes. Her sister, Mrs. T. V. R. Brown, came into this property and keeps it well preserved. It has now become the First Dutch Church parsonage, Rev. Arthur E. Oudemool, pastor.

As stated, great care was taken by both modern owners of these Masten Houses to keep the Colonial atmosphere and design in reconstructing as close as possible to the original lines. I congratulate all and the Daughters of the American Revolution for the exquisite condition maintained at the Daughter's Tappen House around the corner at Green and Crown, showing regard and respect for the tastes displayed by the original owners of those days. Visitors to Kingston become breathless, almost, on entering the hospitable old Dutch doors, being transported back, in that instant, two centuries!

Continuing farther down Pearl Street, looking for more stone houses, we miss an old stone Revolutionary house on the west side that I remember clearly in my lifetime—the stone dwelling of the Green Family, near corner of Wall Street. This had to make way as it grew old, and St. Joseph's Parochial School required room for a three story, large, brick structure of handsome design to care for the many children of that Parish, then improperly housed in the small, outgrown school at Franklin and Fair Streets, many blocks away.

Then, on to the south side of Pearl Street, the old stone house of Jesse Buel stood, known for the activities of Mr. Buel in the newspaper line. He published the *Ulster Gazette* through the early years of the 1800's, and then became proprietor of the *Albany Argus*, which compelled him to remove to Albany. The Buel stone dwelling lasted 70 years longer before it, in turn, had to give way, falling almost to a ruin, and its location satisfying the demand for newer and larger dwellings, James V. Bruyn took this over and built for his family the large, handsome stone and frame dwelling, remaining there to this day. It was later acquired by Dr. George S. Warren for his residence and practice, during a long period of years. Dr. Warren removed to Shokan along the Ashokan Reservoir section and resumed his practice there. Mr. Huling took over the Warren place, sold it, and then it was converted into a high class Apartment House, with suites of many sizes. This block has of late become vastly popular for transients and permanent residents, especially since the building of *The Huntington* by Ezra H. Fitch. Major Carl Preston and wife, Rosalind Tremper Preston, have made *The Huntington* the most popular and beautiful home-like apartment house of the kind along the River. Major Preston's father and mother opened this House from its erection, successfully operated it for years, keeping the same people or their descendants, and others of the same class, many from 25 to 35 years, down to the present time, including the period since the present owners succeeded them. The statement may seem extravagant but this writer refers to the beginning of the building up, by Major Preston's father and mother of a clientele of lodgers and boarders of the first class in the former St. James Methodist Church parsonage before its demolition to make way for the modern and striking Church edifice now covering the corner site of both parsonage and old-fashioned Church with columns along the front. A few of us can yet recall the picture in the 1890's and the home-cooking by Mrs. Preston and hospitality there, fifty years ago. And that nucleus established then has been enlarged many fold by the Preston family of this generation. Congratulations to them!

CHAPTER XVII

GREEN STREET, MAIDEN LANE, ETC.

RETURNING our steps to Green and Pearl Streets, we will turn east on Green and check off the Beekman old Revolutionary stone house, occupied last by the DuFlon Family. Mrs. DuFlon was a Van Aken and she and Mr. DuFlon raised a large family there. Later the old Beekman House had to go, as impossible to rebuild, and the site was built upon by Mr. and Mrs. William Haver, father and mother of LeVan Haver, our District Attorney, and one of our younger members of the Kingston Bar, who lives on the next corner (Maiden Lane and Green.) This was the old Tobias VanBuren Revolutionary homestead, one of the best preserved in the City. Young Mr. Haver was able to acquire this property, as the preceding owner, Mrs. Gordon-Fiero, suddenly and to the regret of her many friends, passed away. Mrs. Fiero gave a large sum to St. John's Episcopal Church, formerly on Wall Street in the heart of the shopping district, as described, and now removed to Albany Avenue. The Estate decided to dispose of the stone mansion, no immediate heirs surviving, it was placed on the market and snapped up at once, as is always the case these days here. These historical homes become more valuable it appears the older they grow, especially when in the perfect condition of Mr. Haver's and the many others we are pointing out.

Across the way on the other corner of Maiden Lane and Green is the pre-Revolutionary stone dwelling of John McLean, erected in 1730, now owned by the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Fowler. Capt. Fowler, prominent lawyer and political leader, extended his grounds the length of the entire block on Maiden Lane to Wall: viz:—The frame dwelling and market of William Van Buren, who served the people of the entire City for half a century. His choice of viands through the years was only equaled, never surpassed, as I remember, by the great Weber Meat Market, downtown on the corner of Union Avenue and Abeel Street. I recall families at each end of the villages, who would have a favorite cut of beef, lamb or dressed poultry, and would declare that no one but Mr. Weber in Rondout or Mr. VanBuren uptown could please them in this respect, and would go out of their way two and one-half miles to get it. There were no telephones

then. All marketing was done by the men of the families in most cases, or the marketmen would come to the regular customers' doors and cut the meat or dress the poultry on the cutting board, on the rear of the carts, spick and span as could be. My mouth waters at these recollections of Van Buren's and Weber's, as my father and mother traded with both to satisfy the hungry mouths of their five little ones—all boys. Ribs of such Prime Beef kept the boys growing as we demolished 3 ribs over the weekend at the big dining room table on Pearl Street, later on in the Burgevin house on Johnston Avenue, where George and Mrs. Burgevin moved to after we left. There were ten in George's Family as against five in ours. Kingston and Rondout were noted for big families in those days. Since then the average number of children in families has fallen to a low two or three. In exceptional cases, perhaps, though very seldom, four; while one or two is frequently the limit. In many families, none. They certainly miss the scenes of children about and the recurrence of the blessings little boys and girls bring to the home. In justice, here and now, we have to acknowledge in 1942 in two of our present families who have reported to me because they heard I was writing this History and paying particular attention to the subject of children, the following:

David Freer and Alice Rice Freer have been blessed with 8 children, four of each sex. One boy old enough to be in the present War as Corporal and Radio Observer in the Air Force.

John Rice and Marguerite McGuire Rice have had 9 children, 1 deceased. The 8 surviving are 2 boys and 6 girls; the girls being 3 sets of twins!

Continuing down Green Street, after passing the Tobias VanBuren place (now LeVan Haver's) we come to the Cornelius Van Buren stone house of Revolutionary times, now owned by a descendant, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Van Buren—Mrs. Minnie VanBuren Tansill, residing in Washington, D. C., as I recall. Mrs. Tansill takes pride in the old homestead through all the years she has lived elsewhere since her marriage to Mr. Tansill, a society event of the season. Returning every so often to the scenes of her young womanhood, has been a great pleasure. Her mother was noted, among other things, for helping the Woman's Exchange by affording patrons the opportunity of purchasing a certain iced cookie with vanilla flavoring. These were exceptionally popular, so delicious and of the best components, enlarg-

ing the sales of the Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. VanBuren resided at the time in the frame homestead at 188 Fair Street, later sold to T. Van Buren Cockburn, a relative and large boarding house-keeper at Mt. Pleasant-in-the-Catskills. Dr. Frederic and Mrs. Holcomb own it now and have for many years, carrying on Dr. Holcomb's large practice there. Dr. Holcomb is one of our foremost physicians and has entered freely into duties connected with the City of Kingston Hospital and the Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital just on the edge of the City. And he has given of his time and money in advancing the interests of all charitable organizations such as the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the Salvation Army, their own Church, etc. Mrs. Holcomb has kept in step with her husband in similar activities of her own sphere.

Swinging back down Fair Street three doors, we come to an historical, stone Colonial house, corner of Maiden Lane—the former Conrad Elmendorf Tavern. This was formerly occupied by the Gen. Tompkins family and the Charles W. Deyo's. (Mr. Deyo was cashier of the State of N. Y. National Bank and County Treasurer.) At present it is owned by Mrs. Dr. J. Spottisford Taylor, whose husband is in charge of our City Laboratory. Mrs. Taylor is also a physician and practices at her residence. General Washington visited at this residence in 1782, also at the Bogardus Tavern across the street, now Kennedy Apartments, referred to. Mr. and Mrs. Myron Teller owned this mansion and rebuilt and added to it. The property, as I say, was sold to Mr. Kennedy for apartments, at once filled up completely by tenants. Dr. Charles Carter, D.D.S., took the lot remaining facing Fair Street for his brick office building and reception rooms. Besides his own practice of large size, Dr. Carter has been steadily interested in the welfare and progress of both Rondout and Kingston. All Organizations, the Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army, etc. owe him a debt of gratitude, as he would never miss a meeting of any Board of Directors or Trustees that he was on in any drive or campaign and would do his full share in all financial drives throughout the City.

CHAPTER XVIII

FAIR STREET, ETC.

NEXT, is the Crosby Family of girls, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Crosby, living next to the Fair Street Reformed Church, Fair Street, Rev. Frank B. Seeley, pastor for more than 40 years. Mr. Crosby was one of our leading Wall Street merchants and built up a large business under the firm name of Crosby, Lawrence and Ennist and had other interests and investments. When retiring Mr. Lawrence succeeded to the Dry Goods business. The situation was right near James O. Merritt's, referred to a few pages from this, in the heart of the shopping district. The Misses Crosby were devoted to their parents, in the usual way of our City, and neighborly but leading a sheltered life at home with their mother when Mr. Crosby became ill, and his large real estate interests had to be looked after. The one son had died, and Elizabeth, Caroline, Jennie and Mary, under their father's tutelage, necessarily had to learn supervision and development of their father's holdings. There were two large brick buildings on Wall Street, another on Union Avenue, corner of St. James Street (now Franklin Apartments) and one to the rear, besides other properties, all of which would tax the efforts of any firm of real estate men here at the time. The Misses Crosby were always interested in advancing the City's progress and welfare, giving to all the drives to help charitable organizations, also; when the right to vote came to women in 1920 they went to the polls regularly, voting not always for a straight ticket but tried to find the candidates best suited for the positions named on the ballot. In the large Crosby Building, Wall Street, corner of John, Mr. Lawrence joined with John D. Tibbals in the Men's Clothing line and occupied the corner store there a number of years, also being a tenant in the Crosby Building down Wall Street before indicated. The Crosby Building where Lawrence and Tibbals located was the largest uptown mercantile structure until Herbert Carl built the "Colossal." Many tenants remained there for years, Theron Johnston, Peter Burhans, Wood Bros. Shoe Store, John L. Schultz & Son Insurance and Real Estate Agency, Graubart's or William H. Riel, now (1942) with J. Richard Shults on North Front Street; and many other occupants; in the upper, mansard roof story was a large Lodge,

Knights of Pythias rooms, including a beautiful dance hall; in the basement Oliver Brigham kept an exceptionally noted restaurant for business men and their families, with attractive menu. Many in those times, tiring of the grind of cooking at home every day, would take several meals there and at Reynolds' once or twice a week. Mother would let her cook off Thursday and Sunday afternoons, perhaps, and the above, with Reynolds' splendid ice cream for dessert, at both Brigham's or Reynolds,' would give the little boys and girls a change from the regular home fare.

My object in telling all this is to give the Reader an idea of just what was going on throughout Kingston and Rondout, particularly, in the 1880's and '90's. Also, the way buildings were run in filling up with tenants, by such as the Misses Crosby and other owners. Once the top floor of this handsome mansard roof structure on the said corner became threatening and trembled slightly. The Misses Crosby conferred with their architect and contractors—result rebuilding the floor with stronger beams and girders, making the building safer than ever. The building returned large earnings. These daughters of A. A. Crosby sold both the Wall Street Buildings to eager buyers at the peak value of real estate in this shopping and banking district, one to Mr. Fien and the Lawrence store is now Kresge's Department Chain.

Resuming our tour—next to the Crosby home comes the Fair Street Reformed Church, as above stated, our description of which is found under the head of Churches and Clergy. The stone and cement parsonage stood on the corner of Fair and Pearl Street and at the period of which we are now writing, Rev. Stephen D. Noyes was pastor and the most eloquent speaker in the pulpit this writer ever heard in Kingston or Rondout. He was the type of orator such as Henry Ward Beecher of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, as described to us by those hearing that great clergyman in the 1870's. Dr. Noyes had the earnestness, voice, logic and dramatic presence of the born orator, which swayed and electrified his congregation and numerous hearers. He was looked up to by everyone throughout the City. Residing in the old parsonage before that residence was torn down owing to age, giving the Church a setting of beautiful lawns as at present, Dr. Noyes' family, consisting of Mrs. Noyes, her mother Mrs. Beemer, the children, Maude, Horace (graduate of Kingston Academy and Princeton University), Anna (giving notable service to the Womans' Exchange through all the years to the present time, 1942), Blanche and the youngest son, Gary, made the most hospitable host and hostess here at the time. The latch string was always on the outside of the door.

Crossing Pearl Street, and still on the west side of Fair, we come to the commanding old stone and concrete residence, 3 stories with mansard roof—the Augustus H. Bruyn and Misses Isabella, Katherine B. and Petronella B. Forsyth homestead, now occupied by the surviving heir, Ralph K. Forsyth. This was the Middle District Branch Bank of Poughkeepsie, opened in 1820, in the room at the north-east corner of the building now (1942) the library, with narrow windows and Venetian blinds of those days, inside. That was the entrance to the Bank, Severyn Bruyn being Cashier. The Bank vault was off this room. The remains of it were seen by this writer some years ago.

In the 1870's and 1880's, we are now describing, the home of President Augustus H. Bruyn of the Ulster County Savings Institution and his nieces, the Misses Forsyth, the nephews John and Severyn Bruyn Forsyth, was that of a southern plantation on a small scale. There were walks and shrubs and various trees throughout nearly half a block of grounds. Servants, all colored and very respectful and respectable. William Banks, with relatives, he, the butler, they the cook, maids and laundress downstairs. Then a white house-keeper to supervise the parlor floor maids and the chambermaids on two upper floors. Mind you, this large family, with visitors, would make a total of 12 to 14 at table. A blessing always asked like Dr. Noyes across the street. This was not a regular event in all families but in one they added at breakfast the reading of a psalm and verses from the Bible. This should be universal now. The above is a little insight in the way of life in old families of the 1870's, 1880's, 1890's and farther back. On the other side of Fair Street, corner of Pearl, was the Reuben Bernard residence with beautiful grounds, just as it is now. Lawyer Bernard practiced here 50 years. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard raised a family of three daughters. One married Mr. Crispell, leading wholesale druggist. They left two fine sons, (one prominent lawyer with a leading Law firm well-known as Sullivan & Cromwell), who came into this property, with the largest landscaped plot in the uptown portion of this City. The two other daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mary and Elizabeth (Bessie), always remained at home, fond of the City of their birth, their neighbors and friends. Next to their property to the south was the Shaw property, later DeWitt Roosa's, now Architect Myron Teller's. In 1853, the Shaw property in a windstorm was struck by the high steeple of the Fair Street Reformed Church, opposite, blowing down. The front of the house and the porch were seriously damaged but fortunately no one injured. All inhabitants in the vicinity were warned to close their homes and temporarily remove elsewhere

by order of the authorities and the Shaw and other occupants obeyed. The house was at once repaired. It is said a crowd of 1000 spectators stood about in the tornado, having noticed the swaying of the steeple, which was never rebuilt. The massive stone edifice, with cut-off tower, is very impressive without a steeple. Many prefer it the way it is. In our list of people with longest memories there are two that claim they saw the steeple go down but they would have to be over 90 years old, which they are not by 15 or 18 years. The exact date was December 24, 1853, when it fell.

Next to the Shaw place was the brick dwelling of Mr. Payntar, Wall Street merchant. This later became the home of Palmer Canfield, Jr., lawyer and three times Mayor of the City without salary. Mr. and Mrs. Payntar became the parents of a son, Jess Payntar; and daughter, Fannie Payntar. Miss Payntar became the wife of County Judge Severyn B. Sharpe of Albany Avenue, corner of Clinton Avenue, the site of the present Gov. Clinton Hotel, the annex in rear being the original Sharpe Mansion. The Payntar-Canfield house is now the Convalescent Home of Mrs. Nora Hackett. The next house south was the home of Artemus Sahler and family. Mr. Sahler, a prominent hardware merchant, both downtown and up. John and Clarence Sahler, who grew up in business here, were born in this house; also Cora and Jennie Sahler.

CHAPTER XIX

FAIR STREET TO WALL STREET AND JOHN, ETC.

WE pass up Fair Street, still on the easterly side, and come back to Pearl Street, opposite Ralph K. Forsyth's, poet and songwriter of a number of years' experience in the large residence described where he produces his writings in the same atmosphere Miss Isabella Forsyth, noted poetess, and Miss Katherine B. Forsyth of lesser renown, wrote their productions. Examples of all three will appear in the Literary pages of this work. So, as we say, across from Mr. Forsyth's was the St. James Methodist parsonage, in the '90's, with the old frame Church edifice with large wooden columns along the front. The history of the beginnings of Methodism here and the vast changes made in the different Methodist parishes, including St. James, the Clinton Avenue Methodist, and the downtown Churches will appear under Churches and Clergy.

The Reader will now accompany us from this corner around to Wall Street again, of which Historian Schoonmaker speaks, as follows:

"On the westerly corner of Wall and John Streets, in 1820, stood one of the old stone houses of Kingston—a large two story, double house, with a kitchen extension in the rear along John Street." (Site of the Crosby Building we have just alluded to a few lines back.) "It was then owned and occupied by James Cockburn. In Colonial times it was the homestead of John Crook, a distinguished Kingston lawyer. After the Revolution, it was occupied for some years by John Addison, a distinguished member of the Bar and settled in Kingston. He was the first principal of Kingston Academy, and gave it at once a high and commanding reputation. He was the first President of the Board of Trustees after its incorporation. This house was, also, in the early part of this Century, (the 19th), for several years, the home of Barent Gardinier, famous lawyer, who represented this District in the Congress of the United States for two successive terms—from 1807 to 1811. It is said that John Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia, at that time, pronounced him the most eloquent man he had ever heard in Congress. Gardinier was a Federalist and is the man who had the bitter and severe newspaper controversy with John Armstrong herein referred to." (Comment: Not often can a house show a record of so many

celebrated occupants as this.) "Directly opposite the last-named dwelling and on the easterly corner of Wall and John Streets, stood another of the old stone houses at the burning of Kingston; it was the home-
stead of Cornelia Low, widow," states Historian Schoonmaker. (Comment: Where the Whelan Drug Store now is (1942). This was the Dinmick Building, and the first floor has been Wood Bros.' Shoe Store, Styles and Bruyn's book and stationery store, which published "Picturesque Ulster" by R. Lionel de Lisser, able artist and writer, a very fine and instructive work of 1896. Mr. Bruyn is referred to on Pearl Street descriptions of homes. Mr. Chester Styles went to Schenectady and engaged in the same line of business there. The Styles' were one of our large families, too. Let us see if I can name them all:

Andrew L. Styles, Father. Harriett L. Bonesteel, Mother. Eldest—Andrew Augustus, (A.A.) (Merchant 40 yrs. City Clerk); William D., (with Gas and Electric Co.) over 20 years); Frank Leslie, (with Edw. T. Steele & Co. 40 years); Crawford R. (partner in A. A. & C. R. firm); Chester (above-described); Ella, deceased; Lottie—married Albert Leete; Julia—deceased; Theodora—married Dr. Clark. Total of 9 children.

A. A. & C. R. Styles occupied the Elmendorf Revolutionary stone store building described elsewhere in these pages, as bakery and grocery establishment. Charles B. Everett, one of our leading business men bought the business and building. Now, (1942) the building still retained by Mr. Everett, the business has come to Mrs. Kinch, wife of Policeman Kinch, one of the best of our "finest." Mrs. Kinch had an opportunity of buying the business from Mr. Shults, formerly of Saugerties, son of John Shults, very prominent and successful democrat. At this writing, Mrs. Kinch, owing to illness, although making as fine pies, cakes, bread, et cetera, as could be found anywhere in town, had to give up the store, and the old location is temporarily vacant to the regret of many. Here is a wonderful opportunity for someone. Apply to Mr. Charles B. Everett, if interested.

Mr. Everett was formerly employed as traveling salesman for the old wholesale flour, feed and general merchandise firm of Everett & Treadwell still in that line. He took an interest in real estate, also, and after looking over the ground, made a deal which compares favorably with anything done by Herbert Carl, Frank Forman, or Aaron and Ralph Cohen, referred to in this History. A Mr. Corey came here and invested extensively in real estate. Among others, he purchased the old Caleb Merritt store and an adjoining plot, in the heart of Wall Street. He tore down buildings on these sites and erected a fine three story yellow brick building. Mr. Corey purchased land on Green

Street. Built new houses and attempted to fill a pond in rear and build it into a small rowing and skating lake. This was formerly Carter's Pond, taking in Tannery Brook, which we have spoken of heretofore. It can be seen now (1942), south of Lucas Avenue, next to the George B. Styles residence and grounds, now the home of Harry Styles, son, and his wife and children, and there can be noted the extensive stone wall built by Mr. Corey to make the pond water tight. This failed, as the pond would not fill up, but Mr. Corey's other investments were successful. So, along came Charles B. Everett and took the Wall Street investment off the Corey Estate's hands, and Lo! and Behold!! the Penny Chain wanted an opening on Wall Street, opposite the other chains and offered to lease the same, with the usual addition and changes. Mr. Charles B. Everett accepted and secured a tenant practically for life. Penny has done well and first brought a permanent manager, (Oscar Williams), who settled here, built his own home and joined in the life of our City; also engaged many employes from among us. Now, Mr. Williams has retired but remains right here, enjoying our ways. The new manager likes the orderly methods carried on here and becomes popular and helpful to our community. Penny's Chain is all right.

Mr. Everett helped form the Savings and Loan Association of Kingston, now located on Wall St., between the Kingston Savings Bank and the Kingston Club. The Savings and Loan Office Building is an attractive addition to the architecture of that part of Wall Street, opposite the First Dutch Reformed Church edifice.

Returning to the Whelan Drug Store corner, Wall and John, Historian Schoonmaker says, referring to this location and going south: "In 1820, the next building was a small brick building—within the memory of the writer one of the rooms was occupied for an office of discount and deposit, as a Branch of Isaac McKean's "Exchange Bank" of Poughkeepsie. David H. Burr was the Branch Cashier or Clerk." (Comment: As Historian Schoonmaker remembers depositing a silver six-penny at this Branch, which was where "Jack" McCabe's Tap Room and Restaurant is now (1942), the statement by the Historian gives us the idea that the opening of this Bank was in 1826, making it one of the earliest opened here—perhaps the second one started.)

"The next building, on the west side or opposite side of Wall Street, is the County Court House, same as it was in 1820, and occupying the same site as the one which was burned in the Revolution. The Constitutional Convention sat in the Court House in 1777 and there acted upon and adopted the Constitution as reported by the Com-

mittee. The Constitution was read and promulgated at the front door." (Comment: This Building of striking architecture was badly burned in 1777 by the enemy at that time but the walls were saved by the minute men and Clinton's troops arriving in time. It took years to rebuild but in 1818 it was re-opened and the date is above the front door to this day (1888).") (Comment: Such is the case in this year of grace—1942;—An example of the sacredness toward the acts and deeds of our forefathers held through generations. I do not believe that this front or doorway will be disturbed as talked of lately.) "In 1861 when President Lincoln called for volunteers, after the attack on Fort Sumter, a young man (Major Al. Tanner) stood on a barrel-head there and asked our people to respond. He was one of the first to lead off and others followed at this first patriotic meeting. Thus the 20th Regiment came into being and answered the three months' call." (Comment: This building has been the place of meeting at many crises which have threatened in our history; also for announcing happenings of importance from inside and out.)

"Opposite the Court House on the east side of Street was a small one story frame building, occupied by a Mrs. Carman for a dwelling and infant School." (This is the site of the present Grand Union Chain Store and was formerly owned by Judge William S. Kenyon.) "Next to the Carman School stood one of the old stone houses. It was occupied in 1820 by Abram I. Delamater as a dwelling and he utilized a long frame building standing a little south of it and extending to the burying ground as a hat manufacturing and sale shop. The stone house in the Revolution was owned and occupied by Benjamin Low, and after being burned, was rebuilt. The barn, which escaped the flames in the Revolution, was then still standing a short distance, along the burying ground fence." (Comment: This section of Wall Street, the Historian is writing about includes what is now (1942) the former O'Connell—McCabe—W. D. Brinnier—Millonig and now Herman's Restaurant Building, and the Silas H. Davis structure, now H. Leventhal's and son, Reuben's high class furrier establishment. Next the site of the Henry W. Winne Hotel, afterwards Patrick Ronan's, with bowling alley where all the better bowlers of the 1890's and early 1900's used to gather several nights per week to contest the team championships. Cornelius ("Tenny") Hume, the giant cashier of the Kingston National, was run a close second by Joseph ("Joe") Schaeffer, cashier of the State of New York National Bank. Lawyers, other Bankers, doctors and merchants joined in the games and pranks, keeping scores, etc., encouraging their favorites, and giving liquid

patronage to "Pat" Ronan, the pleasant host. This building was acquired by a prominent and successful Real Estate man, Arthur J. Burns, under his organization called the Shatemuck Realty Company. Many improvements were made, of such high class and attractive architecture as to surpass any other front or building on that side of Wall Street, with the exception of the next door building south—the Ulster County Savings Institution, erected in the 1870's and as good as new yet. The Advance Building of Mr. Burns has always been occupied fully. "Jack" Feye used the larger part of the ground floor as Restaurant, Grill and Bar; Ralph D. Clearwater conducted a mens' furnishings, dry goods and novelty store on the other portion of the 1st floor; while the upper floors include the Dentists—Julian I. and Julius I. Gifford, twin brothers whom many meeting them every day cannot tell them apart. They are expert in all departments of their profession and have a large practice. Dr. J. Kelly, chiropodist, has practiced his profession there for years. Arthur J. Burns and A. Noble Graham have their successful Insurance and Real Estate Agency there, as well as Mr. Burns' office for his Shatemuck Agency and his own private property investments. The upper floor was occupied by Architects Girard W. Betz and George E. Lowe until Mr. Lowe removed to his own residence, Albany Avenue, where he has plenty of room for drafting and other details of his work as architect.

Next door the large Ulster County Savings Bank Building has always been well filled, now Mr. Rabin has his very successful clothing and furnishings store for every member of the family; the Bank takes the rest of the main floor with very handsome banking rooms. Upstairs, Roger Loughran, leading lawyer, occupies the immense private office of Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, the rest of the suite, now County Attorney Robert Groves, political leader and also prominent in legal work, has possession. From Judge Clearwater's offices came Senator Charles W. Walton, practicing both here and in Albany; and the late successful practitioner and sub-leader of the Republican Party—John W. Eckert. Across the hall of the Bank building is the suite of Myron Teller and Harry Halverson, architects, leaders in their profession, as stated, on other pages. And adjoining them the suite of Lawyer William H. Grogan, carrying on legal and trial practice. Judge Grogan was Counsel for the City of New York in the condemnation and appearance before Commissions necessary to hear testimony pertaining to the values of lands taken in the Ashokan Reservoir and aqueduct. Judge Grogan is a leading democrat. Next are the former offices of William S. Kenyon, Judge Severyn B. Sharpe, Philip Elting, Collector

of the Port of New York, President of Kingston Trust Company, and National and State Republican Leader. John T. Cahill, expert searcher and lawyer, has occupied that celebrated suite with Mr. Elting for over 35 years; and is still there. D. M. DeWitt occupied the next suite for some time. Part of this, Assistant District Attorney Fred Stang, also Clerk of the Board of Supervisors at one time, is building up a large practice. For many years Lodge No. 10 had the entire upper floor of the Building for its proceedings as Masons; this old Lodge, one of the most prominent in the State, conducts much of its affairs in the new Masonic Temple, Albany Avenue, the former Gray property. Now, we are at the grave yard line of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Referring to the name of Abram I. Delamater, who kept the manufactory here at 1820—the Delemater families and houses were numerous in those days and since; another house was a block away and still another two blocks distant. Now, 1942, descendants may be found on Clinton Avenue, and in 1880's William Delamater lived on Pearl Street, corner of Washington Avenue.)

“On the west side of Wall Street and next south of the Court House stood another of the old stone houses. In the Revolution it was the homestead of Johannis Freer. In 1820 it was owned by William S. Masten and occupied by Simeon Mullen as a hotel. It had a frame addition on the south. It was afterward enlarged with frame additions several times, and occupied as an hotel by different landlords under the name of the Ulster County House. It was burned down a number of years ago and the Argus and Leader offices now occupy its site.” (Comment: The Ulster County House had a double roofed veranda across the front, as was a custom, so guests could sit out in front downstairs on the walk and upstairs on a covered porch. I have a picture of that. The Kingston Argus, editor and proprietor, very able and strong politically, was Editor Crouch, and was published weekly. Two sons were on the paper—Herbert, an athlete and the most graceful umpire in our games of amateur baseball here against professionals; and Leonard Crouch, an athlete, also, and lawyer devoting time to his father's weekly. Leonard Crouch left here for Syracuse and rose to the Supreme Court Bench then to Appellate Division and, finally, to the highest Court in the State—Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. Judge Crouch returns to the place of his birth as often as possible. He will be interested in this work. His father and his mother were from our best and oldest families, their home full of happiness and a warm welcome given to all. The Kingston Leader was and is a daily. The editors and publishers in the next building to the Argus were

at the time we are discussing Kraft and Searing—Mayor John E. Kraft and Attorney John W. Searing. They bought out Walter S. Fredenburgh, lawyer and proprietor of the *Leader* when it was published on Clinton Avenue, in the General Sharpe brick storage building where the Clinton Apartments are now, the ground floor of which at present occupied by M. Reina, prominent General Electric representative; and Spencer Ennist, leading paint, plate glass, wallpaper, etc. dealer, representing the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Kraft and Searing widened the scope of *The Leader* in its field, Mayor Kraft later buying out Mr. Searing. Mr. Kraft had an opportunity to sell the building on Wall Street and acquire the old Kingston Academy Building on John and Crown Streets and made of it the oldest newspaper building in the United States.

Years later, Thomas J. Comerford, a leading newspaper man, came up from Poughkeepsie, and with added local capital, acquired the *Leader* Building and plant. Mr. Kraft desired to devote his full time and labors to his rising Dairy products and ice cream industry. Ira Van Dorn Warren, another experienced and capable newspaper expert, followed Mr. Comerford, and, together, they increased the circulation and strength of this daily, and later on, added a weekly, with the largest County circulation, known as the *Ulster County News*, both issued from the greatly enlarged mechanical plant in the now named "*Leader and Ulster County News Building*." Since the death of Mr. Comerford, an influential Democrat and leader, and consultant and intimate friend for many years of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, greatly missed by all, Mrs. Comerford has acted as president of the papers, Mr. Warren business manager, Secretary and Treasurer, and David Burgevin, Vice president. Mr. Nathan Markson is Editor, and Mr. Floyd Edinger in charge of advertising. The mechanical department, linotyping and job printing are all that any could demand under very competent hands.

CHAPTER XX

BACK TO MAIN AND WALL

BACK to Wall Street, next to where the Ulster County House stood in 1820, Historian Schoonmaker says:—"On the north-west corner of Main and Wall Streets, stands a two-story, frame double-house. It was, at that time owned and occupied by John Suydam. Mr. Suydam was, in 1820 one of the leading and most successful members of the Bar of this County. He also took very active part in politics, and his reputation was not confined to this locality. In 1823, he was elected to the State Senate, and was one of the Immortal Seventeen Senators who defeated the Electoral Bill, which was designed to give the choice of electors to the People, instead of there being appointed by the Legislature, as the Law then stood.

He was elected again in 1833." (Comment: At one time Senator Suydam had as his guests, together overnight, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and Washington Irving, famous Author, at the Suydam home we are describing. Next morning there gathered a great crowd to greet the Senator's distinguished guests. This little story goes to show Mr. Suydam's prominence in public life and affairs in the Jacksonian and Van Buren era. Descendants of the Suydam Family kept this property in perfect condition for over a century, until recently, when Mr. Fred Johnston, antique dealer, was attracted to it and made an offer which was accepted. Mr. Johnston and family keep the handsome exterior and interior as nearly as Senator Suydam had it, making a wonderful transition from the street in 1942 to an interior and atmosphere exact in appointments as of a century and a quarter ago. Mr. Johnston uses an addition in rear in which to display many of his antiques which overflow the rooms. It will repay anyone interested to step in and view the inside, room to room, with Colonial furniture, Mr. Johnston and family freely giving welcome.)

"Directly opposite, and on the south-west corner, Main and Wall," says Historian Schoonmaker, "stands one of the old stone houses, now converted into a store (1888.) It was owned by Dr. C. Elmendorf in the Revolution. In later years it was owned and occupied by John C. Wynkoop, a lawyer, and subsequently by William Radcliff. In 1820, by his widow." (Comment: This old stone building is the one we

mentioned as the store and bakery of A. A. & C. R. Styles. Before that, Mr. DuBois ran a bakery in the addition to the south. His daughter, very pretty, served the customers and did up the parcels. A young lawyer bought cake and cookies there and this was the beginning of a romance which resulted in a happy marital couple— Mr. and Mrs. Virgil B. VanWagenen, residing on Elmendorf Street, Kingston, 50 years.) And so these old stone houses have lots to tell, if it were possible, of home and faith and love within the walls. There have been delightful romance, youth, life and happiness in every one of them!

Historian Schoonmaker continues: "Back of this old stone Elmendorf building a few doors to the west is the Tobias Swart dwelling, one of the old Revolutionary houses," now owned by Mrs. Pennington as photographic studio and dwelling. A brick front was put in more than 50 years ago, otherwise it is just as it was in Colonial times when Tobias Swart's. Across from Mrs. Pennington's is the Dr. Sibley Revolutionary stone residence— formerly Dr. Jacobus Elmendorf's. Dr. and Mrs. Sibley are to be congratulated on acquiring so well-preserved, original Colonial mansion. Very few are in the perfect condition Dr. and Mrs. Sibley keep their home. As old as the walls, beams, ceilings and floors are they appear as good as new, with the ordinary renewals made. On the south side of Main Street, opposite Dr. Sibley's, is the old VanAnden-Dodge apartment dwelling, fully a century old. Mr. George VanAnden uses a rear building as his ice cream manufactory, having his residence on the next plot east of the apartment. I cannot pass this ice cream plant of over a half-century existence without congratulating Mr. VanAnden who has continued the Dodge Ice Cream business from a recipe handed down to him. He has even improved upon it, according to my taste, if such a thing is possible. Pure cream daily is the foundation of this healthful dessert. Mr. VanAnden was a nephew of Mrs. Dodge. He holds his own against all the big makes of the product—there is something there the new comers miss. Beyond the VanAnden-Dodge real estate there stood west on the corner of Green another of the Delamater homesteads. It fell into a ruin ten years ago, or thereabouts, and Dr. Maurice Silk, physician from New York City, who has made good here, built his very pleasant frame dwelling and office on this site.

CHAPTER XXI

DEVELOPMENT S/S MAIN

WE will now return our steps, with our Reader, to Main and Wall again. You understand the First Dutch Reformed Church stood on the north-west corner, a small stone affair, after the Revolution. Opposite, where the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is now in 1942, was a vacant lot. Historian Schoonmaker states; "Passing to the east, on Main Street, the first house beyond the Dutch parsonage was a two story, frame, double house, occupied in 1820, by Conrad C. Elmen-dorf, Jr. It was, afterward, occupied by the widow of James Hasbrouck, and, subsequently, torn down to make room for the new parsonage of the First Dutch Church. Next, and about midway to Fair Street, stood a small frame building, gable to the street, occupied by Samuel Elmendorf, a painter." (Comment: Part of this site is where the Aaron and Ralph Cohen building now is (1942), formerly Miss Mary Kenney's building—Wiltwyck Inn. Miss Kenny had been in the new Burgevin Building, corner of Main and Fair Streets, when first built in the early years of the 20th Century; there was the original tea room, the prettiest in the City, until this lady moved to her own Inn, a brick building designed by Myron S. Teller, architect, in the Dutch style of architecture so well fitting in this Dutch Colonial town. The Cohen Building now Ralph Cohen's, is occupied by Morgan Davis and Company, a New York Brokerage House, Rodney B. Osterhoudt, Resident Manager. Mr. Osterhoudt has a large clientele and gives his personal attention daily to the wants of his customers. They have the entire ground floor. Upstairs, the Chilton Company, Investment firm, has the front offices. Howard St. John, leading fire and Liability insurance man; Stuart Williams, investments, occupy suites on this floor. (Just as this author is writing these lines—I receive word that Mr. Williams has passed away, to regret of all. A very reliable adviser and prominent in the First Ward as Republican chairman at the Election Poll at the Fair Street Engine House, most courteous and fair in this responsible place. He married Miss Billings, daughter of the well-known practitioner of over 50 years, Dr. Billings of Delaware County and this City, at 103 St. James Street. Stuart and wife resided with Mrs. Williams' father since their marriage and had many friends, as is

generally the case in Kingston and Rondout. We will miss this useful citizen.) The other occupant is Mr. Cohen, himself, looking after his own real estate interests and those of clients.

Historian Schoonmaker continues: "On the north side of Main Street, nearly opposite the last-named house, was one of the old stone houses occupied in 1820 by Mrs. Weller as a dwelling and millinery. Its site was apparently carved out of the south-east corner of the burying ground of the Dutch Church. It was owned by Jacobus Low." (Comment: Not many now recall a row of buildings along each side of the burying ground on Main and Fair Streets. However, at least one does, and he easily remembers and described buildings there in existence along 1878 or so. This is Walter C. Miller, Real Estate expert, here for many years. He enters the lists of those having the longest memories. Stories by those with accurate and true memories of events of long-ago will appear here and there among our pages—that is history.)

"A few feet east of the last named building," writes Historian Schoonmaker, "was one of the old stone houses—the homestead of Petrus Bogardus, afterwards occupied by Johannis Low. In 1820 it was owned and occupied by John Chipp, who subsequently tore it down and put up a frame two story double-house in its stead. That is also now removed. (1888.) Next east and only 4 or 5 feet distant, stood what was known as the "Molly Elmendorf ruin"; and there it stood, walls firm and solid, by no means "crumbling," until 1836, when it was torn down at the opening of Fair Street through to North Front Street. It had, evidently, before the burning by the British, been an uncommonly large and commodious two story stone building. It was not rebuilt; there had been a few rooms finished in the kitchen part in the rear (down Dover or Fair Street. These were occupied in 1820 by Bela Brewer, a stone cutter). (Comment: This was right between the Dutch Churchyard where the monument given by General Sharpe in memory of the fighting 120th Regiment of the Civil War, and the Kingston Trust Co. Building.)

"Next east," describes Historian Schoonmaker, beyond the present, 1942, location of Kingston Trust Co. and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Treadwell's brick and frame dwelling, and a portion of that of Miss Lillias Nelson, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Nelson, missed very much at this home and office, now apartments, "was one of the old stone houses, occupied by Mr. Severyn Bruyn, and in it was kept for several years the office of the Discount and Deposit of the Branch of the Middle District Bank. It, from that circumstance, acquired the name of the "Bank House." Mr. Bruyn continued there until his removal

to the corner of Fair and Pearl Streets. About 1820 it was occupied by the Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, who remained there until his removal to the Elting House, corner of Fair and Maiden Lane." (Comment: This refers to the Rev. and Mrs. Frank B. Seeley's residence, formerly Ezra H. Fitch's and aunt, Mrs. William B. Fitch's. Before that it was the Herrmance property, if I recall rightly, and Mr. William J. Rodie's, and the premises were surrounded with a high board brown fence, including all the lovely homes there now, such as the double house of Mrs. Seeley's, the large, fine Misses Treadwell homestead, the John E. Kraft former home, and then back to the Conlin line, and taking in the lands up to the Ridenour property on Maiden Lane—Mrs. Philip Elting's, who was Miss Katherine Ridenour.) All the homes mentioned were built after the sites were purchased and the high fence torn down.

CHAPTER XXII

MAIN, FAIR AND JOHN

CONTINUING his recital of Main Street, etc., Mr. Schoonmaker says: "A. Bruyn Hasbrouck became President of Rutgers' College, also was partner of Mr. Schoonmaker, in practice of Law. In the Bank House, in the year 1826, was commenced the publication of the Ulster Sentinel by the Hon. Charles G. De Witt. During his Editorship it was one of the most ably conducted papers ever published in the County. He was a man of much talent and a ready writer. He was a son of Charles De Witt, so frequently mentioned during the Revolutionary period." (Comment: This Bank House remained for years at 15-17 Main Street—also part of the site of the double house of Mrs. Edward B. Loughran. Edward B. Loughran and father, Bernard Loughran, replaced the old house, almost a ruin, with the modern brick frame house occupied by two families.) A. Bruyn Hasbrouck retired to his beautiful home at St. Remy, where Mrs. Hermon Kelly now resides and owns this historic place and invites all to see. (1942.)

"A short distance farther east and on the south side of Main Street, stands a dwelling," continues Historian Schoonmaker, "it was originally built some years prior to 1820 by Andrew Story as a store. It was after converted by him to a dwelling." (Comment: This was torn down and the lumber yard there purchased by William M. Davis of Forsyth & Davis for the large Eagle Garage in the automobile age appearing. William F. Abenethy, a leading real estate owner and developer, is the present (1942) owner of this Garage and the adjoining Hallenback Building to the west, next to the County Parking Grounds, formerly the location of the Eagle Hotel, already referred to.)

We now return you to Fair (Dover) Street, and so on through the meadow, as far as John Street. The row of buildings remembered by Mr. Walter C. Miller down Fair Street were demolished up to the brick store of Frank Byers who conducted a cigar store, manufacturing his own brand of cigars, as was the custom in the 80's and 90's of the last Century, such as George Brink's a block farther on and Edmonston and Myer's, later Henry Hoffman's, a block from Brink's. Many little games of poker, euchre and dominoes took place in those back rooms, after cigarmakers were through for a day. All the customers

were expected to do was to buy a few smokes. No drinking. Spectators looked on and applauded the victors. Next to Byer's, which was opposite the Uptown Branch post office when it moved out of the Opera House Building, was a brick building. Schuyler Colfax Schultz, one of our leading Real Estate and Insurance men for over 50 years straight, bought it after Thomas J. Cusack, plumber, retired. Next was the Wiltwyck Hose Fire Engine House; before our Paid Fire Department the principle volunteer fighting squad for the Wall and Fair Street districts. The Excelsior Hose from Higginsville, Hurley and Washington Avenues' section, would come dashing up with its hand truck and hose and volunteers, doing notable service in many a fire. Wiltwyck would go down to any part of Kingston above the West Shore Crossing and so would Excelsior help. Rondout volunteer Companies would rush up as far as the Crossing but when uptown and downtown were threatened with destruction all Companies would join hands at danger points. In the pages on Fire Department history in this work will be found other interesting and exciting fires culminating in growth and improvement of the first class Paid Department we now have.) Arriving at John and Fair Streets, Historian Schoonmaker continues: "On the west corner of John and Dover (Fair) Streets was one of the old stone houses—the homestead of Oke Sudam, father of John Sudam. It is still standing, 1888. It was owned in 1820 and occupied by Wilhelmus Tremper." (Comment: This was the Frohlich Building where Mrs. Frohlich rented a hair dressing establishment. No permanent waves in those days but Mrs. Frohlich had the finest line of switches in town. The ladies saved their own hair and Mrs. Frohlich arranged these for bangs and switches, each lady wearing them in her own hair. This building and the Bond jewelry store next door were replaced by the Hotel Stuyvesant.

CHAPTER XXIII

DOWN FAIR OR DOVER STREET

DOWN Fair Street to the north was the Roosa Livery Stable, also taken over for the Stuyvesant. Marshall Roosa, son, pioneer in gasoline and garage line, has a fine business place and station at the entrance to the City, on 9W—the Saugerties Road and Albany Avenue. Autos knocked out the Livery business in Kingston and Rondout as elsewhere. It was at first a sad loss to the town; cars made up for the financial loss but beautiful horses and turn-outs in seasons, including Portland and heavy low sleighs, with warm robes flowing behind, in winter snow.

“Directly east, on the opposite corner of Dover and John Streets,” our ancient historian points out, “stood a long one story frame building, the Chipp homestead. In 1820 it was owned and occupied by James Chipp, the west end as a dwelling, the east end as a carpenter shop.” (Comment: This is now, (1942) the Dr. Robert Loughran “Row”: the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Dr. Harry Lefever, well-known oculist and optician, and upstairs our County Superintendent of Highways James Loughran, son of Dr. Loughran and brother of Christopher K. Loughran, who manages the property. C. K. Loughran has been very prominent in the Republican Party, having been Clerk of the Board of Supervisors 10 years, County Clerk 6 years and Clerk of the Surrogate’s Court several years up to this time when he decided to retire to take a rest. In all of these positions he made a record satisfactory to all the citizens and taxpayers. Besides the brick Dr. Loughran home and office, sold to W. Norman Connor, Funeral Director, just around the corner of John Street, “was,” in the words of Mr. Schoonmaker, “the old stone J. Eamon homestead.” On this site Dr. Loughran built the red brick large Apartment Building, which “Chris” Loughran also manages. Very fine building, indeed, was leased for many years by Mr. and Mrs. William O’Neill, father and mother of George H. O’Neill, well-known writer and newspaper man. “Opposite,” writes Mr. Schoonmaker, “on the south side of John Street, was the old stone house, still standing, but altered with a brick front, nearly across from the Eamon house. It was the homestead of Henry J. Sleght and at the date above-mentioned—1820, was owned and occupied by Henry Chipp.”

(Comment: This is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert N. Cook, a handsome Revolutionary homestead, in the Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Loughran family for several generations. Mrs. Cook is the daughter (Margaret) of the late Mr. and Mrs. Loughran. Here is as snug and happy family as can be found in a day's search—two children, Albert, Jr., attending High School, and Maureen. Mr. Cook is head of the largest Insurance Agency in town—Decker & Fowler, Inc., 44 Main Street. Co-partners Miss Ann Golden and A. R. Atkins, expert accountant, complete this organization; Misses Lillian and Anna Bonesteel, neices of Charles V. A. Decker, deceased, one of the founders, have retired from active management. Mrs. Albert N. Cook's brother is Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State, the Hon. John T. Loughran, residing a few doors east in the handsome former home of Mrs. Samuel G. Dimminck, the house with the lions on the porch.

John B. Loughran, son of Judge Loughran, a graduate of Fordham University Law School and recently admitted to the New York State Bar, follows in the footsteps of his distinguished father, keeps his residence at his father's home here though having commenced practice in the Metropolis. Judge Loughran was professor at Law at Fordham when comparatively young but youth did not lessen the brilliancy or logic of his lectures, which still remain models in the teaching of his subjects. His career on the bench stands out notably, his written decisions looked for by members of the Bar, and at less than middle age a great future awaits him. He is a great honor and credit to our City.

Next door, on the east, Dr. William S. Bush resides and practices his profession, one of the largest in City and County. Farther east was Dentist Henry's for many years in the Dr. Jesse Meyer property, described some pages back, regretfully deceased at this writing. He will be missed throughout this City and community. Across from Dr. Bush's is another leading medical practitioner, Dr. Harry P. VanWagenen, 50 years in practice in County and City. Dr. VanWagenen graduated from Kingston Academy and entered Long Island Medical College and acquired his degree. He specializes and carries on general practice. As I recall he was the first private physician uptown having in his own office one of the new X-ray machines a number of years ago. The Doctor and Mrs. VanWagenen have improved this neighborhood in real estate, acquiring three properties of value—the one opposite the Doctor's handsome residence and office was the longtime home of M. Westbrook Snyder, of Lowe & Snyder, merchants. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were delightful neighbors here for years. This was a three story, brick dwelling and Dr. and Mrs. VanWagenen took over after both

M. Westbrook Snyder and wife had passed away. A large building of addition took place, converting the property into modern suites, making it one of the finest and up-to-minute Apartment Houses we have. Aartseen VanWagenen, son, has occupied one of the suites, now tenanted by United States Navy pharmacist mate, Harry and Mrs. Barnhart. Mrs. Dr. VanWagenen is a leading Club woman, in Sorosis and other organizations, and prominent as State Commander for the American Field Army for the Control of Cancer. She held a number of posts in State Federation of Womans' Clubs, also.

On the next property to Dr. VanWagenen's office and dwelling is the other of their properties, formerly William Elting's, druggist for years farther down John Street. This is now a two-story, two family house—downstairs is Mrs. Josephine Ohley Martin, from West Virginia, having resided here more than 14 consecutive years. Upstairs, Mrs. Joetta Snyder, of an old Ulster County family, has been equally long, both neighborly and hospitable to all. Across the street, and between the Albert N. Cook-Loughran Revolutionary home and the M. Westbrook Snyder house, now an Apartment, stands the Macauley-Ingraham homestead at No. 20 John Street, now the home of this author and his wife, Jessie Dyer DeWitt, where I am at this moment writing this History. The Macauleys were an old Family and occupied this house in 1836. A hundred years is as nothing in Kingston. Mr. Macauley was a lawyer and wore a cape in stormy weather. I can remember him distinctly; also John Vanderlyn, the Younger, who wore the same habit or dress. Mrs. Macauley presided at the organ at her Church. Miss Macauley, daughter, later with her mother, taught piano lessons, and succeeded Mrs. Macauley at her Church. Many recall taking lessons at this house. Miss Mary H. S. Ingraham of the old Sudam Family received the property from Miss Macauley.

So, we have given our Readers a cross-section of both sides of John Street but will not forget families in the Loughran Apartments already noted:—Mr. and Mrs. Archie Dean, father-in-law and mother-in-law of John N. Cordts, Jr., of LaFayette Avenue. Mr. Dean was a Railway Mail Clerk for many years in the employ of the United States Post Office Department, until his well-earned retirement a few years ago. Also, Officer Robinson of the United States Navy and Mrs. Robinson have an apartment there, and a fine, little fellow to keep the mother company while father is away many miles from here in the armed forces. Mrs. Robinson is a daughter of Mrs. Anna B. Searle and the late Lewen F. Searle. Mr. Searle was one of the Assistant Engineers for the City of New York's great water supply project, near here, for a long period of time. Mrs. Searle resides now at the Huntington, 23 Pearl Street, a few blocks only from her daughter and little grandson. And thus the story of this block ends.

CHAPTER XXIV

DESCRIBING DOVER (FAIR) STREET IN PART

RETURNING to Dover, Fair Street, Historian Schoonmaker continues, "—a very narrow street extending from corner of John Street to North Front Street, there was one building in the street—that was a small frame house standing about midway on the east side, occupied for years by John Dumond, afterward by William Shaw." (Comment: This is the Bert Chambers Building, now cemented over, occupied by the Stuyvesant Tailoring Shop and well and favorably known Fur business of Kazimir Hudela, very capable and reliable man. Bundles for Britain, organization for forwarding articles to England and the British Isles occupied part of the ground floor up to our entry in the great War. The barber-shop of "Ben's" is next. All this real estate is owned by Mr. Chambers. A few feet toward North Front Street is the new Senate House Museum, previously described. Across the Senate House grounds, beautifully kept up by the State, begin the buildings of the late John VanKleeck, formerly of West Shokan. He made a fortune in the Catskill Mountains in the livery and horse sale and Exchange line. After the Ashokan Reservoir was decided upon his interests increased and he gradually acquired property like others from up there and when the water came and covered his home and buildings John moved permanently to Kingston. He purchased the property we are now describing adjoining the Senate House lands and passing behind the Kraft property included 100 feet there. On this part of the plot he built the finest garage and sales room in the City at the time. Placed a cement ram or elevated driveway for storage up-stairs so his patron's cars on storage could be easily run up there, giving twice the storage room available. Things all changed in the auto trade and it was found the traffic and short turn at the North Front Street corner into Clinton Avenue, hurt the location, as a public garage. After the death of Mr. VanKleeck the Garage end of the large property was continued for some time and then fell into disuse. This year, 1942, the Pilgrim Furniture Company, manufacturers of furniture, forced to change from their own quarters in the industrial district of the City by war production conditions, hired the VanKleeck building for a time. But, this Company secured larger quarters in Rondout and the VanKleeck building is idle in part.

It would make an excellent Chain store, though we have sufficient of these until our population increases after the present struggle. Meanwhile, on the Fair Street frontage the VanKleeck stores have been more or less occupied quite steadily, "Louis" has opened a barber shop. The well-known Senate barber shop is occupied, and Hoyt jewelry and watch repairers are tenanted. The next store is that of Joseph Israel, tailor, very popular and doing a large business. This brings us to the Morgan Restaurant in the old George Kraft building before described. We now cover, on the west side of Fair Street, all the rear stores of the Wall Street establishments, which run through to Fair. The patrons of these stores enter by way of Fair and all deliveries and shipments go out that way so that the Wall Street fronts are not encumbered with merchandise. With all these stores opening this way, Fair Street is filled with shoppers, cars, trucks and the all present busses going downtown from Wall Street, making one of the busiest streets in the shopping area. Thus we are back at the Stuyvesant Hotel, side entrance, which takes us into the newly decorated and furnished dining and tea-room, known as the "County Room." Many changes and improvements have been made by the new owners—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stannard of Los Angeles, carrying out the same progressive policies of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Laurie who recently returned to their other Hotel property at Albany. During the years past Mr. George Hillson, the clever and popular Manager, has been at his post, and Mr. and Mrs. Stannard keep him, also.

Continuing down Fair Street but on the other side, we cross John Street to the former Cole dwelling, which was purchased by jewelers George B. Styles & Sons, George B., Jr. and Harry C. Styles. Mr. Styles, Sr., was, at his death, our oldest business man in the uptown section, having opened his first store on North Front in Civil War years, a career of over 60 years, easily. A remarkable man in long acquaintance with scores of friends and clientele and a never-failing memory. Some of our greatest citizens would make it a point to gather evenings in his stores, discussing old times and current events. The longest period of years in Wall Street by any one firm was George B. Styles & Sons, next to the State of New York National Bank, until they moved to Fair and John Streets, purchasing the Cole dwelling corner. Real estate values had grown to an unheard-of peak in market value in Wall Street and high rents. Readers understand this from numerous Chains bound to settle on these blocks and shrewd developers securing titles and meeting the offers of big stores. It was the golden age for owners in that shopping centre. So, George B. Styles & Sons made a stroke by

taking the corner where the Styles Brothers still are. They improved the property by putting in a thick brick front with plate glass windows, retaining the corner store for themselves, and renting out upstairs. The remainder of frontage is leased to Max Greenwald & Son, leading shoe-dealers from the Rondout end of town since the 1890's. They have been very successful uptown, too. Young Mr. Greenwald, besides, the shoe department, built up a big Foreign and World Tour Ticket Agency, the largest along the Hudson. Brought that Agency uptown with him. Young Mr. and Mrs. Greenwald have a son, highly educated in Transportation, now in the United States services in the present War. Very patriotic in both Wars the Greenwalds invested in Bonds and War Savings Stamps and help in all drives and campaigns for raising funds for all charitable associations and Community Chests.

A word for George B. Styles, Sr. before moving on. He was a storyteller of the first water, as you may guess from hearing of his callers day and evenings. These were of his hunting and fishing experiences near Tom's River, New Jersey and the swamplands of the Carolinas. Each year he took a month off in the fall and, being expert in these sports, came back with specimens and lucky adventures. The elder son, George, inherits part of his father's personality in memory and ability to tell his own experiences here, while Harry, the younger brother takes to hunting and fishing like the father. Not far away from home, however, for, as I am writing these words, Harry and Mrs. Styles have become blessed with as lovely a pair of twins as ever were born in Kingston or Rondout. Congratulations to this happy little family! In closing the story of this branch of the old Styles Family—these have been noted for high class artistry in their profession of jewelers. This refers to the care taken in repairing watches and sale of all kinds of jewelry and articles of vertu. The stocks sold well.

In the former, remodeled Loughran Building, Walter Elston has his popular Sport Shop. Mr. Elston has been Superintendent of St. John's Episcopal Church School, now on Albany Avenue, for 25 years. Has an unequalled record of any still, young man of these times. Also is on the Vestry and a pillar of said Church. The Singer Sewing Machine Company leases the next store, making a fine display in these new fronts along Fair Street. On the ground floor of the Cordts Row to the east is the well-equipped Barber Shop of John Bayonne, brother of Peter Bayonne, deceased. These brothers have been at that location many years, succeeding James Wells, famous barber of long experience. This name recalls Al Bott, father of John J. Bott, expert teacher in bookkeeping; later assistant City Treasurer under James H. Betts, at

City Hall, and now an employe of the State of New York National Bank & Trust Co. And thus it goes here. Arthur Palen was a great favorite at the James Wells-Mr. Miller Shop. John Dorsey, too. Both Wells and Dorsey were with Mr. Houlahan's large barber shop on John Street, next to Edmonston & Meyer's cigar store and factory. The American Express Office was here, too, until the National Ulster Co. Bank enlarged its Banking premises to the full depth, as it now is (1942.) It is well for history to mark such changes; also the mentioning of personnel. Tonsorial establishments are important spots—for you can get more rumors and news and political views of the hour than any places on earth under the influence of the artistic barber, with the razor in his hand, as he purrs in your ear his opinions on how the City and County should be run or how the great Wars should be won! The Freeman Branch Uptown Office was next to the barber shop in the Cordts Row for years, before moving to its new location on the other side of Fair Street, next to Burgevin's, in the Freeman-Prof. Kelly splendid building. The Freeman has the street floor while Spencer's Business School takes the two upper floors, Delmar Kelly, proprietor. The Morgan School, J. J. Morgan, Principal, has the top floor of Burgevin Buildings north. Returning, next to Cordts Row and Loughran Building is the Lipgar Studio, owned by Mrs. David Burgevin. This has been much improved and Mr. Lipgar, very proficient and artistic in the profession of photography, has built up a large business. His photographs are good likenesses as the handsome displays show in his windows. Upstairs, J. Udelwitz, tailor, holds forth and satisfies numerous customers.

CHAPTER XXV

FAIR STREET LOSES BRANCH POST OFFICE

THIS brings the Reader up to the Elks Club, one of the finest Elks' Buildings along the Hudson. This was formerly the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Neill and family. A large addition built by the Club, with veranda out to the front walk, and interior improvements, make a complete home for this benevolent Organization of many hundred members. The next is the Uptown-branch of the United States Post Office (Main Office on Broadway at Pine Grove Avenue, Prince and Grand Streets) the property of Charles A. Warren. This site was originally the residence of former Mayor Charles F. Bray, later became the home of the VanDeusen family. Mr. Warren acquired the dwelling and plot, and brought the front out to the sidewalk line, making two stores and upstairs many offices. The store next to the Elks was leased to the Post Office Department about 25 years ago. Mrs. Addis took the other store for her fine Millinery business moved from Wall Street, after Mr. Warren, himself, retired from his sport shop and phonograph line. (Sorry to say just at this time, as the Government lease is about to expire on December 21st, this writing being November 14, 1942, the First Ward is quite shocked by the announcement that Post Office Inspectors had been in town and inspected other sites. The rumor is (in barber shops and newspaper stores) that the former Buick empty sales-room has been chosen instead of the Warren site. The Buick site is near two garage entrances and on Clinton Avenue, a thoroughfare extremely rapid traffic of trucks and cars just there at the beginning of Main Street of the City. If true, this will take the Station far from the Wall Street shopping centre. The owners of all the stores and office occupants of Wall Street and Fair Street and two blocks of John Street, the main boxholders, in this post office, are objecting, it is said. There are two other sites suggested by the boxholders, the barbers say today. The former Dr. Loughran Row, corner of John and Fair Streets, just passed by us in this geographical description, has recently been bought by Dr. Harry LeFever, tenant there for many years, would suit many. But Dr. LeFever seems not to be anxious to take on the responsibility of becoming landlord to the Post Office

Department. There are very strict conditions to be met. Boxes and equipment to be bought by the landlord, a rear entrance provided for receipt and dispatch of mails. This site meets that condition but repairs to the building by December 1, 1942 would be a problem. The other building suggested is right on Wall Street to the north of the Court House driveway, the store where the Island Dock, Inc. had its uptown paint and supply branch until recently in the Wall Street Cordts Building. Later on we will hear the result of the Post Office Department investigation and the outcome. Some say boxholders have petitioned Washington to re-investigate the matter. We will get the news soon. The latest rumor is confirmed that the Clinton Avenue location has been chosen, the Wiltwyck Fire Station interfering most with traffic.

The Warren Building retains its tenants upstairs. It has a fine lot—Dentist Paul Perlman, with a large practice; Lawyers Louis Bruhn and Dorr Monroe (though this latter has just been appointed to the staff of the City of New York Law Department and may result in his removal to that City's Board of Water Supply's offices here); other tenants are Howard Terwilliger, popular and active Insurance agent; Walter Miller, lawyer and referee, and his father, well-known real estate man, already spoken of in these pages. Mrs. Addis, as above, retains her millinery downstairs, leaving a fine store, next. So, as we return to the Kingston Trust Co. grounds and Banking structure, we turn in the Fair Street entrance leading upstairs to the large suites of such leading lawyers as ex-Senator Charles W. Walton, of Wiswall, Walton, Wood and MacAffer, Kingston and Albany; former Surrogate George F. Kaufman; Floyd W. Powell, David C. Schoentag, (now in World War II), Martin F. Comeau, and others. All represent Bank and Corporation interests and have other large clients.

"Taking up Fair Street and commencing at its northern terminus, at Main Street," wrote Marius Schoonmaker, as of 1820, and referring to the fact that Fair or Dover Street was a meadow from there down to North Front Street, "is the two story, brick building, which was owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary Tupper. In the earlier days it had been the home of William Copp, who was printer of the Farmer's Register, a paper published in Kingston in 1792. He was afterward associated with Samuel Freer in the publication of the Rising Sun, also printed before 1800." (Comment: This is the site of the Burgevin Building now in 1942. Decatur had a famous fish and oyster Bar and market there in the 1870's and '80's; succeeded to by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Schnitzler, until Burgevin's Sons bought the corner. Mrs. Schnitzler

purchased the Dr. Decker home next door west on Main Street. Dr. Decker was a successful physician, married Bessie Smith of the old, well-known Smith family of Albany Avenue, adjoining the Miss Sarah Reynolds property. Dr. and Mrs. Decker lived some years at their residence on Main Street and then were called to Buffalo. It later appeared that Dr. Decker had been experimenting with an improved babies' nursing bottle and struck it rich by inventing just the kind desired and named it the "Hygeia Bottle," manufactured by his own Company at Buffalo, where Doctor and Mrs. Decker remained, residing on Delaware Avenue, ever since. Dr. Decker kept up practicing at Buffalo, besides supervising the manufacture of his invention. By just that change from Kingston we lost a big industry. Just before that we lost the General Electric Company to Schenectady. This has grown to be the largest organization of its kind in the United States. The founders looked us over in the days it was locating but they felt we did not have the labor, being too near New York. It has grown to over 25,000 employees. The former Dr. Decker home here has been recently renovated and modernized by Mrs. Schnitzler as an office building, Mr. Milliken, the architect making the plans, including an apartment. James E. Snead, very active Real Estate and Insurance man, has the ground floor, while Lawyer Lloyd R. Lefever, with Attorney Hugh S. Elwynn, have the second floor. Mr. Lefever is the successor to the practice of the late Virgil B. VanWagenen; is also Counsel for the Kingston Savings Bank, also Trustee. He besides represents large individual clients in City and County. Other tenants at this location are Ulster Co. Credit Bureau and the J. H. Tremper and Schultz and Bogart Insurance Agencies.

Next west is the Hasbrouck Building built by Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck some years ago and occupied by the Judge when off the Bench. This Office Building was always well filled with tenants and finally purchased by Everett Fowler and Frank Brooks, lawyer, who were occupants there, both now deceased. The Decker & Fowler, Inc., Insurance Agency and LeVan Haver, District Attorney, for his large private practice, have the ground floor. Upstairs, is Thomas Plunkett, rising attorney.

CHAPTER XXVI

FAIR BACK TO MAIDEN LANE

WE proceed now south on Fair Street, in Historian Schoonmaker's description, as of 1820: "The next building" (from the corner of Main) "was the district school house, standing on the west side of the Street, and about midway in the block. It was a one-story, frame building, with gable roof to the Street, the lower part divided in two rooms. The front room was occupied by Dirck Van Steenberg, the village gunsmith, and the rear room was the one in which William H. Dederick, the district school teacher held undisputed sway for many subsequent years. He succeeded Solomon Hasbrouck, who wielded the birch in that locality for nearly two score years before the advent of Mr. Dederick." (Comment: The district school, a grammar school, stood a few yards south of the Freeman Branch and the Kelly Business School upstairs. It was in the centre of where the Forsyth garden is now—1942.)

We passed over the next block of Fair Street (where the Fair Street Reformed Church stands) and turn to Maiden Lane. Historian Schoonmaker writes, "Passing from Maiden Lane and Green Street"—the McLean-Fowler house—"the first building to the east, not already noticed, was one of the old stone houses. It is still standing (1888), and in 1820 was owned and occupied by Solomon Hasbrouck. In the Revolution it was the homestead of Dr. Thomas Jones." (Comment: This became the home of Mrs. Margaret Hess. It was a few feet from the Bogardus Tavern, later James W. Baldwin's, and then Mr. and Mrs. Myron Teller's, enlarged and beautified, now the Kennedy Apartments.) "The next building," writes Mr. Schoonmaker, continuing his story of the old stone houses, "was one of these, standing on the northeast corner of Wall and Maiden Lane. In 1820 it was owned and occupied by Joshua DuBois, the Court Crier for many years." (Comment: This became the Major Everett plot on which he built the fine home heretofore referred to, now the George VanDeusen Hutton attractive apartments, none finer in location and appointments here. Our new Secretary of the Rondout Savings Bank downtown, Mr. Jason W. Stockbridge, formerly of Baltimore has one of these apartments. Mr. and Mrs. Stockbridge are delighted with their new home and City.

We give each hearty welcome and old Colonial hospitality in full measure.)

"On the opposite, or south-east corner, stood another of the old stone houses, owned and occupied by an old lady, Grietje DuMond. In that building was published, in 1820, the *People's Advocate* by Samuel S. Freer and Peter K. Allen." (Comment: This became the Daniel Johnston plot on which he built the large residence there still. Mr. Johnston had a store on Wall Street; became a real estate owner and successful investor and developer—one of our first. He built the Johnston Flats, just beyond his residence on corner of Wall and St. James Streets. This was the first row of apartments, then called "Flats," in the 1880's uptown. They are there yet, repainted and renovated, and well-filled with tenants. Mr. Johnston also opened up the Johnston Avenue section and built up dwellings on Washington Avenue and Pearl Street. Johnston Avenue was named for him by the City in recognition of his efforts. Parts of Main Street, LaFayette Avenue, Emerson Street, and Janet Street were laid out on Investor Johnston's properties. He was foresighted.) The Johnston residence on Wall and Maiden Lane was purchased by Dr. Mark O'Meara, leading physician and surgeon in the early part of this Century, and built up one of the largest practices in medicine and surgery in this section of New York State. He was one of the first to support the movement to build another hospital in Kingston, resulting in the Benedictine Sanitarium on a very sightly hill in the central part of the City and was the Chief Physician on the Board of Trustees for many, many years. He helped Kingston and Rondout in every way and all the organizations.

"On the south-west corner" (Maiden Lane and Wall), writes Mr. Schoonmaker, "stood another of the old stone houses, replaced by a small two story dwelling. It was occupied by Nicholas Vanderlyn in 1820." (Comment: The smaller dwelling mentioned became the residence and office of one of the first women physicians, Dr. Mary Gage Day. Built up a large practice and was on Boards and active in Health matters and the expansion of our Hospital and Sanitariums—a very useful citizen.)

CHAPTER XXVII

WALL STREET AND ST. JAMES, ETC.

ALONG this pleasant block are nice houses, occupied by Kingston families of long residence. Schuyler C. Schultz developed a row of dwellings and modernized them inside and out. Did well, too, as in Roosevelt Park, in the Manor Avenue section. At 195 Wall was the home and office of the noted Dr. Henry Van Hoevenburgh. He, also, was an earnest worker for the founding of City of Kingston Hospital. Helped in the Benedictine project, too. Across the street Mr. and Mrs. Russell Satterlee lived in the C. V. L. Pitts house at No. 168. Mr. Pitts and sons, Harry, the oculist, and Frank, were with their father many years on the Wall Street shopping portion, as Pitts' Bazaar; later a high class jewelry store. Henry H. Pitts, popular and able Supervisor from 1896 to 1901, inclusive, was the older brother of C. V. L. Mr. H. H. Pitts grew up with Wilbur in its activity; was its postmaster—a man of interesting experiences. Dr. Pitts is now (1942) practicing his profession at 290 Wall Street, giving a thorough examination of the eyes and fitting all with the latest styles in glasses and spectacles. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maisenhelder reside at No. 187. Harry is leader of music and instructor at Walden Medium Prison, doing great work there.

Going back a few generations with Historian Schoonmaker, he writes: "Pressing on we find one of the old stone houses at the north-east corner of Wall and St. James Streets. In 1820 it was owned and occupied by Charles DuBois. On the north-west corner of Wall and St. James Streets stood an old frame building recently torn down, owned and occupied in 1820 by Conrad Crook. Opposite on the south-west corner stood an old frame building, occupied by Katie Hermance." (Comment: This became the Abner Holt store. Abner was brother to William T. Holt, prominent here as lawyer and secretary of the old Leader Baseball Club; later William T. married the popular school-teacher, Ina Brodhead, and they removed to New York City and Staten Island. William T. built up a large legal practice in the City of New York and Staten Island. Abner married Miss Carson of one of our old families, too. This store is still open under a new management but Mrs. Holt, widow of Abner, lives there yet.) "On the south-west corner

stood the Hamilton Homestead, occupied in 1820 by Benjamin Hermance, who married the widow, Hamilton." (Comment: This plot was recently acquired by Mrs. Gertrude Leonard Dearman of Policeman Leonard's family, and a fine 4-apartment dwelling was built there. The two remaining sisters of Mrs. Dearman, Mrs. Stella Carpenter and Mrs. Clarence Kelly, reside with her, all three widows and very attractive, too. As these lines are written—these girls have taken a cottage in the country near the City, as many do, at Katrine, Town of Ulster. Their friends and neighbors hope they will return soon.)

Historian Schoonmaker resumes: "The first building on Wall Street is one of the old stone houses. It was the homestead of Jacobus Masten, and it was owned and occupied by him in 1820." (Comment: This is now, 1942, the residence of Mr. Matthew Herzog, merchant of modern Wall Street and North Front Street. Mr. and Mrs. Herzog are to be congratulated on securing this well-preserved Revolutionary Homestead and renovating the same without changing its design exteriorly or within. It is a perfect specimen and has become very valuable. Between the Abner Holt store and the Herzog residence is the DeMott Family double house.)

"The next building, only a few feet farther south," wrote Mr. Schoonmaker, "is also one of the old stone houses. It was the homestead of Matthias VanSteenbergh." (Comment: This existed until our days when real estate development struck the Wall and Warren Streets and it was replaced by a modern frame house.)

"The next buildings on Wall Street were the house and blacksmith shop of Martin Elmendorf on the south corner of Big Vly Lane, owned and occupied by him in 1820." (Comment: This became the Plough blacksmith shop and home, corner of Linderman Avenue. The foremost horse-shoer for Mr. Plough was Mr. Kearney, who succeeded to the business. Many would take their children up to see the horse-shoeing and watch the sparks fly. Our father did with us five boys. We recall the tap-tap-tap as the hammer struck 60 years ago and more, the satisfaction as the correct size and shape emerged from the sparks, and the smell of the hoof as the red-hot shoe was applied. The shop would be filled at certain hours and the street outside lined with horses awaiting their turn. Mr. Kearney moved down Wall Street toward Pearl Street, and his son, Earnest W. Kearney, carried on the business as long as the demand for shoeing horses lasted—until these were practically eliminated by the auto and machine age. The younger Mr. Kearney became very prominent in our City as member of Board of Education and other Boards; also was candidate for Mayor. A very

conscientious official, helping his home town to progress in every way. Just after writing this little tribute to Mr. Kearney's usefulness and career, we regret to report his demise, the news having just come to us.)

Historian Schoonmaker resumes, "On the east side of Wall Street and nearly opposite the Big Vly Lane," (Linderman Avenue.) "stood one of the old stone houses, occupied in 1820 and for many years previous, as a public house, and known as the Black Horse Tavern, so named from having a sign swinging and creaking in front, on which was painted a black horse. The last and only remaining building in the street is the old stone house still standing, which was not burned by the British. In the Revolution it was the Tavern and homestead of Tobias VanSteenbergh, Jr., and in 1820 was owned and occupied by one of his sons, Abram T. VanSteenbergh." (Comment: Dr. Bibby, prominent specialist and physician, is now the owner, Judge Joseph M. Fowler and Mrs. Fowler have kept the Colonial architecture intact as did former owners, and now Dr. Bibby, in 1942, has enlarged the property, with suitable frame additions at either side, necessary for use in his large practice, and has not taken away one whit of the Revolutionary period effect of the historical building. Visitors pass and pause, with amazement, and ask themselves, "Can such things be—that, in the twinkling of an eye one, transported 165 years backward, can see the same sight our forefathers witnessed that day of October 17, 1777, when this house, alone, emerged, untouched, from the holocaust of War?")

CHAPTER XXVIII

HOME OF AGED—BACK TO GREEN STREET

BEHIND Dr. Bibby's property, facing Washington Avenue, stands in contrast, the Home for the Aged of Kingston and Rondout and Ulster County, a very handsome and perfectly equipped structure, generously given by such citizens as Herbert Carl, John D. Schoonmaker, Martin Cantine, Edward Coykendall, Rear Admiral Higginson, George Burgevin, Capt. Everett Fowler, Frank R. Powley and the women and men of County and City. The Home was opened with Mrs. F. B. Matthews, 1st President of the Board of Managers; Mrs. George A. Howells, Mrs. Bruyn Hasbrouck and Mrs. Arthur V. Hoornbeek, Vice Presidents; and many other noted philanthropists of the entire County, all identified with the successful continuation of this great work; Mrs. F. W. Warren, Treasurer for years. And just beyond Dr. Bibby's, on Wall Street, is the former residence of our former Historian, Marius Schoonmaker, where he wrote his History of Kingston down to 1820, in 1888—the book that preserved so much for posterity. The Schoonmaker property, now idle but for 40 years a celebrated Sanitarium for the mentally ill, many additions built on and about it, giving great capacity, by Dr. C. O. Sahler, the owner, curing thousands and bringing much prosperity to the City, has a little history of its own, if one had the time to write it.

But, now, we will go back to Green Street, among the old stone houses, a favorite topic of everyone. Historian Schoonmaker writes:—

"The first house on Green Street, after leaving North Front Street, is one of the old stone houses, partially rebuilt in the Revolution, where it was the homestead of one of the Elmendorf Family. It was purchased by James Styles in 1803, and occupied by him as a dwelling and watchmaker's shop from thenceforward until after 1820. The house is still standing on the west side of the Street." (Comment: In our lifetime, it seems to us, this became Frelewah's Hotel. It still stands in 1942 in as good condition as ever—a private tenant house.)

"A short distance farther south, and on the east side of the Street, in 1820, stood a large two story, double house of frame. It was owned and occupied by George Tappen, one of the sons of Chrisopher Tappen. Daniel Brodhead, Jr., an attorney-at-law and then Surrogate of

Ulster County, a near relative by marriage of Mr. Tappen, also lived there in 1820. The house afterward was used as a school house for a number of years. It has lately been torn down and the new school building erected in rear of its site." (Comment: This was the brick School No. 11, now No. 7, added to on the Crown Street front, after a fire, which broke out early in the 1900's, was supposedly put out, and our firemen returned to their homes for supper. Lo! Behold! it again broke out, and a fiercer fire ensued, conquered, however, by our firemen and the heavy water pressure. The loss was mostly on the Crown Street, or boys' front, promptly rebuilt with a four room addition long needed and a new tower by Architect Myron S. Teller. This was the only case we recall of a fire which our volunteer or paid Fire Department left, and had to go back to it. Now, they leave a number at a big fire that appears out, and pour water on several hours.)

"On the north west corner of Lucas Turnpike and Green Street, in 1820, stood a frame store-house, belonging to Mrs. Rachel Beekman." (Comment: This was the site, later, of the large house of Alexander Gibson, owner of the Gibson Soap factory already written of, near Everett & Treadwell's, around the corner. The Gibson home was sold and is rented to tenants.)

"Near the south-west corner of Green Street and Lucas Turnpike stands one of the old stone houses as rebuilt after the burning of Kingston. It was, then, the homestead of Egbert Dumond, who was the first Sheriff of Ulster County under the State Consitution. This building, together with the two story double, frame house, adjacent to it and fronting on John Street, was, in 1820, owned and occupied by Rachel Beekman, the widow of Tjerck Beekman, a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. She was, also, the mother-in-law of the late Judge Charles H. Ruggles and of the late Rev. Dr. Cornelius D. Westbrook." (Comment: Now, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fogg are in possession of the Dumond dwelling. They have restored the old stone house already and are placing it in its earlier condition of over 165 years ago. The VanBuren Family resided in the frame house over 75 years, the last of this family passing away recently. The Charles Cooper's resided longer in the stone Dumond house, Miss Nonie Cooper, daughter, being the last of that family, deceased about ten years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Fogg are congratulated on acquiring their real estate, which will grow in value from year to year. This will be the case of all pre-Revolutionary and Colonial houses in good condition.)

"On the north-east corner of John and Green Streets stands a large two story, double frame house, fronting on John Street. In 1820 it was

the homestead of Dr. Luke Kiersted, in his prime the leading physician of the place." (Comment: This property came down in the William Kerr Family, previously referred to. Mr. Kerr was a school teacher, merchant and blue stone quarry owner and later postmaster. His son, John W. Kerr, was Deputy-Sheriff and then Sheriff of Ulster County—a leading democrat. His wife, Eliza Davis Kerr, became the mother of ten children. This author wed the ninth—Ella. The house referred to was left to a daughter, Miss Ida Kerr, recently deceased, and Mrs. Frederick W. Warren, the surviving daughter now owns the property.)

"On the opposite corner, fronting on Green Street, stands one of the old stone houses. In 1820, it was owned and occupied by Abraham G. VanKeuren. In the Revolution it was the homestead of Gerritt VanKeuren, his father. It was burned down in 1776 in the large fire (which commenced across the street) and was rebuilt." (Comment: This fine Colonial home, occupied for some years by Miss Kate Vanderlyn, related to the artist, was also the home of Vanderlyn, the younger. Later than that it was, in part, occupied by the well-known Smedes Family; James M. Smedes, the surviving son, being at Hudson, on the other side of the River. The property is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Carl. Mr. Carl is the son of Herbert Carl, farsighted merchant, often referred to herein. Mr. Anderson Carl is part owner of the Fessenden Shirt Factory in this City. Mr. and Mrs. Carl were lucky to acquire this stone dwelling, exactly as it was two centuries ago.)

CHAPTER XXIX

COL. HASBROUCK DWELLING AND OTHERS

HISTORIAN SCHOONMAKER continues: "Nearly opposite, and on the west side of Green Street, stands another of the old stone houses. In 1820, it was the homestead of Jonothan Hasbrouck. He was a County Judge in 1798. It was burned down in a large fire in 1776 and at the time was owned by Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, and was rebuilt after the burning of Kingston." (Comment: Mrs. McLoughlin purchased this, one of the finest ancient homes and grounds we have here, and it was a lucky "break" for this lady. Such homes of a distinguished past and occupants are very scarce outside of Kingston and rarely placed on the market, here.)

We are now approaching again the heart of the old stone house section of the Indian Stockade.

Historian Schoonmaker continues his description, as of 1820:

"The large two-story, stone building standing at the junction of Green and Crown Streets was, for many years, the homestead of John Tappen, a lawyer, and the editor and proprietor of the *Ulster Plebian*, a leading Democrat newspaper from 1813 until his death. The printing and publishing office of the paper was upon the second floor on the west side of the building, to which access was had by an outside stairway. He also had a book and stationery store for a time in the lower front corner room on Green Street. It was the homestead of Henry Slegt, in the Revolution and at the burning of Kingston." (Comment: This is the home of the D.A.R., beautifully kept and preserved as it was before and after the Revolution and the burning of Kingston, when it was restored. Nothing could be more perfect than this, showing exactly how our forbears lived 200 years ago. The Daughters have caretakers who see that visitors are received, and shown through. The Daughters also exert themselves to have the originals in furniture, rag rugs and floor coverings in the places the original owners did. The meetings of the D.A.R. are held there. I do not know of any Colonial home excelling it other than Mt. Vernon, and that only because of the size and setting on the Potomac, and the beauty and quantity of Washington's furnishings. I am reminded the one by the other, when calling at either. And a feeling of pride and contentment follows a visit to each.)

"Nearly opposite to the Tappen house and on the west side of Green Street is a large two story, double, stone dwelling. It was built by Judge Lucas Elmendorf a little after 1790, and from thenceforward until his death, at a ripe old age, it was occupied by him as his home-
stead. He was for many years a prominent representative man in the County. In 1798, when quite young in years, he was elected a representative to the United States Congress, and at a time when it was an honor and distinction to be a member of that body, and was re-elected the two succeeding terms. He was the first Judge of the County of Ulster from 1815 to 1821, and Surrogate from 1835 to 1840. Directly on the north end of the stone mansion is an annex still standing. In 1820 the post office was kept in the south room of the annex, while at the north end was the cabinet shop of James Wells." (Comment: History continued there. The Hewitt and Walker families lived there later on. One of the family was a daughter and grew to maturity—a handsome, large and impressive personality. She happened to meet, through friends, a young man of inventiveness, and, in his masculine way, a perfect contrast to the lady, Marguerite. Love came and George Westinghouse, Jr., inventor of the air-brake and founder of the great Westinghouse Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, had met his fate. These two were married and Mrs. Westinghouse improved the home of her youth and frequently visited their relatives there with her husband. An addition was constructed in rear and the grounds rolling down to the Tannery Brook were beautified. Things changed and after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse, many years of happiness having taken place, the son and heir, George Westinghouse III, placed this mansion up for sale. The Kelder Estate acquired it and three sisters and a brother of that family resided there for a number of years. If for sale again now this is an opportunity for a large family needing a mansion of this type.)

To go on—"Next on the same side of the Street, and nearly opposite Main Street, is the large two-story, double stone house built by Jacob Tremper; from him it descended to his daughter, Catherine, who was the second wife of Conrad E. Elmendorf." (Comment: This was added to by another story with mansard roof and has been recently cut up into apartments by the owner, Mr. Quigley. Also, on the grounds extending in rear up Main Street, Mr. Quigley built a nice, modern, frame row of dwellings, altogether making a snug little investment for the owner. This class of apartments fill up quickly and stay full. All is required is imagination and thrift to win in this field here.)

"Directly opposite, and on the north-east corner of Green and Main

Streets, stood another of the old stone houses. It was burned and rebuilt in the Revolution. It was the homestead of Dr. Peter Vanderlyn in the early part of the last century," writes Mr. Schoonmaker, in 1888, therefore, indicating early in 1700. "In 1820 it was occupied by Christopher Tappen, Jr., mentioned above. He was a lawyer and had his Law office in the frame addition on Main Street." (Comment: This is the corner acquired by the Schutt family of Ponckhockie, which purchased and erected a brick house in place of the old Vanderlyn stone house. It is now owned and occupied by LeRoy C. De Vaal, referred to in this volume, a Government official in the present World conflict.)

"On the west side of Green Street, directly opposite Main Street, stood the village market. In 1820 it was unoccupied and, with the lot on which it stood, used only as a playground for the boys." (Comment: You understand, Reader, that Main Street stopped there and was not extended until our own times; and, again, fairly recently, beyond Johnston Avenue. The vacant playground, in part, became Professor Starr's Private School for older boys preparing for higher education. Toward 1900 Dr. R. R. Thompson practiced his profession here; also his brother-in-law, Dr. Bryant. At the demise of Dr. Thompson, and later, Dr. Bryant, her brother, both very useful and valuable physicians to the community, Mrs. Thompson used the two large double houses for apartments and boarders, calling same The Bryant, continuing there successfully for years.)

"Passing toward the south, next stood one of the old stone houses; still there, a large two story, double-stone house, the former homestead of Judge Dirck Wynkoop. He was member of the State Convention, County Judge from 1783 to 1793. The house was burned and rebuilt in the Revolution. In 1820, two of his maiden daughters, Arrantje and Margaret Wynkoop, lived there. It is said that General Washington and staff were entertained at dinner in this house in 1782, upon the occasion of their passing the place. In 1820, a part was occupied by Mrs. Walworth, an English lady, who kept there, a school for young ladies. Her husband was head of the English department in the Academy." (Comment: The writer regretted when the large Wynkoop house, so historical, was to be torn down but it was seen that the rebuilding was not practicable. Professor Harry Dodge, Charles Winter and others built along there, also.)

(Comment 2: The next house to Harry Dodge's was the Charles V. DuBois' home, corner of Pearl. Mr. DuBois was a leading Insurance man and manager of the Music Hall and Opera House, with signal record. I recall Henry Schoonmaker's carpenter shop down the hill,

in rear of Mr. DuBois', over Tannery brook. Very few will remember that, 1942.)

We return now to Crown Street, again in the heart of the district of ancient pre-Revolutionary older stone houses, within the Indian stockade.

Historian Schoonmaker writes:

"Crown Street Number 68. The next house on the same side (west) is a two story, stone double-house, which had, a few years previous to 1820 been erected upon a Revolutionary ruin. The homestead of Abraham Low was burned in the fire of 1776, and only the rear or kitchen rebuilt until Benjamin Ostrander erected the two story house in front of and adjoining the rear part previously restored. After the completion of the building, he opened it as an hotel under the name of the Kingston Coffee House and it was so kept by him until after 1820. (Comment: This is now Fritz Illert's "Your Home Restaurant," well-kept and with attractive foods properly served.)

"Directly opposite," continues Mr. Schoonmaker, "stands the Kingston Hotel, which in 1820 consisted of the stone part, one of the old stone houses and was occupied by Levi Jansen as an hotel. He had been Sheriff of Ulster County from 1807 to 1811. A story is told of the landlords of the last two houses named. It was a matter of principle with each of them never to drink at his own bar, and there was a traveling six-pence which made frequent journeys across the Street from one side to the other, as either the one or the other of the landlords might desire to allay his thirst, always at his neighbor's, never at his own counter.

"Crown Street Number 70. Next on the same side (east) is the stone house standing at the north-east corner of John and Crown Streets. It is one of the old stone houses which was burned and rebuilt in the Revolution. It was the homestead of Frantz P. Roggen, and in 1820 was occupied by his descendants, Dr. John Roggen and his sisters." (The Augustus Schoonmaker residence, now the home of William Lawton, husband of the late Lizzie Schoonmaker Lawton, very popular society leader, always living in her ancestral home, said to be the only one of the old stone houses always remaining in the possession of descendants of the original owners.)

"Crown Street Number 71 was a small frame building, occupied about 1820 by one Brennan for a dwelling and a school-room, and soon thereafter by Herman M. Romeyn as a dwelling and law office.

"Crown Street Number 72. On the north-west corner of John and Crown stands a large two story, double-stone house which occupies

the site of the old homestead of Matthew Jansen. The present building was rebuilt after the Revolution and was occupied by his descendants in 1820, John C. Jansen and Katie Jansen." (Comment: This became the property of Mrs. Clara Norton Reed, writer for the *Leader* and the *Freeman*, our daily newspapers, at times; also a novelist.)

"Crown Street Number 73. On the south-west corner of these streets, stands another of the old stone houses of Revolutionary date—the old Academy Building, about in the form it was originally built. The celebrated school was carried on, one of the earliest in the State." (Comment: Now, 1942, the plant of the *Kingston Daily Leader* and the *Ulster County News*, described elsewhere in this volume.)

"On the other, the south-east corner, is still another stone dwelling. It was the homestead of Matthew Persen; he had kept a public house for a number of years. It was occupied by Dr. John Goodwin, and in the wing on John Street, he kept a drug store and grocery." (Comment: This became Hiram Radcliff's, uncle of Hiram R. Romeyn. Mr. Romeyn inherited considerable money, etc. from Mr. Radcliff, a recluse. Mr. Romeyn owned the Lucas Turnpike Farm and Burgevin St. Pells' farm up toward Golden Hill, where the views are. Later, down to comparatively recent times, the County of Ulster acquired the Radcliff-Romeyn Building and have since used it for the Farm Bureau, Election Board and offices of the Superintendent of Highways.)

"Crown Street No. 75. Passing down Crown Street, the next building is a frame building of two stories in height, standing on the site of one of the DeWitt homesteads. It was occupied, in 1820, by one of the descendants, a maiden lady named Elizabeth De Witt." (Comment: This was the writer's father's Grand-aunt. Her father was Johannis DeWitt, among the list of those owners burned out in the Revolution. Grandaunt DeWitt moved to the old stone house described by Historian Schoonmaker a few numbers down, which is still in existence now (1942), formerly the Tappen house, just across from the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter House and where Crown Street begins. The numbers of Historian Schoonmaker above are from the village Map as Kingston was within the stockade. In 1942 the numbers run the opposite way;—No. 2 beginning at Green Street winds up at No. 78 Crown against the Bennett Store No. 60 North Front.)

CHAPTER XXX

ST. JAMES STREET ANCIENT HOUSE AND OTHERS

Now, returning to St. James Street, Mr. Schoonmaker says: "On the south side of St. James Street, a short distance to the east of the Tuinis Houghtaling house stands one of the old stone buildings, and is the old VanKeuren homestead, and, in 1820, was occupied by the widow of Matthias VanKeuren." (Comment: This still stands, in fine condition, and is owned by the heirs of Luke Miner.)

"On the north side of St. James Street, nearly opposite the Prospect Street opening, stands a two story double stone house. In 1820, and previously, it was the homestead of Henry V. Masten." (Comment: It is now a tenant house and owned by Postmaster William R. Kraft, son of former Mayor John E. Kraft.

"Crossing to Albany Avenue," the Historian writes: "St. James Street then extended northerly across the commons to the Albany road by a simple wagon track a little to the west and on opposite side to the First plains in 1820, stood the homestead of Peter DuMont (DuMont.) It is still standing, (1888). In 1820 there was no other house standing on the north side of either the First or Second Plains. In that house beneath its large cellar basement window stood a weaver's loom, upon which most, if not all, the rag carpets, then in universal use in the village, were woven." (Comment: Ex-Sheriff John W. Kerr purchased the DuMont house in 1892. The condition was such it was impossible to rebuild—almost a ruin owing to age. Sheriff Kerr secured the services of Andrew Mason, architect, who planned the large Colonial-type mansion there. This family has occupied the dwelling since, Mrs. Frederick W. Warren, youngest surviving daughter residing there now (1942). All the houses along Albany Avenue on this side have entrancing views of the foothills of the Catskills along the banks of the Esopus Creek, with the Overlook, Round Top and Kaaterskill High Peak forming the background of a delightful picture.)

"Passing up Albany Road a short distance," continues Marius Schoonmaker, "there is standing, on the west side thereof, a large two story, double stone house built by Jacob TenBroeck in 1803 and occupied by him as his homestead, until his death." (Comment: This was later

the Miss Sarah Reynolds residence for many years, now in 1942 the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Rodie, the owners. The house and grounds are very attractive next to the Albany Avenue Baptist Church, built of the same material, bluestone from Ulster County. The Rodie homestead antedates the Church edifice by sixty years, however.)

Continuing on Albany Avenue, a half mile beyond the Ulster & Delaware R. R. bridge over the tracks, and passing several ancient houses, and many modernized and new ones, which we will come to on a return trip, we come, if we know where to turn at Manor Avenue, left, and thence right east down Manor Place an hundred yards, to the old Revolutionary stone house of Cornelius TenBroeck, built in 1775, according to our records. This was considered outside the village and was not attacked in the burning of Kingston. It is worthy of a visit. This writer remembers it as of more than a half-century ago and had not called there again until recently. Today, March 20, 1942, I walked there and it appears the same, excepting that it is surrounded by a cluster of small, pretty, frame houses, which have sprung up like mushrooms. It overlooks a play-grounds of the City and is now the City's. It could be renovated and be opened to the public as a landmark of our history. Passing back to beautiful Manor Avenue we observe striking places all along on both sides, making it one of our finest residential avenues, rivalling Albany Avenue and Fair Street uptown and Chestnut Hill, President's Place and Ponckhockie downtown.

Somewhere near the end of Manor Avenue stood the Thomas Chambers' Foxhall Manor near what is now (1942) the New York State Armory and grounds. There has been a dispute over the Chambers' homestead location but this writer is confident we will be able to clear this mystery up. Mr. and Mrs. Williams Carter came to Kingston from upper New York State and were attracted to the James Van Leuven brick homestead. They considered this the site, originally, of the Manor of Foxhall. This was in the late 1890's and they purchased it. The structure is well preserved and dates back to 1840, perhaps. There is a well and old court yard dating back a century or more, longer, or earlier. After the death of Mr. Williams Carter, Mrs. Carter preferred to move nearer the uptown City. There is evidence that she believed the Lafferts-Hays property, off Albany Avenue, was the true site and dwelling thereon—the Foxhall Manor house. Mrs. Carter favored her Church, the St. John's Episcopal, requiring a new location, by selling the front of her lands reasonably, and after the death of this lady, the Church acquired the historical stone house for a Rectory, second to none in condition, adaptibility and site of any Rectory in the State.

This incident will be brought out in detail under Churches and Clergy elsewhere in this work.

Returning to Manor Avenue terminus there stands the Austin R. Newcombe Estate, "Manor Lake," formerly Mr. Schmitt's of New York, a prominent manufacturer of optical instruments. Some thought that originally here was the Foxhall Manor referred to. The original old stone house stood there til 1900, large and imposing, and about then Mr. Schmitt, unfortunately had it demolished and on its exact site built the present stone mansion which Mr. Newcombe took over later. The trees and situation veer toward the taste and English Manor environment that such a man as Chambers would have chosen, perhaps, in 1660 or so, after having migrated from England to America. As stated, after a search among homes claiming the honor of the Lord of the Manor's original homestead and when we are sure of our verdict the result will be herein stated. (Yes. The Newcombe Deeds decide it.)

Other places in this vicinity deserving more than a passing glance are the A. H. Gildersleeve stone homestead, the daughter's Mrs. Ralph Gregory's, the former Brinnier property, now Mr. George Van Deusen Hutton's, and years before the home of Mrs. Howard Osterhoudt's, the leader of our society for a long period in the 1890's. Proceeding south and gazing on both sides of Manor Avenue we see other beautiful homes such as Mr. Schultz's, Elmer Palen's, Lawyer John M. Cashin's, A. K. Rose's, James A. Phelan's, Dr. J. L. McKinnon's, Mr. Arnold's, Mrs. Ramsay's and Mr. and Mrs. David Burgevin's and many others equally impressive. All these contribute, with others too numerous to list here, in making Kingston an ideal residential City.*

The writer, with pleasure, emphasizes the lovely homes on the Kiersted tract developed by Arthur J. Burns of the Shatemuck Realty Company, and the Roosevelt Realty presidential development of Schuyler Colfax Schultz. This tract was laid out naming the Avenues after Presidents of the last 40 years, more or less. Among the impressive homes in these new plots are Stanley J. Matthews, John W. Matthews, J. Richard Miller, H. A. Miner, Mrs. Bangs, in the former Van Leuven place.

A walk or ride up Albany Avenue to these new and old sections give one a comparison with the way our forbears lived, generation by generation, the old and the new, down to the present. None will regret spending a couple of hours in this way.

*Mr. Francis Heimerle, ex Metropolitan Superintendent, one of our civic leaders, has returned to Kingston and occupied his lovely Manor Avenue home. We greet him and Mrs. Heimerle with warm welcome.

CHAPTER XXXI

SOUTH WALL, WILBUR AND OTHERS

Now, having virtually completed the story of the older stone houses, in existence today, many that are gone and some replaced, we will take the Reader to view certain brick, stone and frame structures of a lesser age but, nevertheless, of interest. First, we will go back to St. James Street at Prospect, and there stands the Ulster County Foundry & Machine Shop—built 1830, in operation continuously until 1942. Henry Hermance owned this which remained in the Family for one-half a Century. It was operated by other interests, the E. G. Long Company and present owners. Lately, the plant has been added to and rebuilt, with increased numbers of employees.*

Historian Schoonmaker will again proceed back to Wall Street, where we have not been. He says: "Wall Street, on the south end, terminated in the highway leading to Twaalfskill—after leaving Kingston village the first building was situated on the west side of the road at the foot of the hill, where the brook leading from Jacob's Valley crosses the road. It was the dwelling house of and occupied by Jeremiah DuBois, and there was a small carding machine situated on the brook on the opposite side of the road." (Comment: Jacob's Valley is back of Barmann's Brewery, and the place mentioned is about where the new City incinerator faces the stream flowing south.) "Next, a little farther on, was reached the De Witt Millpond; at the foot of that was the DeWitt Grist Mill, and directly on the opposite side of the road, a small one-story stone house, the residence of the DeWitt Family." (Comment: This was Thomas DeWitt of Twaalfskill, ancestor of Rev. Thomas De Witt of New York City, a well-known Dutch Reformed clergyman. This mill was beyond John Pettit's keg factory; the toll gate being near-by, which can be remembered by us all who can go back to the 1880's. Mr. Phinney later took over the mill there and Anthony Lawatsch laid out a brickyard about where School No. 1 is today.)

*An interesting corner cannot in justice be passed. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kreisig, at the Hoffbrau, across from the Foundry, just leased their large property, a very handsome restaurant and grill. Their valuable premises extend all the way through the Broadway front, formerly J. L. VanAken's.

Twaalfskill and Wilbur were active, and the opening of the stone-road helped things along. Before then, as we were told in Mr. Schoonmaker's first descriptions, this road from Wilbur to Twaalfskill and to upper Kingston was not opened for many years after Revolutionary days. The only way to drive from Rondout via Wilbur and Eddyville to Kingston was along the Rondout Creek over Big Fly and come out near Col. Charles DeWitt's on the Rosendale Road (now Boulevard) and turn toward Kingston past the Black Farm.

Back near the Toll-gate at Twaalfskill is a side road leading up to Isaac Clearwater's place. Mr. and Mrs. Clearwater had a large family—the birthplace of Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, Ralph D. Clearwater and several sisters in that old family. Years after they all moved up to another homestead, corner of Clinton Avenue and Cedar Street, at this time the home of Sheldon Tompkins, leading mover by trucks of household furniture as far as New York and Washington and return. Also, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sweeney had a large mansard roof house on the side road off Wilbur Avenue, raised a big family, rivalling Patrick Quigley's of Wilbur. Mr. Sweeney was the bluestone king of Wilbur for awhile, had the largest rubbing and planing mill there right on the Creek and could ship direct to New York and other points by water. Other bluestone plants there and at Rondout were owned and operated by Julius, Howard and Harris Osterhoudt, Ezra and William B. Fitch, Rogers & Tappen, Hewitt Boice and others. Most of these had their own quarries of this stone in Ulster County. Sidewalks throughout New York City and Brooklyn, and in all the Eastern States, were laid and curbs and gutters, window sills of this material, used almost exclusively. Fortunes were made. Demand fell off owing to use of concrete for walks. I like bluestone better. One stone 20 feet by 12 feet was cut and transported to New York for one of the Vanderbilt Mansions. The weather affects concrete while bluestone properly laid remains forever without wear and tear showing.

Other prominent business men in all lines in Wilbur and Twaalfskill were S. D. Coykendall, Cement Mills and Bluestone quarries; Mr. Zoller and son Fred, the latter continuing; Mr. McManus; Mr. Lang; H. H. Pitts, postmaster. Dwyer Brothers had great sandbanks there; still have some. Speaking of Toll-gates—few will remember all three around Kingston—the Wilbur Road gate at Twaalfskill just spoken of; the one on the Plank Road just outside the City over the Esopus Creek. The Overbagh Family ran that one, then Kennedys', until it became a thing of the past. But the toll-gate on Broadway, formerly Union Avenue, between Chester Street and Delaware Avenue,

and fares were collected down to the 1870's, until times changed and all these obstructions were removed, is hard to find the exact spot of its site and the date of its final removal. Wish I could, can you, fellow-traveller?

Ice harvesting at Wilbur and Eddyville and along the Creek out along the Hudson was an important industry with big pay-rolls. The Hudson River brick industry was tremendous. Boat building and repairing became large and famous as a leading industry. Conrad Hiltebrant was a pioneer in this and as a dry dock builder. Across from Rondout was an ideal location and Mr. Hiltebrant built his plant there. Adam Neidlinger, followed by the American Malting Company, had a large Malt House there. These gave South Rondout, (Connelly Post Office village) a demand for men employes. As the money was spent in Rondout—this and other villages were a help to the stores and banks down there. No bridges then but chain, horse and hand ferries. And the Haber steam yachts gave employment and a means of transportation up to Wilbur and Eddyville or Fly Mountain, the actual terminus of the Canal.

Oh, those were the days! To sit on the upper deck of the little steam yacht and watch the landings and the order to start. What could bring more happiness than this romantic voyage, including a lunch of sandwiches and cake with the young man's best and only girl? Passing the activities on the Rondout, the sights of barges and canal boats, with the captain's family all dressed up, flags flying, returning or going up the Canal, and so on to Pennsylvania away into the blue horizon! No, nothing could exceed the trip on Habers' Yachts, except, perhaps, with the same companion and similar picnic spread, on the Yacht Gardiner's trip up the Hudson River 10 miles to Glasco and return. This hazardous when the white-caps were whipped by the breeze on the broad Hudson. The Yacht would sway and tumble in the waves, it seemed to one.

So, one would see the brick yards along the River—Cordts and Hutton, then William Hutton, his sons—William, Robert, George and Lester. George Washburn, Assemblyman, who married Eleanor Hutton, had yards. The Hutton Company is now operated by George VanDeusen Hutton (son of George and Augusta VanDeusen Hutton). He picked up the business quickly and successfully. Is now a leader in all community work for the best interests of the City and the Nation. The next yard, Albert Terry's, is now operated by David and Jay Terry, always ready to help in everything for the advancement of all. The Charles L. Shultz yard still in being. Here was a particularly able

and popular man. The Brigham Bros. large yard, Harry R. Brigham and William Brigham, very prominent both in their business and the life of our City; Harry R. has been president and Vice President of two of our largest financial institutions—State of New York National Bank and Trust Company and the old Ulster County Savings Institution. Their father was Elisha M. Brigham, President of the State Bank, also; and president of our Board of Education, etc. This Family has been a pillar in their Church and great givers in Charity and all drives. Harold Brigham, now an official in the Island Dock, Inc., doing work for Uncle Sam in the building of submarine chasers, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brigham. Harold has organized and conducted a successful campaign drive in the World War II, already. Then the Rose Brothers Yard—these are sons of a pioneer in the brick industry, Alonzo Rose. Irving J. and Alonzo E. both reside in Kingston and go back and forth daily, having time for their business, County and City. The Philip Goldrick Yards were built up by the father, Philip Goldrick. This Family is related to James A. Farley, Postmaster General of the United States, under two terms of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and then differed on a third term for the President. Philip Goldrick's Sons operate the Yards now, Merton and Thomas. The latter and wife reside on Albany Avenue, Kingston, in a handsome brick residence. The Staples Yard of one of our great citizens, prominent in milling, brick, banking and his large real estate interests—Alva S. Staples, Sr. His son, Alva S. Staples, Jr., carrying on the name and lines of activities, is admired by all for his attractive personality, sterling character and philanthropy throughout the City. The Washburn Bros. Yards are immense. These are operating up and down the River and the Glasco Plant presents an active picture. We turn here after landing and taking on passengers, and one views ice houses shipping their product to the great City by barges in tows, the brick yards likewise, and the heavy traffic up and down the Hudson. Motor cabin boats, small yachts dot the waves, William Lawton had his out several afternoons a week in season, the Rondout Yacht Club flew their flag, and the trip ended at Rondout Light, the entrance to the Rondout Creek. At the time we write of—the Rondout lighthouse was the small stone house to the left or south, coming in, while now-a-days, in the 1940's, the comparatively new yellow brick Lighthouse is to the right on the breakwater, the little stone one, lonely and in disuse, stands desolate, a victim of change and Father Time. Such a little voyage was enjoyed more than by automobile, over the land, years after. By the Yacht "Gardiner" three hours, including stops at

East Kingston, Goldrick's Landing, etc. By auto, in the mechanical era, 30 minutes, moving so swiftly little to be seen. Or by horse and buggy—an hour and one-half. In those days—most people preferred by yacht and horse and wagon means, trips like this. The scene of River, Mountains and plain is unsurpassed.

Now, having visited on our tour, Reader, outskirts of Rondout, Ponckhockie, Wilbur, Kingston and vicinity, we will proceed into the decades following Canal Days—into excitements and hostilities before, during and after the Civil War,—and take note as to, whether or not, the people of the villages continued to equal the admirable record of their ancestors in Revolutionary War and War of 1812.

CHAPTER XXXII

ANTI-RENT WAR

SPEAKING of Wars and threats of War, since 1820 hereabouts, I must not omit the so-called Anti-Rent or Down-Rent War of the 1840's, as told me by a deputy in the battles. This was ex-Sheriff John W. Kerr, my father-in-law, then a young man in his 'teens, sent out from the Kingston Court House to accompany a large posse ordered to quell the riots.

The Down-Rent troubles were exploding. The tenants on farms complained that they lost all their new buildings and repairs made during each ten year lease or must pay exorbitant rent on renewal. The leases were from an old-fashioned, almost feudal custom. The land-owners, under the Law, could dispossess the tenants, with their large families in those days, by Sheriffs and deputies. The inability of the hard-pressed tenants or their refusal to pay resulted in what became known as the Down-Rent or Anti-Rent War. The situation began to grow so serious that, in order to conceal the identity of the resisting tenants, they conceived the plan to dress in Indian fashion, use red paint and ride in bodies of as many as 600 on horseback. Some tenants from neighboring towns and Counties in the Mountains, rode down in like costumes, to help the resisting families in fighting the deputies and preventing the holding of auctions of the possessions of the tenants. Blood was spilled. The communities round about Kingston, such as the towns of Woodstock and several other towns of Ulster, became uneasy and terrified when the objectors reached that number of "Indians," and heard the cries of "Indian" warwhoops or imitations. (The tenant families knew of the methods of carrying on hostilities, however, and would not tell.) The tenants received much sympathy, owing to the losses of their "rights" and homes, even among the deputies, who did not fire upon them. It all came to a State Election and the tenants carried the day. The Legislature passed a bill correcting the oppressive features of the leases and giving fair play to both sides. The Down-Rent War thus came to an end in 1845.

THREATS OF CIVIL WAR OVER THE
SLAVERY QUESTION

Threats of a coming Civil War, between the North and the South of our Country, were felt all about New York State and Kingston and Vicinity even as early as the 1840's and the 1850's. We are but little over 50 miles from the Pennsylvania State Line and Pennsylvania borders on Maryland. As it was, General Lee got up as far as Gettysburgh, Pa. But, we are now relating events prior to the out-break of hostilities. Slavery was the issue and Kingston's and Rondout's patriotism was aroused to a great heat by 1855. We already had six Companies drilling and preparing for trouble. The following are the Companies' names and Captains and other officers:

The National Grays: Capt. Simon S. Westbrook, Lieut. J. Rudolph Tappen, 2nd. Lieut. J. Salisbury Burhans, 1st. Sergeant, Mr. Gilbert. Organized 1854. The uniform adopted was that of the famous 7th Regiment of New York:—Gray coat and trousers trimmed with black and gold, neat, yet rich in effect, with a fur and patent leather cap, and white pom pom.

In greeting the 7th Regiment of New York here on a visit, during the week of July 9-15, 1855, were, besides the National Grays:— The Jefferson Volunteers, Capt. Jervis McEntee; The Harrison Guards, Capt. Metzger; The Washington Rifles, Capt. Derrenbacher; The Jackson Rifles, Capt. Carroll; The Kingston Guards, Capt. Hallenbeck.

The 7th. arrived Monday, July 9, 1855, 400 strong, 8 Infantry Companies, remaining the whole week. The troops were escorted to the encampment, and guests were divided between "Clark's Eagle Hotel," "Brown's Kingston Hotel," "Schryver's Temperance Hotel," "The Ulster County House."

The drill grounds and encampment were at what is now Barmann's Commons or Playground (1942), only there were no Railroad tracks or houses or factories on Greenkill Avenue or Cedar Street, so the soldiers were given a smooth commons of fine extent for their exhibition of drilling and manœuvres. Thursday afternoon was the day of competitive drill and target practice. The public of Kingston, Rondout and vicinity were especially invited, and there were thousands present. The encampment was called Camp Worth, and in part dotted with tents and equipment, cannon, etc. The drill and inspection of the 7th took place, followed by that of the National Grays. It was said that one could not tell them apart. No doubt all the other Companies could do as well had time permitted. The left wing of the visitors had

delivered their third fire of blank cartridges when a shriek was heard and a rush of people took place to the spot and found that a ball from one of the fire-arms had struck a babe and its mother (Mrs. Jeremiah Castle of West Hurley, near-by). One musket had not been unloaded, unfortunately. The ball fractured the skull of the infant and broke the mother's arm. Mrs. Castle recovered but her baby died. Great excitement and sorrow spread. \$1,500 was raised for the mother and expenses were paid by the 7th Regiment.

The incident only goes to show how, just in the midst of a patriotic celebration of preparedness, unless due carefulness is used, a fatality may occur.

The threat of War moved apace and the firing on Fort Sumter precipitated the fratricide struggle. Lincoln called the Nation to arms. As told in these pages, Kingston and Rondout responded. The Court House was an important centre for meetings and reading of announcements, bulletins and battles. The 120th Regiment of New York State, one of the 400 fight-Regiments of the North, was formed by Ulster and Greene Counties and left for the front.

The Roster had been preserved by Major Al. Carr, Secretary, through all the years, and now his sons, Harry and Arthur Carr, have presented the Roster and a number of clippings to the writer (1942) for publication in this very History, after which it will go into the archives here in Kingston.

The Roster and clippings follow:

ROSTER OF THE ONE HUNDRED TWENTIETH REGIMENT

CIVIL WAR 1861-1865

A	B
Akens, John W.Coxsackie, N. Y.	Barber, Ambrose M. 643 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Angle, P. S.	Bussimer, Louis I.Kingston, N. Y.
Alvord, Leonard,Genesee Falls, N. Y.	Brodhead, John C.High Falls, N. Y.
Arrold, Jacob J.Glasco, N. Y.	Burgess, William D.Rondout, N. Y.
Auchmoody, Silas S.Omaha, Neb.	Bevier, Lewis C.Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Arnold, A. W.	Bleecker, Stephen C.Lloyd, N. Y.
Atkins, Alfred	Borley, John H.Rondout, N. Y.
Armstrong, Orrin A.	Brooks, Thad. C.Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ackley, Gustavus J.	Burger, Hiram A.West Hurley, N. Y.
Alexander, Thomas 48 Dye St., New York, City	Bonestell, John F.Westkill, N. Y. (Then Wallace, Lincoln Co., Nebraska.)
Avery, Sniffin	Brodhead, James D.Kingston, N. Y.
Avery, George H.	Bunton, Andrew H.Kingston, N. Y.
Ayers, Alfred N.Jamestown, N. Y.	Beadle, JesseKingston, N. Y.
Addis, Daniel,Warwarsing, N. Y.	

Bell, Theodore F.Coxsackie, N. Y.
 Bennett, Charles E.
 Bloomingburgh, Sull. Co., N. Y.
 Burrell, SylvesterHigh Woods, N. Y.
 Burrell, Francis J.Saugerties, N. Y.
 Bunday, NorthBinnewater, N. Y.
 Bennett, LeonardCatskill, N. Y.
 Balfe, Frank A.Kingston, N. Y.
 Barber, GeorgeNewburgh, N. Y.
 Bunday, James E.High Falls, N. Y.
 (Dead, April, 1889.)

Burroughs, E.

 40 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Barber, William H.Olive Bridge, N. Y.
 Briggs, SilasAthens, N. Y.
 Bennett, Lemuel L.Catskill, N. Y.
 Brandow, George
 Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.
 Benjamin, William H.Windham, N. Y.
 Brown, J. L. F.Jamestown, N. Y.
 Barrows, FrankFort Scott, Kansas
 Bowen, JohnDunkirk, N. Y.
 Bowyer, EdwardDunkirk, N. Y.
 Benjamin, H.

 Lew Beach, Sull. County, N. Y.
 Benz, J. D.Dishton, Osceola Co., Mich.
 Babcock, Minard

 Burbank, Clay County, Dak.

C

Cornelius, A. G.Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
 Carr, AlbertKingston, N. Y.
 Carle, Ezra I.Cockburn, N. Y.
 Coffin, U. H.N. Y. City, P. O.
 Clark, DickToledo, Ohio
 Charles, JohnBinnewater, N. Y.
 Cook, Philander I.

 Panama, Chaut. Co., N. Y.
 Chichester, E. W.Kingston, N. Y.
 Carle, Uriah I.

 Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kan.
 Cole, Alonzo R.

 Marshfield, Wood Co., Wis.
 Conrad, Casper H.Washington, D. C.
 Calhoun, Archibald G.Lloyd, N. Y.
 Clark, Myron H.Kingston, N. Y.
 Conway, A. J.Rosendale, N. Y.
 Cogswell, John H.

 67 Bright St., Jersey City, N. J.
 Carnright, RobertWest Hurley, N. Y.
 Chase, William H.Kyserike, N. Y.
 Craft, AlbertThompson, Susq. Co., Pa.
 Crane, Charles H.Deposit, N. Y.
 Cornell, L. B.Catskill, N. Y.
 Carney, Sylvester C.Creek Locks, N. Y.

Cline, Emory D.Hunter, N. Y.
 Carney, Richard S.High Falls, N. Y.
 Conway, PeterKingston, N. Y.
 Coyle, JohnLongmont, Colorado
 Curry, JohnCoxsackie, N. Y.
 Curry, WilliamCoxsackie, N. Y.
 Collins, P. H.Ellenville, N. Y.
 Cowdrey, ClintonKingston, N. Y.

D

DuBois, Louis A. ..Coin, Washington Ter.
 Drake, M. M.

 1417 Magore St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Deyo, Silas W., deceased ..Highland, N. Y.
 David, J. W.Jersey City, N. J.
 Depuy, EliRosendale, N. Y.
 Delanoy, AndersonDetroit, Mich.
 Davis, Green L.Marbletown, N. Y.
 Davis, ClarkeGeneva, Pa.
 Dickerman, Putnam B.Rockford, Ill.
 DeLamater, William

 300 Mulberry Street, New York City
 DuBois, Charles D.Jersey City, N. J.
 Dumond, CharlesHurley, N. Y.
 Dumond, EdwardFishkill, N. Y.
 Doyle, Abram, deceased

 Quarryville, N. Y.
 Donovan, JohnRosendale, N. Y.
 Dunham, Francis J., Jr.Catskill, N. Y.
 Dates, HenryKingston, N. Y.
 Droutz, Louis, deceasedRondout, N. Y.
 Dean, H. W.Neversink, N. Y.
 Dean, AllenUreka, N. Y.
 Delamater, CharlesStone Ridge, N. Y.
 Dougherty, James ..Shandaken Cen., N. Y.
 DuBois, John J.West Shokan, N. Y.
 Devoe, ClintonAccord, N. Y.
 Dunnigan, John H.Shokan, N. Y.
 Davis, S. J.Greenwich, Conn.
 Davenport, John J.Kyserike, N. Y.
 Dewey, Isaac H.Kingston, N. Y.
 Dean, JamesBay Ridge, L. I.
 Davis, DavidMilton, N. Y.
 Deyo, JamesLexington, N. Y.
 DuBois, RobertWest Hurley, N. Y.
 Dingee, EnochGardiner, N. Y.
 Davis, SimonGardiner, N. Y.
 Davis, C. A.

 Centreville, Appamoose Co., I.
 Dolan, James ..Wallace, Lincoln Co., Neb.
 Dunagan, Michael,Torport, Pa.

E

Elmendorf, BenjaminHurley, N. Y.
 Everett, James H.Kingston, N. Y.

Elting, David R. Kingston, N. Y.
 Eckert, David Newburgh, N. Y.
 Ellsworth, Cornelius Hurley, N. Y.
 Eastman, Charles Lackawack, N. Y.
 Eastman, William Napanoch, N. Y.
 Eastman, Peter Bloomfield, Cal.
 Everett, John Rosendale, N. Y.
 Ellsworth, William Hurley, N. Y.
 Ellsworth, James P. D. Hurley, N. Y.
 Ennist, Stephen
 Great Falls, Greene Co., N. Y.

F

Folant, William H. Kingston, N. Y.
 Fisk, Charles W.
 101½ Jones St., Jersey City, N. J.
 Funck, Henry New York City
 Fox, William
 309 West 13th St., New York City
 Felt, Alvin B. Rich Hill, Pa.
 Ford, Edward Lexington, N. Y.
 Freer, John J. Stone Ridge, N. Y.
 Freer, Hiram D. Fly Mountain, N. Y.
 Fleasher, George Cleveland, Ohio

G

Gillette, Daniel E., deceased
 Claryville, N. Y.
 Greene, Nelson O. Hunter, N. Y.
 Goetcheus, Frank B.
 397 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.
 Goeller, Augustus H. Athens, N. Y.
 Gunsallus, Jacob R. Gardiner, N. Y.
 Garrison, Wyant Rondout, N. Y.
 Garrison, Malachi Rondout, N. Y.
 Gridley, Joseph Bearsville, N. Y.
 Graham, Albert S. Hunter, N. Y.
 Gridley, William Lake Hill, N. Y.
 Griffin, U. P. Hunter, N. Y.
 Gossoo, Ambrose Pine Hill, N. Y.

H

Holmes, James K.
 c/o Manchester and Philbrick, Foot 91st
 St., Mott Haven, New York City
 Hyde, James A. Milton, N. Y.
 Haines, Storm, deceased, Rosendale, N. Y.
 Hommell, David W. Saugerties, N. Y.
 Hopkins, Rev. H. Kansas, City, Mo.
 Hayes, Eugene F.
 M. O. Dept., N. Y. P. O.
 Hart, Griffin A. Kingston, N. Y.
 Holmes, William J.
 139 W. 104, New York City
 Hauver, John Sampsonville, N. Y.

Harris, Edward
 38 N. 3d St., Patterson, N. J.
 Hayes, Joel, deceased Rondout, N. Y.
 Howard, Jonathan Lexington, N. Y.
 Hoes, Aaron Rondout, N. Y.
 Hill, J. D. C. Walkill, N. Y.
 Hale, Wilbur L. Rondout, N. Y.
 Hanley, John Cabin Creek, Ark.
 Huson, Lewis
 Hiserd, John West Coxsackie, N. Y.
 Hoffman, David, Coxsackie, N. Y.
 Hoffman, Albert Coxsackie, N. Y.
 Hassinger, Philip Saugerties, N. Y.
 Hall, E. O. Jewitt, Greene Co., N. Y.
 Hill, Fenton Prattsville, N. Y.
 Howard, Isaac S. Cairo, N. Y.
 Hallenbeck, William, Oak Hill, N. Y.
 Hughes, George West Hurley, N. Y.
 Hiserd, William
 Tully, Onondauga Co., N. Y.
 Holt, William I.
 25 Bennet St., Hornellsville, N. Y.
 Hornbeck, Jacob Kripplebush, N. Y.
 Hazzard, Henry H.
 Cornwell Hollow, Conn.

I

Imhoff, Adam Fly Mountain, N. Y.
 Ingalls, F. E. Thompson, Susq. Co., Pa.

J

Johnston, Eugene C.
 c/o The Directory, Broadway,
 Albany, N. Y.
 Jackson, James G. Kingston, N. Y.
 Jones, D. S. East Durham, N. Y.
 Joy, William Kingston, N. Y.
 Johnston, Charles New Paltz, N. Y.
 Judd, E. F. Red Oak, Iowa
 Joy, Peter Sawkill, Ulster Co., N. Y.
 Jones, Thomas C. Dunkirk, N. Y.

K

Kemble, Warren Saugerties, N. Y.
 Kettle, Hiram D. Glenford, N. Y.
 Kniffen, William H. Rondout, N. Y.
 Krom, John B. High Falls, N. Y.
 Krom, Lorenzo
 (Kripplebush) Stone Ridge, N. Y.
 Kelly, John
 Kelly Edward
 Kelder, Felter Accord, N. Y.

Keller, John P. C. Hunter, N. Y.
Knapp, Ambrose
 Urlton, Greene Co., N. Y.

L

Lockwood, James H.
 45 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lockwood, Abram L.
 65 W. 132d St., New York City
Lewis, Egbert Fishkill Landing, N. Y.
Lukenbach, Fred New York City
Lown, John Kingston, N. Y.
Larcom, Thomas Claryville, N. Y.
Lake, Philetus
 75 Spruce St., Oneonta, N. Y.
Lennon, Lewis B., deceased Cairo, N. Y.
Lee, Stewart Rondout, N. Y.
Linsley, James Hunter, N. Y.
Layman, Alexander
 17 Lesterlo St., Albany, N. Y.

M

Markle, Sahler Rondout, N. Y.
McLeod, Frank Lefevre Falls, N. Y.
Maxwell, John Binnewater, N. Y.
Monroe, Dorr Stone Ridge, N. Y.
Mead, Edgar H.
Miller, John N., M.D., deceased
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Martin, Hugh Rondout, N. Y.
Markle, Martin Sampsonville, N. Y.
Mower, Christopher
 P. O. Box 313
McGuinness, James W., High Falls, N. Y.
Myers, Andrew M. West Hurley, N. Y.
McGuill, Robert Woodstock, N. Y.
McKnight, John Lackawack, N. Y.
McGinnis, Charles High Falls, N. Y.
McClung, Richard Rondout, N. Y.
McCoun, James Shokan, N. Y.
Maxam, Wesley D. Clarryville, N. Y.
 (died Jan. 16, 1889)
Masten, Richard, deceased
 Cockburn, N. Y.
Magilton, Timothy Lake View, Oregon
Mullett, Walter P.
 cor. Canal and 17th St. Buffalo, N. Y.
Marsh, William, Main St., Patterson, N. J.
Many, Leartus W.
 Parkston, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

N

Norton, William A.
Newkirk, John
 (Binnewater) High Falls, N. Y.
Neal, Lewis New Paltz, N. Y.

O

Osterhoudt, William Accord, N. Y.
O'Reilly, John Stony Hollow, N. Y.
O'Darrell, George Dunkirk, N. Y.

P

Peck, George W. Kingston, N. Y.
Plass, Abram Amsterdam, N. Y.
Plimley, William MO Dept., N. Y. P. O.
Pierce, George H. High Falls, N. Y.
Palen, Johnathan Sampsonville, N. Y.
Pierson, James H. Sing Sing, N. Y.
Pettit, Gabriel
Pride, Moses H. Hamlet, No. Carolina
Palmer, William
 567 Warren St., Bklyn, N. Y.
Pomeroy, William O.
 Halls Mills, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Preston, David Catskill, N. Y.
Porter, Orin Sandago, Kansas

Q

Quick, Sylvanus V. Kerhonkson, N. Y.
 (Then High Falls, N. Y.)

R

Rhinehart, Richard
Rosa, Levi Kingston, N. Y.
Riseley, Aaron Woodstock, N. Y.
Roosa, John P. Hurley, N. Y.
Rider, Albaert
 158½ Hudson Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Ross, Orville A. Cleveland, O
Ross, Orville A.
 306 Lake St., Cleveland, O.
Rose, Marcus, D. L. Highland, N. Y.
Rose, Marcus, D. L.
 306 Lake St., Highland, N. Y.
Rowe, Fred 14th St., Hoboken, N. J.
 c/o N. J. Ice Co.
Richtmyer, James K. Haverstraw, N. Y.
Reynolds, Ira S. Windham, N. Y.
Rappleyea, Isaac Olive Branch, N. Y.
Roosa, Isaiah Council Bluff, Iowa
Rowe, Chauncey H. Kingston, N. Y.
Rider, Alexander Phoenicia, N. Y.
Rice, George E. Jewitt, Greene Co., N. Y.
Ryan, James
Reynolds, Ezra L. Lebo, Coffey Co., Kan.
Rose, Samuel Ureka, Sull. Co., N. Y.
Robinson, J. W. Kingston, N. Y.

S

Sharpe, Gen'l. George H. Kingston, N. Y.
Spencer, L. H. Hudson, N. Y.

Shultis, DanielMt. Pleasant, N. Y.
 Swart, IraSaugerties, N. Y.
 Schepmoes, SamuelKingston, N. Y.
 Snyder, Jacob L.High Falls, N. Y.
 Sullivan, DanielHigh Falls, N. Y.
 Stalls, EgbertHigh Falls, N. Y.
 Schoonmaker, AbramRosendale, N. Y.
 Spoor, John I.Philmont, N. Y.
 Smedes, N. B.Kingston, N. Y.
 Shader, Christopher
 Smalling, L. K.Cohoes, N. Y.
 Smith, George B.Rondout, N. Y.
 Snook, Emory
 Sickler, RobertSaugerties, N. Y.
 Sitser Peter, deceasedCatskill, N. Y.
 Stow, T. H. C.Fort Gratiol, Mich.
 Smith, WilliamStone Ridge, N. Y.
 Snyder, PaulWest Saugerties, N. Y.
 Shurter, John P.Sampsonville, N. Y.
 Shaw, LeviHeath P. O., N. Y.
 Stokes, AaronFly Mountain, N. Y.
 Smith, John, deceasedWoodstock, N. Y.
 Smith, Daniel D.Stone Ridge, N. Y.
 Sheeley, Charles,Lackawack, N. Y.
 Sharp, NathanRockland, N. Y.
 Sharp, AlbertLackawack, N. Y.
 Simmons, David A.West Hurley, N. Y.
 Shader, AbramWest Hurley, N. Y.
 Snyder, WilliamWest Hurley, N. Y.
 Sutton, F. T.Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.
 Shortman, John H.Stockport, N. Y.
 Speanburgh, GeorgeCoxsackie, N. Y.
 Spencer, William H.

Acra, Greene County, N. Y.

Spencer, Edwin

Laceyville, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Schmidt, GeorgeSaugerties, N. Y.
 Stokes, J. M., deceasedHigh Falls, N. Y.
 Straub, AlbertHunter, N. Y.
 Smith, HenryOlive, N. Y.
 Servoso, Norman W.Beemer, Neb.
 Sutton, AndrewWehawken, N. J.

T

Terwilliger, J. R.

225 First St., Albany, N. Y.

Terwilliger, NelsonEllenville, N. Y.
 Terwilliger, Aaron B.Kingston, N. Y.
 Teetsell, JeremiahSaugerties, N. Y.
 Thompson, John B.Olive Bridge, N. Y.
 Tompkins, C. W.56 Reade St., N. Y.
 Turner, E. S.Newburgh, N. Y.
 Teetsell, P. Snyder

West Camp, Great Falls, N. Y.

Trumbour, John C.Ansonia, Conn.

Traver, JohnSampsonville, N. Y.
 Traphagen, KimberGlens Falls, N. Y.
 Teetsell, Peter J.West Saugerties, N. Y.
 Taylor, LorenzoWest Virginia
 Teetsell, Wesley484 Hudson St., N. Y.
 TenBroeck, Theodore

62 Pearl, South Albany, N. Y.

Thompson, Jerry18 W. 135th, N. Y.

Taylor, Thomas G.34 Beekman, N. Y.

V

VanNostrand, Merenus

Money Order Dept., N. Y. Post Office

VanWagonen, Louis B.Rondout, N. Y.

VanHoevenberg, J. O.

Thompkinsville, N. Y.

VanSchaick, P. G.Cobleskill, N. Y.

VanWagonen, Jacob A.High Falls, N. Y.

VanLeuven, John W.Catskill, N. Y.

VanKleeck, DavidSampsonville, N. Y.

VanDerveer, Brodhead W.

641 West Second St., Ottumwa, Iowa

VanBuren, Hiram H.Kingston, N. Y.

VanDebogart, John J.Beechford, N. Y.

VanWart, Fred

259 Holiday St., Jersey City, N. J.

VanWie, J. B.Coxsackie, N. Y.

VanBramer, William, West Hurley, N. Y.

VanDemark, John W.Stone Ridge, N. Y.

Vetter, DavidNew Ringold, Pa.

VanAken, ElijahHigh Woods, N. Y.

VanAken, GilesMargaretville, N. Y.

VanNostrand, EdwardWilbur, N. Y.

VanSchaick, EdwardCoxsackie, N. Y.

W

Woolhiser, C. P.

1250 Franklin Ave., N. Y.

Wygant, M. H. G.Saugerties, N. Y.

Wilinson, JosephMuncie, Ind.

Westbrook, S. S.Kingston, N. Y.

Westbrook, Colonel C. D.

Kingston, N. Y.

Wilbur, Samuel F.Lake Hill, N. Y.

Whitbeck, R. H.Coxsackie, N. Y.

Weber, George

Washington Market, New York City

Winfield, Jacob H.Washington, D. C.

Wood, William P.

Howe's Cave, Schoharie County, N. Y.

Wright, GeorgeSampsonville, N. Y.

Wolven, Andrew, deceased

West Hurley, N. Y.

Wolven, NathanWest Hurley, N. Y.

Wolven, MosesWest Hurley, N. Y.

Wright, John	Walters, Moses K.Coxsackie, N. Y.
National Express Office, Troy, N. Y.	Walters, Stephen K.
Wager, Henry G.High Falls, N. Y.	Bonhomme County, Dakota Territory
Wells, David R.	Winchell, Gilbert B.
Kerhonkson, N. Y. (Later, High Falls)	Anawan, Henry County, Ill.
Wolven, John C.Woodstock, N. Y.	Walker, James R.Saugerties, N. Y.
Wolven, EthanSaugerties, N. Y.	Warren, Henry J.West Shokan, N. Y.
Walker, George W.Kingston, N. Y.	Wands, George R.
Wood, JamesJamestown, N. Y.	55 Ogden St., Newark, N. J.
Weber, William P.Shandaken, N. Y.	
Wilcox, PeterEdgewood, N. Y.	
Weed, George W.West Hurley, N. Y.	
White, George E.	
Pulaski, Otsego County, N. Y.	

Y

Youse, Fred PaulSyracuse, N. Y.
Young, JerryKysenike, N. Y.
Young, John V. B.West Saugerties, N. Y.

* * *

The foregoing present the complete and correct list of heroes of our Civil War who joined the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of New York State, leaving Kingston and Rondout for the front, Sunday, August 24th, 1862, Colonel George H. Sharpe, commanding. We will follow this with clippings pasted on the pages of the Roster, containing the diary of one of the veterans from the battlefields (C. P. Woolhieser) but, in order to keep the record of the Civil War, chronologically, we will interpolate here a word as to the Old Twentieth Regiment of Militia, which leaped to the colors, at the outbreak of War in 1861. It took a reasonable time to raise such a regiment as the One Hundred and Twentieth. The old Twentieth went for three months at the call by the President and returned home after serving for that length of time. Immediate steps were taken to reorganize it into a regiment of volunteers for three years service in the War. It left Kingston and Rondout October 25th, 1861, George W. Pratt, Colonel, as the Eightieth New York Volunteers. We are preparing a list of these heroes of the first three months and the full three years. The next Regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth commanded by Erastus Cook, left for the front, December, 1862, Lieutenant William J. Purdy, from the Town of Marlborough, one of those next in command. Notes of this One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth and the Eightieth New York Volunteers, will be gathered and will follow closely our publishing the clippings in the One Hundred and Twentieth kept by Secretary Albert Carr. Major Carr deserves encomium for the care in preserving the documents, the very fine Spencerian handwriting, so legible, in which he set down everything connected with the Roster. This handwriting runs in the Carr Family. The first letter of C. P. Woolhieser, published by the Daily Freeman as of October, 1862, with very instructive and valuable comments, was as follows:

PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF KINGSTON

A SOLDIER'S LETTER

 What He Wrote From The Front in 1862

 First of Series to be Printed

The following is a portion of the unpublished diary of C. P. Woolhieser, while a member of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment during the war of secession. Mr. Woolhieser was a resident of Windham, Greene County, when the war broke out.

(General Sharpe, Colonel of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New York Infantry, Civil War, presented in 1896 the survivors thereof the bronze statue of Patriotism, with the Inscription in bronze (everlasting metal yet found) on face of Monument in First Dutch Reformed Church Yard, Kingston, N. Y.

"Held part of the line on the second day of July, 1863,

Gettysburg, Pa.

Present for Duty—30 Officers—397 Men—Total 427

Casualties—War Department: 8 Officers, 25 Men

Wounded 10 Officers—144 Men

Missing 17—Total 204

BATTLES OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH

Chancellorsville, Va.	Siege of Petersburg, Va.
Gettysburg, Pa.	Strawberry Plains, Va.
James City, Va.	Poplar Spring Church, Va.
Mine Run, Va.	Boydton Road, Va.
Wilderness, Va.	Hatchers' Run, Va.
Spottsylvania, Va.	White Oak Road, Va.
North Anna, Va.	Picket Line, Va.
Totopotomoy, Va.	
Cold Harbor, Va.	

ALSO PRESENT

at Fredericksburg, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Po River,
Deep Bottom, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, Appomattox."

90 Men MUSTERED INTO SERVICE at Kingston, N. Y.

August 22, 1862

MUSTERED OUT June 3, 1865)

The following are the clippings of C. P. Woolhieser's Diary and were written to his sweetheart. Upon his return they were wed and the

groom found she had kept them. She had allowed parts to be published in the local press. He became known as "the old soldier":—

"It having been decided to form a regiment to be known as the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment from Greene and Ulster Counties, Windham, with unexampled enthusiasm, sent out twenty-six men, who journeyed to Kingston and joined Company K, which was officered by Captain James M. Pierson, First Lieutenant A. G. Barker, and Second Lieutenant James H. Everett. Mr. Woolhieser was made second sergeant, Milo Sheffield, third sergeant, Albert Craft and George Tibbals (referred to in the diary as Jesse) were made corporals. The regiment left Kingston August 24, 1862, and when it reached Washington, the men, without very much training, were given weapons with a big supply of cartridges, rushed over into Virginia to aid in checking the triumphant advance of the Confederates after the second battle of Bull Run. Fortunately for the One Hundred and Twentieth, Jackson was whipped at the battle of Chantilly, and General Lee decided to cross the Blue Ridge and march into Maryland, north of Harpers Ferry. The first encampment of the One Hundred and Twentieth was Hunters Chapel, Va. Mr. Woolhieser had probably found no time to write to his sweetheart before Friday, October 19, when the first historical matter is given for publication is noted, but perhaps he had not yet gotten over being homesick and wrote more of his sorrows than of the movements of his regiment. The first letter was written from "Camp near Fairfax Station." It will be noted that the regiment moved often. Those were restless days when it became necessary for the late volunteers to do a great deal of service, for there was a long line to picket. The men, after being routed out of quarters a dozen or so times, after having made them comfortable, began to imagine the major-general must be troubled with the jim-jams, not fully comprehending that "leg movements" of troops were more important at times than the burning of powder.

"Camp near Fairfax Station, Va.

Friday, October 19, 1862

Since I wrote you before, the Regiment has moved twice. October 13, we marched to Upton Hill, about six miles. It had rained very hard the night before, making it very muddy and hard traveling with our knapsacks on our backs. Made Upton Hill at 10 o'clock and pitched tents near the old camping ground of the Twentieth Regiment. A division had just left here for Maryland the morning before we came. They left behind a large amount of baggage, provisions, etc., which showed a

hasty march. I found a knapsack, filled with a soldier's kit and a Colt's revolver. In the evening I was out on picket at Fall's Church, about two miles from our encampment, and put up in a deserted house. It was the first time I had slept in a house since leaving Windham. It being cold, we built a large fire out doors about midnight, and sat by it until morning. October 15, our regiments were inspected by Brigadier-General Daniel E. Sickles. We were obliged to stand in line nearly three hours, with knapsacks on our backs—the toughest kind of work. Wednesday again on picket at Fall's Church. I was stationed at Leesburgh pike, opposite the 'Star' hotel. Everyone passing up the pike in the day time must be provided with a 'pass,' or in the night with a 'counter-sign,' their passes being examined by the picket. I took a walk around Fall's Church on Wednesday afternoon, and saw some handsome Virginia girls.

October 19, we returned to camp, and found that the regiment had moved back to our old quarters, and the ground occupied by a New Hampshire regiment. We expect to move tomorrow and go into winter quarters. I hope this is true, as I am tired of moving around so much. As it is I would rather winter here than in Windham. Jesse is not well today. I believe I am the only one of the Windham boys who has not been sick. In fact, I am growing fat and lazy, perfectly well satisfied with everybody, everything and anything, and always on hand for anything, especially my grub."

Another extract from the old soldier's Diary is fully as interesting as the foregoing and as absorbing. How vividly do these scenes all come back to the mind of the veteran! He can close his eyes and see his comrades, when loaded down with overcoat, rubber blanket, woolen blanket, piece of shelter tent, under clothing, two days rations, cooking utensils, gun, revolver, sixty rounds of ammunition, writing paper and envelopes, so as to write their best girls, with other things which even a soldier finds necessary, certainly sufficient to load down a mule, tramping through mud and slush a dozen miles or so, and then when the halt the cheerless, cold outlook for a night's sleep. The army under McClellan, after the battle of Antietam, which was fought in September, was preparing to move, and the long march of the One Hundred and Twentieth was for the purpose of determining whether the enemy had disappeared from the vicinity of Rappahannock. Centerville was the place through which the Union Army passed when it fought the first battle of Bull Run, which is only a few miles beyond it. The Confederates wintered there in 1861 and remained there until McClellan ad-

vanced there with the Army of the Potomac in the spring. Then the second battle of Bull Run again made Centerville and Manassas famous, so that all these places over which the One Hundred and Twentieth passed, was historic ground, and of great interest to the volunteers who had so recently left their homes. The following letter was written at Manassas Junction. General Burnside was placed in command of the army of the Potomac on the same day. Little more than week later the army had reached Falmouth, and early in December the great battle of Fredericksburgh was fought.

"Camp near Manassas Junction, November 8, 1862

Left our old camp at Alexandria on Saturday at 6:00 p.m., with two days' rations for a long march. Sickles' Division had been on the march during the afternoon and our regiment brought up the rear. March five miles and at 10:00 p.m. encamped for the night. Routed out at 4:00 the next morning, made coffee, and at 6:00 started on a fifteen mile march to Centerville. The hardest day so far. It was very warm and our boys took it very hard. Many of them fell out by the way, and when we arrived at Centerville it was almost impossible to find our Company, only about twenty of them being with the regiment. They came straggling in during the night or early next morning. Jesse Tibbals, Dave Ballard, Len Cornell and myself were among the twenty. We were in heavy marching order, also two days' rations, gun and sixty rounds of ammunition . . . small load for a mule but rather more than we green soldiers were accustomed to carrying. Could not find Centerville next morning. Only two or three tumble down houses here. This place was used last winter by the rebels as winter quarters. They built comfortable log cabins still standing, and I may say here well populated by the soldier's closest friend (gray backs), as we soon found out. Wednesday found us again on the march. Crossed the Bull Run bridge at 9:00 o'clock on Thursday and at Manassas Junction at noon. On the way we passed whole villages of deserted log cabins built by the rebs last winter; also line of the railroad now covered with debris of trains burned by our troops to prevent them falling in the hands of the enemy. We encamped near Briston Station for the night, three miles from the Junction. Off at 6:00 the next morning, and after marching another three miles met the main part of the division on the back track. They reported the rebels about forty-five thousand strong, and about nine miles away. We then marched back to our camp of the night before. Soon after going into camp it began to snow, and kept it up for about three hours, but we had plenty of wood, and kept good fires burning in front of our little tents. The next morning we took the back track,

partly over the same ground that we passed over the day before, and reached Warrenton Junction, twelve miles, at 3:00 o'clock, making a total of forty-six miles' marching since leaving Alexandria. We passed the ruins of bridges and trestles burned by the rebels at the last Bull Run Battle, and went over the old battleground of Catlett's Station. The ground was still covered with the remains of horses and mules left unburied. After we had encamped and unharnessed, Dave Ballard and I went out to a piece of woods and gathered about four quarts of the finest walnuts I ever saw. We wished for some Windham apples to eat with them, and cider to wash them down. Sunday saw us on the march again, and fourteen miles were added to the record. When we again went into camp it was about one mile from Manassas, where we are while I am writing this letter. We expect to take up our march in the morning. I don't know where we are going, perhaps to Alexandria, perhaps to Warrenton again, for we know not one day where we will be the next. We are encamped in a piece of woods in a deep ravine, where there is plenty of wood and water, two necessities of a camp life. The weather is very cold, and while I write I have my overcoat off for the first time since Sunday last. So you see what lots of fun we are having. The boys are nearly worn out, some being troubled with sore feet from constant marching. The Windham boys have stood it well, and I feel better than when I left Alexandria, having got rid of some superfluous flesh. My shoulders ache some from the heavy load strapped to them. Many of our men threw away their overcoats and blankets on the march, and now wish they had them, as the weather is very cold.

"C. P. Woolheiser, the old soldier, gives some more experiences in the following letters. It was a rainy season and a cold rain at that, which is about the worst experience that a soldier can have except snow and rain combined. Snow came followed by a long march in the mud and then to crown on the building of a pole road. Though he had hardly been soldiering long enough to be called a veteran, yet he had experienced about everything with the exception of being under fire. That came only a little later and when *The Freeman* publishes his letter describing the battle of Fredericksburg it will be read with thrilling interest." (Comment: This is the first indication that we are quoting from our local newspaper—*The Kingston Daily Freeman*. Major Carr, who so carefully preserved the Roster and clippings over so long a period of years, did not note down, so far as we could find, the name of the paper, out of which Mr. or Mrs. Woolheiser cut the clippings. And the account of the battle of Fredericksburg is missing, not through any fault of Major Carr's, who was the personification of carefulness.

At this point we thank the Freeman for permitting us to use the clippings in our Peoples' History.)

"Smoky Camp, Sunday, November 22, 1862

I will now try to answer your letter, just received, as I know not when I shall have an opportunity, as we march again tomorrow. When I wrote you last we were encamped at Manassas Junction. We lay there until Tuesday morning, when we took up march. It commenced raining lightly on Tuesday and Wednesday and on Thursday it rained hard all day, making it very bad marching through mud, shoe deep, up a hill and down a hill, across a valley, through which ran a stream of mud and water knee-deep. Our division of about fifteen thousand men, two batteries of artillery and a mule train of wagons, accomplished by dark a march of fourteen miles and encamped in a woods about two miles from Fairfax Court House. We had marched over the same ground as on the 2d of the month. When we left Manassas we burned and destroyed everything we could not take with us to prevent it from falling in the hands of the enemy. When we camped Friday night everything was so wet that we had great difficulty in making fires to cook our coffee. Everything was so saturated that to sleep was impossible. Early next morning we were again on the move. It had stopped raining but the mud was worse than the day before; so bad in fact that the teams gave out and we had to go into camp about 2:00 o'clock after a march of only ten miles. In these mud marches the rule is to "march at will," no pretense being made regarding formation but each man picks his way as best he can. The command naturally gets mixed up, and it requires some time after halting for each individual soldier to find his regiment and company, the colors being the rallying point. The weather cleared about noon. There being plenty of wood, we all went to work and built great fires in front of our tents to dry our clothing and blankets. The fires made so much smoke we named this "Smoky Camp." Yesterday seeing no signs of marching, Jesse and I started out on a tramp to see the country and returned with haversacks filled with black walnuts. About all we have to do now is to sit by our fires and crack nuts, our fare being varied by an occasional pig, goose or chicken picked up by foraging parties. You ask me to send you a memento. What shall it be, gun, knife, piston, cannon ball or what? My fingers are getting too cold for writing. I am sitting under a tree, the wind blowing hard, and my eyes nearly smoked out.

Monday, November 23.—I commenced writing this letter yesterday, expecting we would move today, but we hear we will not move 'til

Wednesday, as our prisoners have to build a bridge over a stream about five miles further on. While on guard duty yesterday I was ordered to take ten of my relief and go outside the lines about one and one-half miles to a farm house and arrest everyone I could find. The soldiers of our division have stolen nineteen sheep, six hogs, three hives of bees, chickens, etc. We found about twenty of our men who were sent back to headquarters under guard. The farmer gave us a good dinner before we returned to camp. Our guard headquarters was on top of a hill from which the whole encampment could be seen. Fourteen regimental encampments at night lighted by hundreds of fires made a beautiful picture. I got my feet wet last night and this morning have a bad cold, the first sign of sickness since I have been in Virginia. I now weigh one hundred and forty-six pounds and keep gaining (I weighed one hundred and eighteen when enlisted). One of the boys just asked me to go on a tramp, so I will finish this upon my return."

"Camp near Fredericksburg, November 29th

I intended to finish and mail this letter on Monday but had no opportunity. Tuesday the regiment started, making twelve miles that day. Wednesday about 9:00 a.m., we forded the Occuquan river, shoes and stockings off and pants rolled up. The river is about one and one-quarter miles wide and knee deep, with a bed of sharp stones not very comfortable for our bare feet. Thursday (Thanksgiving) and Friday until about 9:00 o'clock we kept it up, when we reached our present stopping-place. As soon as we halted we went over to the Forty-Fourth New York to see the Greene County boys in that Regiment, they being near us."

"Camp near Flymouth, Va., December 21

Yours of the 9th received on the 19th. Would have written yesterday, but had no time. There is only two sergeants out of our five for duty. I have my own duty, acting orderly sergeant, and draw and deal out rations for seventy men (no small job daily) besides taking care of Len Cornell who has been sick for some time. He will go in the hospital today. Jesse is not well but on duty. It is very unhealthy here, three dying in the hospital yesterday. Captain J. H. McEntee of Company H one of them. He had been sick only a few days. In him our regiment loses one of its best officers. His body will be sent to Rondout. Captain Pierson of our company is away sick. Lieutenant Barker tent-bound and Lieutenant Everett temporarily with another company. Here follow our doings for the last two weeks. We camped in a grove of pines,

December 4, five miles from our former camp. We lay here 'til December 9, chopping wood for a corduroy road. These are made by chopping down trees and cutting them in twenty foot lengths, and laying them close together making quite a firm road bed, over which our artillery and baggage trains can be hauled. While here we had a snow storm which covered the sacred soil to the depth of three inches . . . we were ordered not to leave for we were in sight of the enemy. We worked very quiet expecting to be shelled. We built one thousand feet of corduroy road under the enemy's guns."

CHAPTER XXXIII

CONGRESSMAN LINDSLEY DESCRIBES RONDOUT

HONORABLE JAMES G. LINDSLEY, first Mayor of the combined City of Kingston, tells a delightful story of Rondout and the Canal, and some things not so pleasant. I will quote him, in part, from "Picturesque Ulster" by R. Lionel De Lisser, the Artist, and from what Mr. Lindsley told to me:

"When the Canal was built there came a great change. Its construction added largely to Kingston's business and some fortunes were made that remain to the present time (1896). The president of the Canal Company was Mr. Bolton, who, at first lived across the Creek where South Rondout now is. The Company soon built the house lately occupied by Mr. S. D. Coykendall, on the President's Hill. The attempt was made to call the growing place after the President. This excited the jealousy of the old residents, and an internecine war was brought to a close by the adoption of the name "Rondout." (Comment: Note the descriptions and observations by Congressman Lindsley. He refers to many prominent men of the day from here and elsewhere, even down to Washington, D. C. It is an education in the checkerboard of politics to read his words now (1942.)

"Up to the completion of the Canal there was no Post Office except at Kingston but the enterprise that pushed that work to completion could not long rest without making an effort for a post office. This was strenuously opposed by influential politicians at Kingston. General Erastus Root of Delhi then represented the District at Washington. The Post Office Department, as is duty bound, applied to the General for information as to this place called 'Rondout.'" (Comment: Mr. Lindsley says that General Root was not well acquainted with the little Canal hamlet; in fact, was backward in recommending it for a post office but, nevertheless, the village obtained its post office.) "There is no doubt that, at this time, Rondout contained many persons that were not fully up to the requirements of Christian civilization, but there were also men and women who were doing work in their way for the improvement of the morality and religion of the village. The Agent of the Canal Company, Maurice Wurts, was a rigid Presbyterian, as well as many of his assistants. Through their influence the Company donated a lot for

a Church, and one each for a Methodist and a Baptist at a later date. That there were many Catholics, we cannot doubt, and St. Mary's Church found a location from Mr. Hasbrouck at a moderate cost." (Comment: Congressman Lindsley enjoyed the story of General Root's attitude toward Rondout as a Canal hamlet very much. He followed it up by a vindication of Rondout.)

"Rondout," he continues, "has passed through many vicissitudes in the way of epidemics. The yellow fever of 1844 was not the least. The schooner "Vanda" came here from a West Indies port. She had unloaded a cargo of pineapples in New York, and some were left on board which the Captain distributed about the village; soon after which, several who had eaten them, were taken down with fever, which baffled the physicians for a long time, until it was finally traced to the "Vanda," and the unfortunate partakers of the fruit, some of whom died of the disease. The cholera of 1832 did not claim many victims in Rondout, but that of 1849 was fearful in the loss of life and business depression accompanying it. The first victim was the Rev. Mr. Paddock, father-in-law of John B. Steele, afterward Judge and Representative. The brick house on Hone Street, opposite the head of Union Street, was the point of breaking-out, and it soon extended through Union Street and became general about the village. The Canal Company sent up a physician from New York. The "white storehouse," now occupied by S. Abbey & Sons, was arranged for a Hospital, and many patients from the line of the Canal, as well as from the village, were treated there, and many died, of course." (Comment: The Abbey storehouse became the first Hospital Rondout or Kingston had, or sanitarium, even. All was done at home by domestic nurses, midwives and physicians. Toward these times this condition was remedied by the erection of two great hospitals and the Ulster County Tuberculosis one near the United City. But an epidemic in the central part of the City had to be taken care of by using Public School No. 15, overlooking the Wilbur Road with outlook toward Albert Street and the Rosendale Boulevard. This arrangement helped and the school building stands there until this writing or lately—never used again for school purposes—known as "the Pest House." Sad ending but population changes decide school districts.)

Mr. Lindsley resumes: "There was another visitation of cholera in 1852 but its ravages were not so extensive and it had little effect on business. Previous to this, from the earliest times, cows and swines had been allowed to roam, at pleasure, about the streets. Some few years previous to 1852, the trustees of the village determined to suppress it. A pound and pound-master were secured, and such vigorous action

taken that the streets were soon free from the nuisance, but the remedy, in some cases, proved worse than the disease. The cholera this time broke out in a house standing on the site of Griffith's Hall (Hasbrouck Avenue), belonging to a man named Hurley. One of the Board had Hurley in his employ. He remarked to a fellow-workman that he had some garbage and would like to dispose of it by giving it to some one who had hogs. "Why," says the man, "there is Hurley. He has twenty-two alongside his house." On investigation this was found to be true, and not only was it true but it was found that in every case of cholera, a pig-pen was in close proximity. This determined the Board to rid, not only the streets, but the entire village, of swine. It took much work to accomplish it."

"There are several systems of streets in Rondout, owing to separate ownerships of tracts of land. The Canal Company's purchase extended from what is now Broadway (1896), nearly to South Rondout Ferry. This tract was laid out in streets that were called after the directors of the Company, most of which bear their original names, but Calder was changed to Union, Ireland to Spring, and Holmes is now called McEntee Street. On the north-east side of Broadway, which was originally Division Street, the land belonged to Abraham Hasbrouck and was part of the original patent given to Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Foxhall. The trustees of Mr. Hasbrouck did not extend the streets from those on the opposite side of the settlement but did their own mapping and paid no regard to the name, if it so happened that some of them came at the same crossing. This was somewhat confusing, and in several instances it has been remedied by village and City authorities. This, in a measure, explains difficulties in the way of grading, and in otherwise improving the streets. The village of Rondout was incorporated in 1849 but no efforts were made to regulate or grade the streets till 1859. There was till that time a stream running from a copious spring, where Spring Street now (1896) intersects Broadway. This water ran down the middle of the street to Ferry Street and down to Hasbrouck Avenue, where it was turned hither and thither as the property owners considered it for their advantage. There was a Mill pond west of Hasbrouck Avenue, extending from the dam on the north side of Mill Street to about Meadow Street. Union Street, then called Pond Street, only ran as far as from Broadway (then still Division Street) to about Chambers Street. In the Spring of 1859, without any preconcerted efforts, there was a Board of Trustees elected of a rather vigorous and progressive disposition. They were Capt. Nathan Anderson, an old and reliable citizen, Major L. A. Sykes, the

Agent of the Canal Company, James G. Lindsley, the Agent of the Cement Company, and James G. Tubby, an old-time trustee and fireman, and Mr. Robert Kerr. Their attention was first directed to the stream of water running through the streets, the disposition of which must be determined before any other permanent improvement could be effected. This, after due deliberation, for the time, was settled by turning it into the Mill pond through Pond Street. This was strenuously opposed and suit threatened by the then owner, Edgar Hudler. (In after years it was carried to the Creek in a sewer, built for the purpose.)

Having now disposed of the water, some of the streets could be graded. The first to be attacked was Ferry Street. The Committee to whom the matter was referred were Messrs. Sykes, Lindsley and Tubby. The Chairman was an experienced engineer, the second one had instruments and a little experience, and Mr. Tubby's experience was yet to come. Ferry Street was graded and walks laid, and a petition having been handed in for Abeel Street, the same Committee was appointed and took the work in hand. This was a most difficult undertaking, requiring the cutting of rock and filling in of depressions beyond the ideas of the old inhabitants, but after completion it was very generally approved. Not so, however, with Hunter Street, and the next election was contested by those opposed to those improvements, but, fortunately, the Board was sustained and re-elected. Wurts Street, which was then a sandy gully, was thrown into shape. Hasbrouck Avenue, which had been made passable, was now graded to its proper width. Meadow Street was graded and macadamized, and Abruyne Street was graded in its lower section. All this and much more was accomplished without any expense for engineering to the village or to those assessed.

In speaking of Rondout, it would only be right to say that the first inception, growth and continuance of the Rondout part of Kingston was largely due to the Delaware and Hudson Canal." Comment: (Congressman Lindsley continued in his eloquent article in Picturesque Ulster and related much to me in his office at the Newark Lime & Cement Manufacturing Company works, in 1896, in the presence of his right hand, James E. Phinney, father of our present Police Chief, the results from the Canal activities and kindred interests brought in through the Canal terminating at Rondout Creek.)

Mr. Lindsley goes on, stressing the brick manufacturing, blue-stone planing and shipping, and then says about the advent of Cement in this vicinity:

"While this is true in its largest sense," (that the prosperity was largely due to the D. & H. Canal) "there are other interests which had their share in the building up of Rondout. The Cement manufacturing is one of them. This has been carried on since 1850. Previous to that time, there was stone quarried and shipped to Newark, New Jersey, there to be burned and ground. And the business has been prosecuted continuously from that time. The rock is taken from layers of the Niagara and water line of the Helderbergh formation. This is done by driving galleries and following the layers in some instances below the level of tide water. This had added to the growth of Rondout." (Comment: The quarries and galleries remain there yet, as one can note all along the High Road leaving Hasbrouck Avenue, and coming out at Ponckhockie. These are filled with water and can be entered but a few steps. It is dangerous, while, when Mr. Lindsley's Company was operating, pumps would keep the waters down the galleries, and people and workmen were taken down in small cars and the cement rock brought to the kilns. There were other Mills along the Rondout Creek. S. D. Coykendall, owner of the New York & Rosendale Cement Company had a large Mill at Wilbur, near Quigley's ice house, and the Ackerman-Lawrence interests had one across the Creek, just south of the Wilbur Bridge of the West Shore R. R., and another one at Eddyville, beyond Wilbur. Later on, William N. Beach consolidated all away down to Rosendale and High Falls, except the Thomas Miller, Jr.'s New York Cement Company, and A. J. Snyder's, perhaps, and then S. D. Coykendall finally acquired the Beach experiment called the Consolidated Rosendale Cement Company. Harry R. Brigham ran the Snyder High Falls Mill for a time and Thomas Miller, Jr. never surrendered. Fire destroyed the latter's new one and his old one's mine was exhausted, while Andrew J. Snyder, Jr.'s is the only operating in 1942—the great, modern Century Cement plant at Cottekill, on the same vein of rock as his grandfather's Mill which Harry R. Brigham carried on while Andrew J., Jr. was comparatively a youngster. This young cement and lime genius, not only continues the Rosendale Cement industry in Ulster County, but, also, has a first class Lime mill near the Thomas Miller, Jr. Tillson cement plant that burned down, near those foundations. Youth must be served. We old Cement and Lime business men who dealt with the old-time owners of these Mills, who brought so much prosperity to Rondout, Kingston and Ulster County, delight in the success of Mr. Snyder's Century Cement and Lime plants.)

Mr. Lindsley proceeds: "The brick business on the bank of the river above the point, has had an important effect in the prosperity of the vicinity. Another business that has added to the importance of the place is the bluestone industry, the handling, cutting, rubbing and shipping of which adds materially to its prosperity.

Up to 1870 the two villages of Kingston and Rondout were lying alongside of each other in the Town of Kingston. That there was some local pride and jealousy could only be expected. The census showed Rondout to have over 10,000 inhabitants. Kingston's count was somewhat less. At that time, say 1871, Rondout was seeking an improvement in its charter. The idea was suggested that inasmuch as they had inhabitants enough, a city charter would confer greater dignity to the place and be fully as economically administered. This finally ripened into an application to the Legislature for a charter for the city of Rondout. At once the citizens of Kingston took fire. "What! Rondout a city, and Kingston only a village. They will be absorbing us by degrees." The result was, no charter for Rondout that session of the Legislature. The next winter the contest was renewed with many efforts to compromise; the balance of power, whatever that was, seemed very important to some, but in the end all was settled by calling the new city, Kingston, and making four wards of the Kingston territory, including Wilbur, and five wards of the Rondout territory. Thus was the name of Rondout eliminated from the list of villages and remained only as a post office, which was eventually designated as Station "R," City of Kingston. "Requiescat in Pace." (Comment: Mr. Lindsley thought, at the time, Rondout would rest in peace, as a small part of the new City but later had every reason to change his mind. See History of Mayoralty Contests in these pages. He became greater in the united City than in Rondout only.)

His article wound up: "The city itself has many advantages over some others, which have as yet not been fully developed. It stands at the intersection of five great valleys, counting the valley of the Hudson as two, going north and south, the valley of the Wallkill, the valley of the Rondout, and the valley of the Esopus. All these have railway connections that centre here, but that of the Rondout. When this is brought into the system, reaching as it does into New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Kingston will indeed be a railroad centre of much importance." (Comment: The O. & W. Branch Line did open up the Rondout Valley section, including Ellenville and Summittville, but 'Bus Lines grabbed the passenger traffic; that, with 1941 and 1942 War conditions, affecting all railroads, places the O. & W. in an impos-

sible position as to short spurs. It may work out to the advantage of the Rondout Valley and Kingston, after the drumming of Hitler and the Japs, now due and on the way.)

It is proper to insert at this point, although slightly, or a few years before its place in our chronological history of events, the following—pertaining to two of the valleys referred to by Mr. Lindsley:

The great prosperity alluded to by Mr. Lindsley did expand along the Canal, the Wallkill and Rondout Creeks; thousands of expert workmen were hired among the dozen Rosendale Cement plants and hundreds at Lafin and Rand Powder Works at LeFever Falls and at Rifton Carpet Mills of J. W. Dimick. These all led to vast increase in population and trade for Rondout and Kingston. But there came a time when outside interests upset the regular order of the day in the regions named, thus;—suddenly there came a call to Kingston for Company B, one of its local military drill companies, to keep the peace at the Cement Mills. The men, always friendly with the big F. O. Norton, Lawrence, New York Cement and other Mill owners, struck for the first time since the industry was started away back in the 1850's. This was in the 1870's late. Thomas Miller, Jr., head of the New York Cement Co., providing a great quantity of the cement for the Brooklyn Bridge, faced his several hundred employes at LeFever Falls, endeavoring to get them to go to work and talk things over. There was a little impatience among the men to the right. One drew a revolver and fired at Mr. Miller's brother, who fell though not fatally wounded. Thomas Miller, Jr., one of the friendliest men in the world, quick as lightning, drew his gun and shot the assailant in his firing arm, felling him to the ground in turn. This quieted things there and Company B. covered the whole territory with possees. There remained a slight embarrassment for Mr. Miller, who was called to the District Attorney's Office in Kingston. He went. To his astonishment, the District Attorney said, after hearing the story, "Tom, I knew you wouldn't have done it unless you had to, to save trouble. I know you better than you thought I did. The Grand Jury did not indict!" The District Attorney was Alphonso T. Clearwater; held that position 9 years, then County Judge for 9 years. And Judge Clearwater was right about Thomas Miller, Jr. Mr. Miller's son, John lives here among us at 169 Albany Avenue, one of the most admired of the stone homesteads in Ulster County. John Miller married one of the daughters of Howard Chipp and Lucy Varey Chipp. Mrs. Eleanor Miller is the well-known novelist and writer. The other daughter (Dorothy) of the Chippis is married to Harold R. King, proprietor of the A. R.

King Mfg. Co. These latter reside in the former home of Mr. and Mrs. Chipp, 127 Fair Street, one of the nicest locations on that pretty tree-lined residential street. To show the Reader how families here are tied together in bonds of matrimonial relationship—take note of this: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. King were the parents of Harold R. King and Miss King, the latter marrying another son of Thomas Miller, Jr., that we started writing about in this article. All were prominent in the life of the City and County, Mr. Howard Chipp being a leading trial and appeal lawyer under Bench and Bar, in this volume; Mr. King in the Industrial district described, and Mr. Thomas Miller, Jr., as above in the Cement Industry.

Now, we turn to another strike, with far-reaching results. Mr. Jeremiah W. Dimick, Sr., of Rifton, in the same valley, had built up two tremendous carpet factories, with water-powers on the Wallkill stream, and a large village of stone homes for the families of the workers to live in—almost a real Utopia. J. W. Dimick, Jr., son, was gradually brought into the business, with the same management under Joseph Jaegher, Superintendent of the manufacturing end of the organization at both plants, while Mr. R. N. Voorhis and Mr. Fitzgerald were growing up at the New York Fifth Avenue Office. Understand this was a big business—I mean in the hundreds of thousands per annum. The Dimicks were millionaires. If any had said that in the early years of the 20th Century attempts would be made to unionize the employes of Mr. Dimick, living in the stone homes, with nice little lawns about them rented reasonably from the Dimicks, and under the well-disposed, (though strict in a friendly way and knowing every man by his first name,) Mr. Jaegher, those who predicted such a thing would have been scoffed at. I do not know what wages were paid but the village appeared the most well-kept in Ulster County and not a poor man was to be found. It cut Mr. Dimick to the heart when his intimate friends—his workmen of many years—sided with the majority who voted to “unionize.” They were a happy family like later on Henry Ford’s were, only Henry gave his men a minimum of \$5. per day and up. Mr. Dimick was just as surprised as Mr. Ford 30 years after. When the former received notice of the intent to form a union in his plants, what did Mr. Dimick do? Without waiting for the threatened strike—he closed both large stone plants full of machinery, dynamos, immense stocks, the office building and the Fifth Avenue offices forever. Many tried to prevail upon him to reconsider but to no avail; it turned out that Mr. Dimick the elder had sworn an oath that no Union delegates would ever be allowed to enter his mills or even the grounds of the

homes of his men to coax them to form a union or adjunct to one. So a hard blow was struck Rifton and vicinity, including Rondout and Kingston. It affected our population and pay rolls. The majority there moved to other carpet factory surroundings, such as Amsterdam and Yonkers but must have missed the little green plots in the Shawangunk hill of Rifton, thereafter a deserted village for years. Of late it has joined Rosendale in taking City boarders and roomers, and endeavored to regain part of its old-time prosperity. And so things go hereabouts.

Returning to the Wallkill Valley, for a moment, alluded to by Mr. Lindsley, one can see now (1942) the large Sturgeon Pool filled up by the waters of the Wallkill into an immense water power by the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation, which furnishes Kingston and other Cities and villages up-State with electric light and power. This Pool is just below from where the Dimick Carpet Mills received their power for more than 50 years. Looking over the Sturgeon Dam from old Rifton village you see where the Laflin & Rand Powder Works stood on the banks of that Rondout stream just above the junction with the Wallkill Creek. This was merged with the Duponts, it was said in the 1870's, after years of experiment and actual successful manufacture of powder in the Civil War. Our next adventure in this industry was in Mingo Hollow on the banks of the Rondout, opposite Wilbur, before World War I. Mr. Emanuel Metzger, lawyer and democratic leader, obtained control of the industry in its early days of activity and made some money out of it but not realizing its possibilities and the United States' possibility of being drawn into the conflict, let that control slip between his fingers, and thus lost a fortune. This plant was used for some time and then the Hercules Powder Company acquired the property but built at Port Ewen, opposite Rondout, connected by a suspension bridge over the Creek, a large plant employing hundreds. This has become a large and important industry in peace and War times. Since the present World War II it is going full blast with a much increased force, giving Port Ewen, Rondout and Kingston old-fashioned pay-rolls, very welcome in these difficult times of high prices, (1942); and also before Pearl Harbor, December: 7th, 1941, which caused our entry into the conflict.

At this point, we close, Reader, the comments on Congressman Lindsley's Story of Rondout and some of the villages adjoining in the valleys.

Mr. Lindsley had a gift of illustrating in words happenings of great value to us—following him. We will hear more of this distinguished citizen right along in these pages.

CHAPTER XXXIV

HISTORY OF MAYORALTY CAMPAIGNS IN KINGSTON, FROM 1872 TO 1942

TAKING up the political side of the new City—the Rondout section held what Congressman Lindsley referred to as the “balance of power,” insofar as the choice of Mayors and Common Council in the united municipality, was concerned. The voters downtown cast their ballots more solidly than the people uptown. The influence of Major Cornell and Samuel D. Coykendall was beginning to be felt. The Hasbrouck-Preston-Sharpe faction in the Republican Party, however, antagonized practically anything the Coykendall interests suggested, no matter how enlightening or beneficial, perhaps. These divisions of opinions helped the democrats.

However, Congressman Lindsley led the City for three terms as Mayor and accomplished much for the good and progress of the town (1872-1877). There can be no doubt about that. In 1877 William Lounsbery, afterwards Congressman, came to the front, and was elected Mayor for two years (1878-1879).

Charles Bray, an uptown resident, but in the First National Bank of Thomas Cornell and S. D. Coykendall, and strongly supported by Rondout voters, won a term of two years and was re-elected twice—(1880-1885). He was also popular uptown and got a lot of Republican votes. Was a good Mayor, too. All have been fine officials, working for the City without pay, down to almost the present. Then another Rondout man won—Nelson Stephens, (1886-1887.)

If the Reader watches closely, he or she will note how the Rondout section contrived to elect more Mayors than the uptown or Kingston section. Next, in 1887, Kingston uptown felt that it had been on the outside looking in long enough and chose John Newkirk, a quiet sort of independent Republican, for the nomination. The Rondout Republicans could not very well consistently refuse to support Mr. Newkirk, so he won, and held office one term, (1888-1889.) Then a young newspaper man, uptown, a democratic politician, friendly with the Republican Preston faction, John E. Kraft, won the democratic nomination, and was elected against a very prominent downtown man to the surprise of many there. (1890-1891 was Mr. Kraft's incumbency.)

But, then, Kingston uptown, having had two successive terms in the Mayoralty, the Rondout end chose their strongest available man, Dr. David Kennedy of the Favorite Remedy, and placed him in nomination on the Republican ticket. Put him in, too, for two terms, (1892-1895.) Did well as Mayor, also. But, Rondout did not stop there. They put up another strong candidate, Henry E. Wieber, a big plumbing contractor, and stayed in power another term, (1896-1897.) Then along came a young lawyer, from the middle section but above the West Shore R. R., which made him an uptown man, William D. Brinnier. He was a Republican then and got the nomination and was elected, remaining in one term, (1898-1899.) Had a couple of differences with the Republican powers about then and turned Democrat later. Became quite a man to be reckoned with but kept up his large law practice all of the time. Never neglected that.

Here, Congressman Lindsley's friends and admirers put up James E. Phinney, with the support of Mr. Coykendall and Rondout, and Mr. Phinney won and made an excellent Mayor for his term, (1900-1901). His son, Charles, is now our Chief of Police, one of the best we ever had (1942.)

Well, in 1901, the Democrats woke up and proceeded to choose a Rondout man—Morris Block. Here was a diplomat and leader and got a big vote, both uptown and downtown. Mr. Coykendall grew to like him. Everybody did. He was the man who defeated the coming leader of the Republican Party and a State figure—Philip Elting.

Morris Block remained in as Mayor two terms, (1902-1905), and was one of our best. Then A. Wesley Thompson, of the Hasbrouck faction, downtown, was chosen and elected in 1905 but became ill and resigned. Walter P. Crane, another Rondout man was chosen in Mayor Thompson's place and stayed in from May 21, 1907 to 1910.

Here, appeared another successful leader for the Democrats—Roscoe Irwin, a young lawyer, who had been City Judge, and became known as head of the young Turks, opposing the Everett Fowler and Augustus H. Van Buren faction of the Democratic Party. Well, the young Turks won and remained at City Hall two terms, (1910-1913.) Meanwhile, a young lawyer had grown up in William D. Brinnier's law office—Palmer Canfield, Jr., nephew of Palmer Canfield, a big business man and Banker in Rondout, who had been a candidate for Mayor once, himself. Palmer, Jr., overturned things in his Party, with the help of Mr. Brinnier and the Rondout end of the town, unexpectedly.

Great improvements had come under the Irwin Administrations—the new High School and drawing together of the downtown, uptown

and middle sections of the City by choosing the site of the School in the Civic Centre, midway between each end of the former embattled regions. All hands united in this—all factions and both Parties. The effect has been to the advantage and progress of the City and its youth. Mayor Canfield co-operated in all this and also agitated a movement to eliminate the West Shore R. R. crossing on mid-Broadway, at which a number of fatal accidents, and much delay had taken place especially since the coming of the auto and 'Bus age. Plans were drawn and the State and Railroads looked into the matter. The affair hung fire and blazed up again and again. It is a nut for Mayor Edelmuth to crack after World War II. Can't be done now because material for a work of this magnitude must go into War production.

Mayor Canfield and the Brinnier interests held the "balance of power" for four terms (1914-1921.) Mr. Brinnier couldn't be Mayor again but had his partner there while he became corporation counsel and "the power behind the throne." On the other hand, he took the nomination for Surrogate on the Democratic ticket but could not win that office, as the Republicans worked awfully hard against him and elected their candidate for that post.

Walter P. Crane of Rondout came back and took the nomination for Mayor, won and held the Mayoralty in 1912 and '23. Mayor Morris Block won again and remained for a third term until his death, November 7, 1926. This closed the career of Mayor Morris Block, the most tactful of all Mayors, and the one besides Mr. Lindsley, who received undivided support from all sides, during their administrations.

Edgar J. Dempsey, the President of the Council and Alderman-at-Large, succeeded to the Mayoralty. He was a Rondout man, for years in the employ of Mr. E. Coykendall, and that helped him. Mr. Dempsey was elected and re-elected and held office to January 1, 1932:—a very friendly, conscientious official, became later City Clerk for 8 years.

Mr. Eugene B. Carey, an enterprising and successful young business man, finally defeated Mayor Dempsey, 1931. Nobody else could. Mr. Carey was from Ponckhockie (Rondout), which added to his popularity uptown, and residing in the 2nd. Ward; and with an extremely attractive personality with kindness and courtesy to all, the voters gave one term to him. Owing to an automobile accident, Mayor Carey became incapacitated for some months and received high blood pressure; thus Mr. Conrad J. Heiselman, Alderman-at-Large and President of Council, became acting-Mayor during the months' of Mayor Carey's illness. Mr. Heiselman was an employe in the First National Bank downtown and that helped him.

Mayor Carey could not run again for re-election at the end of his term, under doctor's orders, and a big contest took place in the election. Mr. E. Frank Flanagan, the strongest democrat next to Mr. Carey, was named on the one side. He was from uptown, a very popular and capable, self-made business man. The Republicans looked around in desperation, and could find no one at first to enter the lists against Mr. Flanagan. So, "a dark horse" or "unknown" was hit upon—Mr. Harry B. Walker, mid-town business man, always interested in firemanic matters and a member of the Fire Board but had never run for any high office. It pays to do this, sometimes, and everyone was amazed when the votes were counted that the "unknown dark horse" had won. No one was more astounded than Harry B. Walker, and as time rolled on he became ill from overwork. The campaign had been a tremendous strain. His running mate had been Conrad J. Heiselman, the same young man that was Alderman-at-Large with Mr. Carey. Under our City Charter, the holder of that office automatically succeeds the Mayor in case of illness, or any incapacity or a vacancy in the Mayoralty. Thus, the young Trust officer in the Downtown Bank, who also occupied the post of Alderman-at-Large or president of the Council, when Mr. Walker's physician decided it would be unsafe for Harry to undertake the arduous duties of the office of Mayor and he resigned, Conrad J. Heiselman succeeded to the Mayorship, January 11, 1934.

Mayor Heiselman held this post until January 1, 1942. The Democrats had grown wiser, too, and decided to try a rising business man, a "dark horse" in the political arena, Mr. William F. Edelmuth, who had travelled for one firm about 20 years and shown ability, salesmanship and interest in Civic affairs of our City. So, in 1941, a battle was on, largely over the Radio. Both candidates became very expert. But, the final question remained: "Connie Heiselman, being a "Rondout" man, can he again cut into the great democratic vote down there in the "Gibraltar of Democracy" and at the same time hold the usual Republican vote in the uptown "Kingston" wards?" That would be the decisive factor, as in all previous mayoralty elections. If the democrats could not come up to the West Shore crossing with an 1800 majority from their downtown strong-hold they would be overwhelmed by the usually imposingly heavy Republican uptown vote. Out of the 70 years, roughly, the Republicans, by nominating a Rondout man, taken from the midst of the "Gibraltar," had succeeded in winning 48 years of the Mayorship. Four other years—those of William D. Brinnier's and John Newkirk's—the Republicans had won, with uptown men. The Democrats showed 8 years won by "uptowners" (Lounsbery, Kraft, Irwin),

and "downtowners" (Block 6 years, Carey 2 years)—8 years—16 in all. So, the advantage remained with Heiselman, in 1941, provided he could hold the full support of downtown Republicans and a goodly part of the Rondout Democratic vote again, together with the regular uptown majority. He had the prestige of spending all that "New Deal" money in labor wages, old age pensions, etc., during his 4 terms in office, which the recipients mostly thought came through "Connie's efforts" as Mayor, or else that any other Mayor succeeding him might not be able to get as much from the "New Deal." You cannot account for his re-election three straight times, making four terms, in all, in any other way—with one exception, viz:—coupling that with his having all Republican factions behind him up to 1941, plus downtown pride in electing a downtown man.

So, the contest waged furiously but cleanly. The WKNY Radio, "1500 on your dial," although run without partisanship and consequently reaching both sides, unknowingly settled the race. Someone "smart enough" got up a "skit" between a couple of radio commentators supposed to be riding up and down Broadway, mentioning empty stores along that thoroughfare, each way, with jocular jibes discussing these vacancies; the reason for which they allegedly ascribed to the 4 Heiselman Administrations. This way of talking seems to be popular over the "infernal" machine known as Radio ("infernal" because one abused cannot fight back at the moment.) "Bill" Edelmuth, meanwhile, was carrying on an able and constructive campaign, sticking to his intentions to act in the interests of the taxpayers and keeping in touch with Washington. All could feel that the Republican forces down in Rondout were cool to "Connie."

Consequently, "Bill" Edelmuth, holding his own uptown remarkably well and with a safe majority at the West Shore, won. As I recall, the majority was 372 or 3, close but plenty.

The Radio speech of Lawyer Christopher J. Flanagan made a deep impression. Radio talks from both sides were effective throughout the campaign.

The nights of torchlight processions and bon-fires ceased at the end of the last Century or the beginning of this. The stump speeches on rear of trucks disappeared entirely during 1941 and the "calm" reasoning of Radio came into its own. But, give me the old-fashioned heat and enthusiasm of marches and parades winding up with speeches outdoors, weather permitting, or indoors, in inclement conditions. These stir your own voters, but do they draw to you any of the other side? Time will tell in the use of Radio in the days to come.

Therefore in closing this sketch on the subject of the Mayors of our united City, the Reader sees:

The score among the Mayors of the City, geographically, stands, including Mayor Edelmuth's term for 1942-1943, in which he is doing so well already, as follows:

The Republican Party has held the office 52 years.

The Democratic Party has held the office 18 years, and Congressman Lindsley's fears that Rondout would "rest in peace" under the new name of Kingston, and lose its influence and importance, were unfounded. On the contrary, the name "Rondout" remains with all its old significance. Of the 20 different individuals elected Mayor,

"Rondout" has had 11 of its citizens chosen Mayor,

"Kingston" has had 9 of its citizens chosen Mayor.

CHAPTER XXXV

POLITICS IN KINGSTON AND RONDOUT

1820 TO 1942

THE READER has perused Congressman Lindsley's treatise on the "checkerboard of politics" appertaining particularly to the consolidation of the ancient villages, now the City of Kingston; post office changes, too. Also the story of Mayorship elections in this volume. Now, it is our intention to give, in event that any may be a little puzzled or mixed-up enough to ask "how can such things be?" or "whence came all this politics business?," a description of the carrying-on of our public affairs—the art of Government—which is briefly the meaning of the word "politics."

As we are limited somewhat to events after 1820, we begin with the mention of Hon. John Sudam, Hon. Charles G. De Witt, Representative in Congress 1829, Jesse Buel, Editor of *The Plebian*, and later the *Albany Argus*; State Senator Sudam owned the newspaper, *The Craftsman*, and Congressman De Witt, the *Ulster Sentinel*. Historian Schoonmaker ascribed this the best edited paper of all in this section of the State. Each political leader in the early days seemed to have had his own newspaper. (See pages of this history of our streets, buildings and occupants from 1820 down.) These gentlemen were some of the brilliant individuals, upholding their principles, as need be, for the Federalists, Jeffersonian Republicans, (afterwards became the democratic Party), the Clintonians, Locofoco and Whig and others were fighters for power down to the formation of the Republican Party under Lincoln.

You must have Parties to organize and plan for new laws thought necessary for each Congress in session in the Nation and in Assembly and Senate in each State. Everything would be in a turmoil without a majority Party and a minority Party. Through the majority and a fighting but reasonable minority the people get the best in the end, as both sides believe they are working for the interests of the Country and State, and, only incidentally (?) for themselves to remain in power. (The minority, on occasion, get set and stubborn and can see not one whit of good in the majority Party. Bitterness arises, as in the case of a recent change, known as the "New Deal," which must have some

little bit of good in it, after its originator has been kept in the Presidency three times and his Party in power with him.) But, remember, student of politics, often elections have turned out wrong in the minds of many of our most famous men.

However, now, in this chapter, we are discussing Sudam, De Witt, Buel, the Clintons, Tappens and others, bearing on the political conditions of the period downward, in the villages and City, to 1942. Gen. George Clinton, Mr. Tappen, his brother-in-law, his brother, Gen. James Clinton, Col. Charles De Witt and others had built up an organization strong enough to elect Gen. George Clinton to the Governorship of this State and keep him there 21 years and finally place him in the Vice-Presidency of the United States, until his death in 1812. Col. Charles De Witt continued the Clinton oligarchy, with these others, and was chosen for Secretary of State but his decease intervened. General James Clinton, of Albany, passed away the same day and year as his brother, the Vice President. These were all, with few exceptions, followers of Thomas Jefferson, so Charles G. De Witt grew up in those beliefs and his paper reviewed the news from that standpoint. Thus, also, in Senator Sudam's day, his paper brought him prominence and success at elections. He brought President Martin VanBuren to his home here, Andrew Jackson's cabinet member, political heir and successor.

Then, as now, popular, trustworthy, patriotic and strong men were chosen to lead their Party. Then, as now, the caucus was the foundation stone and steps of each Party. The members of a Party gather on a specified date and vote for the delegates favoring their candidates for the nomination for the offices to be filled that Fall. These are briefly the methods, the ways and means of operations, from the beginnings of the States of the Union, of political parties. For over a century and three-quarters, the caucus and convention method remained in force. Then, in the 1900's the choice of candidates was supposedly thrown directly to the voters of each Party by what was called the Primary. New York State led the way, in the East, I think, under Governor Charles E. Hughes. The caucus was open to all members the same as before but the convention was called "unofficial." A fraction of each Party only comes out to attend caucuses. The Party members leave such things to the Ward and Town leaders. The voters feel that their best and strongest Party members will be chosen at the "unofficial" Convention, and the names on the ticket submitted to them for approval Primary Day. The heads of Parties were and are called a County and a City Chairman; the Wards and Towns have committeemen. The supreme head is a member of the State Committee.

Now, since the right to vote was given to women in 1920, after too long a struggle by Susan B. Anthony and other militant leaders, the ladies step right in and become Co-leaders, Co-Chairmen, candidates, even, succeeding their husbands as Governors, Representatives, United States Senators, etc. Who knows but that we may have a woman President sometime? They keep order at the polls and set examples for good, clean politics. They were always active for woman suffrage here and since securing the right to vote, turn out in great numbers to exercise that right.

Coming down the line of leaders of both Republican and Democratic Parties, such names as General George H. Sharpe, Speaker of the State Assembly, Major Thomas Cornell, twice Representative in Congress, James G. Lindsley, also sent to Congress twice, Samuel D. Coykendall, owner of his own newspaper for years—*The Kingston Daily Freeman*—, as leading men in the beginning of our Country did, but he refused any public office except Presidential Elector and County Treasurer once to fill a vacancy; State Senator Jacob Hardenburgh; Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Judge and R. R. Commissioner at Washington; Judge William S. Kenyon and Representative, too; William Lounsbery, Mayor and Congressman; D. M. DeWitt, District Attorney, Congressman, Member of Assembly, etc., Charles M. Preston, Superintendent of Banking, New York State; Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge and Candidate for President, 1904, appear. Also States Senators Henry C. Connelly and John J. Linson and Charles A. Fowler; Representative George J. Smith & County Judge Severyn B. Sharpe. Dr. Jacob D. Wurts was another Democratic leader. Judge Gilbert D. Hasbrouck, also, was a noted Republican Party leader. He was succeeded by Philip Elting, a young lawyer from Highland, Town of Lloyd, who was initiated by Judge William S. Kenyon in the ways of winning political battles. Judge Hasbrouck built up a successful organization and Philip Elting set it to work. Mr. Elting, known as "Phil" to all members and opponents alike, ran that Party for over 36 years, up to his lamented death a year ago (1941), and rarely failed to carry the County Board of Supervisors. Mrs. Leonard McCambridge, wife of Dr. McCambridge of the 1st Ward here, was Co-Chairman with Mr. Elting, and carried out the duties of the position here very ably. Roscoe Ellsworth, very able lawyer and keen political leader, is the present Republican Chairman, having succeeded Mr. Elting, and Dr. Alice Divine is Co-Chairman.

As to the Democratic Party—after Judge James A. Betts and John E. Kraft came into power when Judge Parker ascended to the Supreme

Court Bench and then to the Court of Appeals as Chief Justice, there came an argument between Everett Fowler and Augustus H. Van Buren with a rising young lawyer, Roscoe Irwin, leader of the "Young Turk" element of the Party. Here the caucus came into play and Roscoe Irwin secured the majority of the City delegates and a fair share of the County representatives chosen—sufficient to elect himself as City and County leader. Judge James Jenkins, J. J. McGrath, John L. McGrath, the father, Michael A. Meagher, and all of the rank and file and Rondout members of the Party such as James F. and Robert J. Dwyer, William F. Rafferty, Senator Jacob Rice, John Weber, Frank P. Quigley, Assemblyman George Washburn, John F. Hallinan, Christopher J. Flanagan, and Isidor and Mark Sampson, Judge J. G. VanEtten, Eugene B. Carey, later Mayor; Thomas J. Comerford and Ira Van Doren Warren, who took over the Kingston Daily Leader and founded the Ulster County News, very successful County paper; all these stalwarts and many others supported Mr. Irwin's tenure of office as leader, lasting until 1924. A young democratic City Judge, Hon. Harry E. Schirick succeeded Mr. Irwin, who was Internal Revenue Collector at Albany and practiced law there and here, too. Judge Schirick ran the Party successfully until his nomination for Justice of Supreme Court, 3rd. Judicial District, followed by his election. Then, William R. Kraft, son of former Mayor John E. Kraft, became Chairman, until he was named Postmaster of the City. City Judge Bernard A. Culloton became leader and Chairman, with Mrs. Grace DuBois, Co-Chairman. Judge Culloton was able and popular and held the post with success until this year (1942) when, having accepted a responsible legal place in the State Administration which required all of his time, resigned. To the regret of the Party, also, Mrs. DuBois resigned as Co-leader. Mr. Joseph H. Forman, young attorney, took over the reins, with Mrs. Carol de La Vergne, a very strong and able democrat from the South, as Co-Chairman. Mrs. de La Vergne has been a resident here in the First Ward for more than 15 years and is admired and respected by all irrespective of Party affiliations. Harry R. Finger is Secretary. Mayor William F. Edelmuth, just elected to that post, always identified with the Party, has surrounded himself with prominent and capable members of the Democratic Party in the salaried positions connected with the municipality—James Hill Betts as Assessor, Joseph H. Forman, Corporation Counsel, Leo Fennelly, City Clerk, Harry C. Seitz, Deputy Clerk, William B. Byrne, City Treasurer and Robert L. S. Rhinehart, Secretary to the Mayor. Dwyer and Goldrick Bros. are leaders, also.

Turning, again, to the Republican organization—Leader Ellsworth has about him the galaxy of leading Republicans with the exception of those, unfortunately passed away, that Philip Elting had. Among these living are State Senator Charles W. Walton, ex-County Treasurer William H. Van Etten, District Attorney William D. Cunningham, District Attorney N. LeVan Haver, Robert G. Groves, County Attorney, Surrogate H. H. Flemming, Judge Joseph M. Fowler, Frederick Stephan, Jr., John B. Sterley, Herbert Thomas, former Supervisor and County Treasurer, John H. Saxe, former Sheriff and County Clerk, Senator Arthur H. Wicks, State Senator eight times, H. LeRoy Gill, Clerk of Surrogate Court, and Walter H. Gill, former City Clerk, C. K. Loughran, former Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, ex-County Clerk and recently Clerk of Surrogate's Court, Judge J. Edward Conway (now State Chairman Civil Service Commission) and succeeded by Judge John M. Cashin, former County Clerk James Simpson, and present Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Sheriff A. F. Molyneaux, Edgar T. Shultis, J. L. Rowe, Floyd Weiss, Walter C. Miller, and a host of others in this City, including Dr. Harry P. VanWagenen and Jay W. Rifenbary, many times elected Supervisors. Those active leaders removed by death from the Elting cohorts recently were County Attorney John W. Eckert, W. N. Gill, ex-Surrogate, Judge Frederick G. Traver, Frank Brooks, Henry R. De Witt, member of Assembly, Sheriff Wright J. Smith, William H. Kolts, and others. There are many republican women workers such as Mrs. Philip Elting, Miss Margaret D. W. Treadwell, Miss Mary Treadwell, Miss Anna Case, and others too numerous to list.

It is timely here to state the number of active democrats in the City who have supported the leaders by running for offices and doing able work, politically, such as Arthur Rice, Sheriff and County Treasurer, N. Jansen Fowler, son of Judge Joseph M. Fowler—Jansen a democrat and his father, the Judge and an Assemblyman five terms, a Republican—Edward J. Ryan, Supervisor, Edward Cashin, Charles A. VanEtten, Major Carlton S. Preston, who carried the 1st Ward against one of the strongest Republicans; Lawyer William H. Grogan, Attorney for City of New York and Democratic Committeeman 1st Ward, and Henry Klein candidate several times, John T. Egan, Supervisor, Sam N. Mann, Deputy City Clerk and others. The Democrats have recently lost, unfortunately, James V. Halloran, their treasurer, Jacob V. Merrihew, Under-Sheriff and Supervisor, Edgar J. Britt, William O'Reilly, Harry Clearwater and others. Among democratic women workers are Mrs. Mann, Mrs. William Kraft, Mrs. Culloton,

Mrs. Goldrick, Mrs. Frost and hundreds besides those mentioned.

So, now, we have come to the end of this part of our History—a fair recital of growth of the two great Parties here, with a few of the leaders on either side. It remains to instruct our young people as to duties of Ward and Town Committeemen and women, who are very important in building a strong political organization in each Party, viz:

To watch for new families in their Ward or Township, also the coming of age (21) in all families. Be sure that they register and enroll. If they do not enroll they cannot vote in the next year Primary or caucus. If they do not register, in the days set several weeks before Election, they lose their chance to vote Election Day. If a voter is going to be absent, the Committeemen or women should see to the filling out of proper absentee ballots' fac-similes by instructing them how to vote and mail to the Board of Elections, an important cog in the ballot machinery, at a certain time prior to Election Day, to be opened by that Board. Under special Laws for War times, as at present, which take care of the right of soldiers and sailors to vote, the committee members may keep in touch with all their voters, leaving for camps or those already away at distant points, through each family in their district.

So, all in all, members loyal to their Party principles who go in for Committee work—a stepping stone to high places, perhaps, have onerous and numerous duties to perform. They are the builders, with aides, to get the vote out early Election Day, and thus win the election by goodly majorities.

Politics is interesting and useful and returns rewards in many cases. The excitement is immense, and the worker, worthy of his hire—not forgotten when victory is won.

CHAPTER XXXVI

THE HISTORY OF KINGSTON AND RONDOUT MEMBERS OF ULSTER BAR

THE record of the Kingston and Rondout members of Ulster's distinguished Bench and Bar has been touched upon only briefly by Marius Schoonmaker in his History of Kingston, down to 1820; and in Judge A. T. Clearwater's History of Ulster County by Senator John J. Linson, in 1907.

In approaching this subject, we studied all sources of information, and, having been Ulster County Clerk, knew that a custom down the years, among the lawyers, existed in leaving in boxes at the Clerk's Office and vaults all legal papers in Civil actions of the practise of each lawyer or firm of lawyers, with name or names marked legibly on said heavy paper-board containers in pigeon holes. This was a valuable field and we found that John Crooke, a lawyer residing in the village of Kingston, practised law before the year 1700 and appears to have been a man of ability but of whom little is known. We found records of law suits as long ago as 1691.

Our State Supreme Court was reorganized at Kingston, the capital of the new State of New York, May 3, 1777, by the State Convention held here. By that Convention, also, were appointed John Jay, Chief Justice, and Robert Yates and John Sloss Hobart, his associates. The first session was held in September, 1777, just before the burning of Kingston, in the Revolution; and thereafter Albany was chosen the capital of the State.

The lawyers of Kingston, Rondout and vicinity at Ulster Bar, who first practised before this distinguished Court, were General George Clinton, County Clerk, afterward Governor of the State and Vice President of the United States; Colonel Charles DeWitt, who helped draft the State Constitution and sat in the Assembly and in Congress. John Addison, Conrad E. Elmendorf, Barent Gardinier, Congressmen, were well-known practitioners. Dierck Wynkoop and Lucas Elmendorf became the first Judges of the County Court.

Among other earlier, prominent practitioners in the villages of Kingston and Rondout at Ulster Bar, as shown in the records of County Clerk's Office, are, with the dates of their admission to practice:

C. R. Ruggles & Son	1812	William C. Hasbrouck	Samuel W. Enger	1842
Johannis Schoonmaker			U. Cole	1842
	1812	John Davis	F. W. Burke	1842
Schoonmaker & Myer	1812	Howard Chipp, Sr.	Edward Slosson	1842
John Sudam, State		Slosson & Schell	Charles Borland	1842
Senator	1812	Wilkinson & Street	F. G. Clark	1842
John Cole	1812	Cornelius TenBroeck	Edward & Man	1843
Beverly Kain	1812	H. Holden	W. K. Thorn	1843
D. Brodhead, Jr.	1815	A. C. Niven	Benedict & Benedict	1843
Ruggles & Hasbrouck	1817	James O. Linderman	M. Pechtel	1843
Charles Borland, Jr.	1817	County Judge	Frederic Coe	1843
Abram Myer	1817	Thomas I. Sutherland	Robert Christie, Jr.	1843
A. D. Soper	1822	A. Crist	Haynes & Johnston	1843
Myer & VanBuren	1823	E. Yerkes	James W. Fowler	1843
H. & C. Tappen	1823	John Howes	Stephen Groesbeck	1843
Peter De Witt	1825	L. R. Marsh	R. F. Macauley	1844
Willett Linderman	1825	J. W. Smith	William J. Clowes	1844
Sudam & Ostrander	1826	John C. Yerkes	Lewis Benton	1844
Herman Romeyn	1826	Charles Edwards	John Sherwood	1844
John VanBuren	1826	C. W. Swift	E. C. Benedict	1844
J. D. Ostrander	1827	John Cleaveland	Forsyth & Hasbrouck	1844
John Adams	1827	G. W. Sudam	John Brush	1844
W. C. Wetmore	1827	P. A. VanBergen	Macauley & Waters	1844
J. S. Riker	1828	Edmund Wilkes	H. W. Owen	1844
James Powers	1829	John A. Stemuler	Samuel E. Lyon	1844
Nicholas Sickles	1830	B. W. Bonney	Erastus Cooke	1845
Jacob VanOrden	1830	Nye Hall	Johannes Bruyn	1845
T. McKissock, Jr.	1830	A. Thompson	Robert Dorlon	1845
John T. Romeyn	1830	E. H. Kimball	H. S. Goff	1845
James Jones	1830	John I. Monell	Thomas Nelson	1845
Cockburn & Sickles	1830	J. H. Lee	I. VanBenthuyzen	1845
Leonard Maison	1831	V. D. Bonesteel	Franklin Brown	1845
J. W. Brown	1832	Tallman & Dean	Egbert Whitaker	1845
Charles Mason	1832	C. J. Ruggles	A. G. Ransom	1845
Smith Barker	1833	James Campbell	VanBuren & Macauley	
N. Dane Ellingwood	1833	A. Dimick		1846
A. Bruyn Hasbrouck	1833	T. F. Goodhue	Theodric R. Westbrook	
(Congressman & Pres.		Nathaniel Reeve		1846
Rutgers College)		John Armstrong		
A. H. Dana	1833	Graham, Noyes &	(Supreme Court Jus-	
Marius Schoonmaker	1833	Martin	tice, Congressman)	
(Congressman and		James G. Graham	Romeyn & DuBois	1846
Author of Schoon-		Cagger & Stephens	Julius Rhoades	1846
maker's History of		Edward C. West	B. H. Mace	1846
Kingston)		George A. Shufeldt	Daniel B. Boice	1846
Johnston & Davis	1835	Jonathan H.	Walter Smith	1846
Severyn Romeyn	1835	Hasbrouck	Cooke & Bruyn	1846
George W. Clinton	1835	Charles F. Mattison	Amos P. Catlin	1846
Charles G. DeWitt	1835	Sickles & Pitcher	H. Adams	1847
(Editor, Member Con-		Aaron B. Belknap	B. Robinson, Jr.	1847
gress, Envoy to Cen-		P. Reynolds	Westbrook & Curry	1847
tral America)		James G. McAdam	Egbert I. Eldridge	1847
S. F. Butterworth	1835	H. C. Whelpley	Joseph H. Jackson	1847
E. Wemman	1835	M. A. B. Fowler	Fullerton & Fowler	1847
A. C. Mulliner	1835	Frederick A. Coll	Wrightman & Clark	1847
John Armstrong	1836	W. H. Blatchford	Isaac Pruyun	1847
			J. W. Gott	1847

KINGSTON MEMBERS OF BAR

183

Oscar T. Noyes	1847	George G. Reynolds	1850	John T. Emmet	1855
J. H. Raymond	1847	Reeve & Brewster	1850	C. Wetmore	1856
George H. Betts	1847	Charles T. Cromwell	1850	Adams & Taylor	1855
Adams & King	1848	Taggart & Pinkney	1850	J. L. Craft	1856
S. M. Parsons	1848	John Lyon	1850	Sutherland, Bois &	
J. W. Blydenburgh	1848	A. R. Parker	1851	Livingston	1856
Harrison Sudam	1848	James S. Seeley	1851	Stallknight & Crane	1856
Tucker & Crapo	1848	A. Underhill	1851	James F. Fowler	1856
F. J. Beck	1848	Platt, Gerard & Buckley		Lounsbery & Harden-	
DeMotte & Waite	1848		1851	burgh	1856
Waite & Delany	1848	John C. Perry	1851	W. S. Kenyon	1857
T. E. Stewart	1848	Charles Edwards	1851	(County Judge)	
Owen T. Coffin	1848	C. Swan	1851	(Partner of Alton B.	
Jacob H. Hardenburgh		Thompson & Weeks	1851	Parker, Member Con-	
	1848	J. Lovell	1851	gress—1858)	
(State Senator and		William Soper	1851	Benjamin Turner	1857
partner of Judge Aug.		W. B. Lawrence, Jr.	1851	J. Westbrook, Jr.	1857
Schoonmaker, Jr. in		J. W. Wilson	1851	S. E. Church	1857
which Law offices		William C. Barrett	1851	J. H. DuBois	1857
(now James H. Betts'		Martin, Story &		C. J. & E. De Witt	1858
Building) Judges		A. L. Smith	1851	Tallman & Pain	1858
Clearwater and Alton		J. M. Cooper	1852	Schoonmaker &	
B. Parker studied law.)		H. A. Bogert	1852	Westbrook	1858
Powers & Tallmadge	1848	A. Garrison	1852	George H. Sharpe	1858
Dan Marvin	1848	J. D. Shaffer	1852	(Gen. Civil War,	
D. C. Ringland	1848	D. L. Deyo	1852	Speaker State Assem-	
E. A. Brewster	1848	Reuben Bernard	1852	bly, etc.)	
Henry D. VanOrden	1848	W. Fullerton	1852	S. K. Hasbrouck	1858
Cochrane & Rathbone	1848	J. Stoutenburgh	1852	Charles H. Purdy	1859
Cambridge & Livingston		S. G. Champlin	1852	Thomas George	1859
	1848	Henry Hogeboom	1852	Thomas Wilson	1859
J. S. Colt	1848	(County Judge)		John B. Steele	1859
William H. Jansen	1848	Allaben & Bell	1852	(Member of Congress)	
R. H. Bonene	1848	Dean & Reynolds	1852	Peter Cantine	1859
Hiram Barney	1848	Nicholas H. Graham	1852	(Surrogate)	
C. Bainbridge Smith	1848	(County Judge)		Egbert Whitaker	1860
Schoonmaker & Kenyon		C. W. Stanford	1852	Abram S. Cassidy	1860
(A. Schoonmaker, Jr. &		Wheaton & Hudley	1853	J. T. Shafer	1860
William S. Kenyon)	1849	J. V. V. Kenyon	1854	Benjamin B. Hoorn-	
H. P. Hastings	1849	(Rosendale)		beek	1860
C. Stevens	1849	L. Dominick	1854	Westervelt & Hall	1860
Henry Brodhead, Jr.	1849	M. Griffin	1854	George Sanxey	1860
(County Judge)		C. F. Belknap	1854	Theodore Hinsdale	1860
J. E. Mott, Jr.	1849	Jacob Hasbrouck	1854	H. M. Taylor	1860
William R. Cantine	1849	VanBuren & DuBois	1854	P. C. Mattoon	1861
Cole & Jewett	1849	J. D. & I. D. Sherwood	1854	J. E. VanDyck	1861
William M. Pritchard	1849	Steele & Owen	1854	William Lounsbery	1862
John W. Mills	1850	J. B. Hasbrouck	1854	(Member Congress,	
T. R. & C. R. Westbrook		Humphrey & Butler	1854	Mayor, Author)	
	1850	Hasbrouck, Sharpe &		John H. Drake	1862
Holden & Thayer	1850	Linderman	1854	S. W. Fullerton	1862
F. Cunningham	1850	E. A. Brewster	1855	H. A. Nelson	1862
John B. Stute	1850	A. Underhill	1855	A. & M. S. Thompson	1862
Theodore B. Gates	1850	N. Westbrook	1855	Howard Cockburn	1862
C. F. Belknap	1850	A. Forbes	1855	David M. DeWitt	1863
White & Doyle	1850	Albert Matthews	1855	(District Attorney,	

Member Congress, Assemblyman, Corporation Counsel, Surgeate, Author)		United States Secretary of State, and others)		Jacob B. Jewett & Samuel Thorn	1870
Daniel W. Baldwin	1863	James Roosevelt	1868	Thompson & Weeks	1870
N. Merrill	1863	(Father of President Franklin D. Roosevelt)		James G. Childs	1870
D. O. Scott	1863	A. Carpenter	1868	J. S. VanCleaf	1870
Martin & Smith	1863	D. W. Sparling	1868	James N. Pronk	1870
Monell & Smith	1863	(William D. Brinnier, largest practitioner many years, studied Law in D. W. Sparling's Office)		J. B. Beveridge	1870
C. Meech Woolsey	1863	Hasbrouck & Taylor	1868	Smith, Bancroft & Moak	1870
(Veteran Civil War, Author)		John J. Dougherty	1868	E. W. VanVranken	1870
George C. Woolsey	1863	Scott & Hirschberg	1868	D. C. Smith	1870
R. Crosby	1863	W. Farrington	1868	J. Hallock	1871
J. F. Barnard	1863	Frank K. Hasbrouck	1868	N. Merrill	1871
Wilkin & McLeod	1863	Cassidy & Brown	1868	William L. Morris	1871
Cyrus Sweet	1863	O. P. Carpenter	1868	Bullard & Davenport	1871
Bernard & Coutant	1864	(Veteran Civil War, District Attorney, Surrogate, Recorder)		Pelton & Hill	1871
Lawton & Stebbins	1864	Fullerton & Anthony	1870	William R. Dickey	1871
(County Judge William Lawton, Seymour L. Stebbins, large practitioners)		Varick & Eldridge	1870	F. K. & L. Hasbrouck	1871
Joseph V. Whelan	1865	Lounsbury & DeWitt	1870	Nehemiah Fowler	1871
J. D. Shafer	1865	(William Lounsbury & D. M. DeWitt)		VanWagoner & Durham	1871
H. Winans	1865	Smith & Woodward	1870	R. L. Garretson	1871
Thomas Brigham	1865	D. E. Keyser	1870	Dill & Royce	1871
Thomas G. Swartout	1866	Thomas Brady	1870	Darwin W. Esmond	1871
Lyon & Keeler	1866	W. H. Johnson	1870	R. C. Coleman	1871
(Ellenville)		C. Frost	1870	Drake & Halsey	1871
Charles A. Fowler	1866	Lyon & VanWagoner	1870	Howard Chipp	1871
(Ellenville - Kingston Surrogate, State Senator)		(Ellenville)		J. Newton Fiero	1871
H. L. Washburn, Jr.	1866	J. T. Kilbreth	1870	(Became partner of Reuben Bernard, and Dean of Albany Law School)	
Givens & Osborn	1866	John E. VanEtten	1870	Bernard & Fiero	1871
Olney & King	1867	(Became large practitioner, with his son, County Judge John G. VanEtten)		Hand, Hale & Swartz	1871
J. H. DuBois	1867	Frederick L. Westbrook	1870	Carpenter & Fowler	1871
A. Rider	1867	(Dist. Atty.; Counsel for West Shore R. R.)		O. P. Carpenter, Chas. A. Fowler)	1872
A. C. Cassidy	1867	John Noe	1870	A. R. Henderson	1872
M. & H. B. Schoonmaker	1867	S. E. Dimmick	1870	Theodore George & John B. J. Fenton	1872
D. D. McKeon	1867	C. A. VanWagoner	1870	(George & Fenton)	
J. F. Bookstaver	1867	(Ellenville)		George H. Clarke	1872
William H. Duryea	1867	Cheney & Dixon	1870	Henry Griffith	1872
Niven & Thompson	1867	James G. Graham	1870	Shandaken, N. Y.)	
William H. Meeks	1867	William H. Hale	1870	Van Etten & Clearwater	1872
S. G. Young	1867	G. R. Adams	1870	(John E. VanEtten, A. T. Clearwater)	1872
Tracy, Tallmadge & Lee	1868	C. Whittaker	1870	Bell, Bartlett & Wilson	1872
G. G. Keeler	1868	(Saugerties)		Varnum & Turney	1872
(Ellenville)				S. D. Soule	1872
J. Smith	1868			J. A. Griswold	1872
Strahan & Root	1868			J. H. Jackson	1872
(Famous N. Y. Law Firm—Elihu Root, Sr.				Sackett & Smith	1872
				O. D. M. Baker	1872

Monell & VanWyck	1872	Edwin D. Brandow	1874	Werner & Givens	1875
Arthur J. Mellon	1872	George Zabriskie	1874	R. F. Wilkinson	1875
Friend Hoar, Jr.	1872	Charles M. Preston	1874	T. Sayre	1875
Burrill, Davison & Burrill	1872	(Became State Supt. Banks, New York)		Hackett & Williams	1875
W. Howard Wait	1872	C. H. Everts	1874	R. R. Jelliff	1875
Dana & Clarkson	1872	Truax & Doscher	1874	Peter Hulme	1875
Benjamin Turner, Jr.	1872	Amasa A. Redfield	1874	L. R. Henderson	1875
Davies & Work	1872	Charles McPhail	1874	George F. Martens	1875
S. W. Fullerton	1872	Miller, Peet & Opdyke	1874	Fenton & Rockwell	1875
E. A. Brewster	1872		1874	Gray & Newkirk	1875
King & Hallock	1872	F. Coffin	1874	B. R. Champlin	1875
Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford	1872	Milton K. Fowler	1874	J. S. & C. N. Smith	1875
S. L. Stebbins	1872	Gilbert & Maynard	1874	Gideon Hill	1875
(Corporation Counsel)		J. N. Vanderlyn	1874	Lewis Hasbrouck	1876
Benjamin M. Coon	1872	(New Paltz, District Attorney, Member Assembly)		D. M. DeWitt	1876, 77, 78, 79
(Saugerties)		Parker & Kenyon	1874	(During this period also was Assistant Corporation Counsel, Brooklyn, N. Y.)	
Johnson & Cantine	1873	(Alton B. Parker, William S. Kenyon)		A. D. & A. W. Lent	1876
W. C. Anthony	1873	J. M. VanWagoner	1874	(Highland)	1876
Alton B. Parker	1873	John Rusk	1874	Preston & Chipp	1877
(Jus. Supreme Court, Surrogate, Chief Judge Court of Appeals, Candidate President United States, 1904)		S. B. Brogen	1874	(Charles M. Preston & Howard Chipp)	
Walter T. N. Sanders	1873	Groo & Wiggins	1874	DeWitt Roosa	1877
J. W. Elseffer	1873	James E. Chandler	1874	(Bank & Real Estate, Law)	
Pomeroy & Southworth		G. B. & J. Kellogg	1874	G. G. & J. B. Keeler	1877
		J. G. Childs	1874	(Ellenville)	
		McDonald VanWagoner	1874	Schoonmaker & Linson	1877
		(Court Stenographer, etc.)		(Aug. Schoonmaker, Jr., Co. Judge, State Civil Service Commissioner United States Interstate Commerce Commissioner etc.)	
Daniel W. Guernsey	1873	Marsh & Wallis	1874	(John J. Linson, State Senator, Counsel for New York City, Ashokan Reservoir Proceedings.)	
Peckham & Tremaine	1873	M. Conger	1874	P. & C. F. Cantine,	
Osborn & Givens	1873	Foster & Thompson	1874	(father, Surrogate, son, County Judge, Saugerties)	1878
Anthony & Losey	1873	J. S. Wilkin	1875	Isaac Staples & H. K. Doherty	1878
George Martens	1873	King & Hallock	1875	John Weber	1878
Starbuck & Sawyer	1873	James L. Stewart	1875	Carpenter & VanBuren	1878
Edward Crummev	1873	Jackson & Burr	1875		
Van Cleef & Buck	1873	William H. Clark	1875	(O. P. Carpenter became Surrogate & Recorder, was District Attorney. Aug. H.	
R. E. Taylor	1873	Edward C. Ripley	1875		
George W. Weiant	1874	S. P. Ives	1875		
Tracy, Olmstead & Tracy	1874	John G. Wilkin	1875		
William C. Traphagen		George F. Martens	1875		
		Youmans & Niles	1875		
Alexander & Green	1874	A. A. Redfield	1875		
L. Lafin Kellogg	1874	J. H. VanGelder	1875		
Tristram Coffin	1874	James W. Taylor	1875		
J. S. & J. S. Bosworth, Jr.		George E. Horner	1875		
Edward G. Black	1874	G. M. Cullen	1875		
H. E. McKenzie	1874	M. B. Mattice	1875		
(Became Jus. of Peace, Port Ewen, Educator, Official, Score-keeper Leader B. B. Club)		W. A. TenBroeck	1875		
W. S. Kelly	1874	J. G. & A. N. Childs	1875		
		Dill & VanNamee	1875		
		Esselslynn & McCarty	1875		
		(etc.)			

- Van Buren became Corporation Counsel, Special City Judge, author.)
 F. L. & T. B. Westbrook 1878
 (F. L. was District Attorney, Great R. R. Lawyer, etc. T. Beekman, son of Supreme Court Judge Theodric R. Westbrook, became Secretary to Alton B. Parker, J.S.P.)
 William D. Brinnier 1880
 (Became Mayor, had largest law practice for many years, School Trustee, etc.)
 John F. Cloonan 1880
 (Played on Leader Baseball Club, Good practitioner and politician)
 DeWitt & Carpenter 1880
 (D. M. DeWitt on return from Brooklyn and O. P. Carpenter practiced together)
 W. S. Fredenburgh 1880
 (Proprietor Leader and baseball club)
 Wood & Turck 1880
 (E. S. Wood and Marius Turck)
 Kenyon & Sharpe 1880
 (Judge W. S. Kenyon & Severyn B. Sharpe, son of General G. H. Sharpe. S. B. Sharpe became County Judge.)
 Virgil B. VanWagenen joined Bernard and Fiero 1880
 (Had one of the largest law practices in Ulster County. Became President Kingston Savings Bank.)
 Muldoon & O'Reilly 1881
 Jacob Westbrook 1881
 George VanEtten 1882
 (Specialized in Real Estate, Law, Civil Engineering)
 De Witt Ostrander 1882
- Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, 1882
 (Became member Assembly, Corporation Counsel, Deputy State Attorney General, Justice Supreme Court, City Historian, Referee, etc.)
 Howard Chipp, Jr. 1884
 (Counsel to Banks, large practitioner)
 S. T. Hull 1885
 (Justice of the Peace, Leader Baseball enthusiast)
 William T. Holt 1885
 (Secretary Leader Baseball Club. Went to New York and Staten Island. Large practise there.)
 James A. Betts 1886
 (Became Clerk Board of Supervisors, Surrogate, Justice Supreme Court, Teacher, Educator.)
 Walter N. Gill 1886
 (Hasbrouck & Gill)
 (W. N. Gill became postmaster of Rondout, Surrogate, Member Board of Education.)
 Leonard Crouch 1886
 (Became Editor of Argus; left for Syracuse and was elected Supreme Court Judge; elevated to the Appellate Division; then elected Associate Justice Court of Appeals. Now Official Referee.)
 Charles Irwin 1886
 (Surrogate and County Judge, Sullivan County. Moved to Kingston and commenced successful practise here. Father of Roscoe Irwin, Democratic Leader, Mayor)
 C. B. Herrick 1875
- Christopher A. Murray 1884
 Charles Davis 1884
 (Saugerties)
 Surrogate and State Water Board Commissioner.)
 John W. Searing 1886
 (Editor Leader, Partner William D. Brinnier. Associate of Alton B. Parker, New York City practise.)
 J. E. & J. G. VanEtten 1888
 (J. E., Father; J. G., Son, who became County Judge, Democratic Leader. Played on Leader Baseball Club; defeated for Supreme Court by G. D. Hasbrouck. Succeeded to one of largest law practises and founded VanEtten & Cook with Andrew J. Cook.)
 Alvah S. Newcomb 1888
 (Partner of William D. Brinnier.)
 Hector Sears 1888
 Frederick Stephan, Jr. 1888
 (Assemblyman, Assistant District Attorney, District Attorney. Large practise, Counsel Homeseekers S. & L. Association, etc. Partner Stephan & Sterley.)
 S. G. Carpenter 1888
 (Highland)
 Henry C. Soop 1888
 (Prominent Delaware County Attorney, Roxbury. Came to Rondout, succeeding H. G. Young as Trustee of Thomas Cornell Estate.)
 John R. DeVaney 1888
 (Ellenville)
 John P. Ackerman & Ralph H. Overbaugh 1889

- Daniel B. Deyo 1890
(Clerk Surrogate's Court. Deyo & Elting.)
- Maurice W. Elting 1890
(Deyo & Elting.)
- John E. Hardenburgh 1890
(Rosendale. Large Real Estate practice.)
- J. E. Craig 1890
- Howard Chipp, Jr. 1890
(Moved office to Ulster County Savings Inst'n. Building. Became counsel.)
- F. L. & F. A. Westbrook 1891
(Frederick L. Westbrook & Sons, F. Arthur who became District Attorney & Alfred Westbrook.)
- DuBois G. Atkins 1891
(Became Deputy County Treasurer, President Board of Education.)
- Philip Elting 1892
(Elting & Sharpe, Elting & Darrow, S. B. Sharpe, F. E. W. Darrow. Became Bank Attorney, Banker, Collector Port of New York. Republican Leader Ulster County, President Kingston Trust Co.)
- Emanuel Metzger 1892
(Clerk Surrogate's Court, Corporation Counsel, President Nitro Powder Co.)
- Everett Fowler 1892
(Clerk Board of Supervisors, Deputy County Treasurer, Democratic Leader. Formed Decker & Fowler, Incorporated, with C. V. A. Decker, Insurance and Real Estate. Counsel New York City Condemnation Proceedings Ashokan Res.)
- John D. Eckert 1893
- H. Westlake Coons 1895
(Ellenville)
- J. Depuy Hasbrouck 1895
(Republican Leader, Official, Expert Title Searcher.)
- Edward A. McKiernan 1895
- William T. Humphrey 1895
(Big Indian)
- Joseph A. Smith
Linson & VanBuren 1895
(John J. Linson, Aug. H. VanBuren. Large practitioners. Chief Counsel to New York City, Ashokan Reservoir Proceedings.)
- Amos VanEtten 1895
(Came from Port Jervis. Appointed Attorney for U. & D. R. R. & C.)
- George N. Beebe 1897
(Member of Congress, Sullivan County, Author. Ex-Governor, Territory of Kansas.)
- Auchmoody & Oakes 1898
(Milton Auchmoody, Chandler A. Oakes.)
- John D. Eckert 1896
- James Jenkins 1898
(Corporation Counsel, Democratic Leader, County Judge, etc.)
- A. C. Connelly, United States Commissioner 1898
- Joseph M. Fowler 1899
(Spanish War Veteran, became Assemblyman 5 terms, County Judge, large practice, now with son, N. J. Fowler. Formerly partner A. G. Connelly. Also partner John T. Loughran.)
- William N. Fessenden 1900
- F. E. W. Darrow 1900
(Partner Philip Elting.)
- Ezra H. Fitch 1900
(Jenkins & Fitch, Real Estate Developer. Built The Huntington, Developed Warren - Wall St. section. Later went to New York and founded Ambercrombie & Fitch, successful Sporting Goods Store.)
- Macdonald DeWitt 1900
(Studied Law under his Father, D. M. DeWitt.) Entered Law Offices of Pinney, Thayer & VanSlyke, New York City and Clarence J. Shearn's. In practise for himself. Founded firm of DeWitt & VanAken, specializing in newspaper libel and corporation law. Kept his home in Kingston through the years. Now at 309 Albany Avenue. Nominated for New York Justice Supreme Court, 1939.)
- C. & R. Irwin 1902
(Charles Irwin & son, Roscoe Irwin who became Mayor, Collector Internal Revenue, Albany.)
- Isidor Sampson 1903
(Associated with W. N. Fessenden & Roscoe Irwin now for past thirty-five years. Candidate for Assemblyman.)
- Frank W. Brooks 1903
(Deputy County Clerk, Trial Lawyer. Large practise.)
- Henry R. DeWitt 1903
(Member of Assembly, three terms, Clerk of Board of Supervisors.)
- Christopher K. Loughran 1903
(Clerk of Board of Supervisors, County Clerk, two terms, Clerk of Surrogate's Court.)
- N. Frank O'Reilly 1903
(City Judge.)
- Charles W. Walton 1902
(Studied Law in Judge Clearwater's office. Became State Senator,

- Large Law Practise Ulster County and Albany. Counsel for Kingston Trust Co. and other large Corporations. Secretary Hudson River Navigation Head-waters, Albany.)
- Harry Groves 1902 (Recorder.)
- Hermon Wood 1903 (Son of E. S. Wood. Entered office of H. H. Flemming and H. C. Soop's.)
- Andrew J. Cook 1905 (Became Member of Assembly. County Judge. Entered partnership with Judge Van Etten as VanEtten and Cook, largest practise at present time. Son Andrew J. Cook, Jr. now in partnership with his father.)
- Andrew J. Cook, Jr. 1938
- John T. Cahill 1905 (Associated with Philip Elting over thirty-five years. Specializes in Title Searching etc.)
- DeWitt VanBuren 1905
- Alfred D. VanBuren 1907 (Entered New York practise and vicinity.)
- John Howard 1907 (Head of State Vehicle Bureau. Deceased.)
- Raymond G. Cox 1903 (Ellenville.)
- E. E. Oughletree 1903 (Supreme Court Librarian, Federal Officeholder, U.S.P.O., Kingston, twenty years.)
- Charles D. Deyo 1904 (Recorder, etc.)
- William D. Cunningham 1905 (Member of Assembly, four terms. District Attorney 1908-1915, Judge Court of Claims. Now large practise at White Plains, Westchester County and New York City.)
- Frederick G. Traver 1905 (Assistant District Attorney eight years. District Attorney fifteen years. County Judge ten years. Deceased.)
- Augustus Shufeldt 1905 (City Judge.)
- Christopher J. Flanagan 1905 (Studied Law in office of William D. Brinnier. State Comptroller's Counsel many years. Trial Lawyer. Has one of largest practises here. Corporation Counsel etc.
- Harry H. Flemming 1905 (Counsel for Large Corporate Interests. Corporation Counsel. President Board of Education. Candidate for Supreme Court Judge, now Surrogate.)
- Robert Groves 1907 (County Attorney. Republican Leader, etc.)
- William D. Brinnier, Jr. (Deceased.) 1907
- John W. Eckert 1907 (Studied Law under Judge Clearwater. Secretary and Leader Republican Party. County Attorney. Well-founded Law Practise. Deceased.)
- George F. Kaufman 1908 (Surrogate eighteen years. Large practise.)
- John T. Loughran 1908 (Professor at Law, Fordham University. Fowler and Loughran. New York City practise. Elected Justice Supreme Court. Now Associate Judge, Court of Appeals.)
- Newton H. Fessenden (Deceased.) 1909
- Grant Brinnier 1910 (Deceased.)
- Floyd W. Powell 1910 (Associated with Senator Walton. Specializes in Title and Other Searches. Practice general. State Comptroller's Counsel 1943.)
- Palmer Canfield, Jr. 1906 (Brinnier & Canfield, Mayor four terms. Large practise. Deceased.)
- Gilbert Kennedy 1906 (Counsel for United States in London, England.)
- Henry Klein 1906 (General Practise.)
- Charles Kennedy 1906 (Practises Denver, Colorado; Judge.)
- Harry E. Schirick 1908 (City Judge. Democratic Leader. General Practise. Elected Supreme Court Justice.)
- John M. Cashin 1908 (Cashin & Ewig. Large practise. John M. Cashin practised in New York City several years. Trial Lawyer. Noted in Cross and Direct Examination. Corporation Counsel Kingston eight years. Republican Leader. County Judge, 1943.)
- Benjamin Rowe 1908 (Saugerties.) (General Practise.)
- Mark Sampson 1908 (Clerk Board of Elections. Deputy Attorney General, Albany, N. Y.)
- H. LeRoy Gill 1923 (Partner of father, W. N. Gill. General practise. Clerk of Surrogate Court. Collaborator in this List of Members of Bar with the Author.)
- Walter H. Gill 1921 (Partner of his father, W. N. Gill. City Clerk. City Judge. General Practise.)

- LeRoy Lounsbey 1914
(General Practise Ellenville.)
- Cleon Murray 1914
(District Attorney nine years. Also Assistant District Attorney. General Practise Ellenville.)
- Bernard A. Culloton 1923
(City Judge. Democratic Leader. State Appointment under Governor Lehman at Albany. General practise at Kingston.)
- J. Edward Conway 1920
(Member of Assembly eight years. General Practise of Law. County Judge.)
- Roger H. Loughran 1915
(General Practise. Special work in South America. Justice of Peace, Town of Hurley.)
- Roscoe V. Ellsworth 1915
(Chairman Board of Supervisors. County Attorney. Republican Leader. General Practise of Law. Bank and Corporation Law. Succeeded Philip Elting as County Republican Chairman.)
- A. W. Lent 1910
- H. A. Lent 1912
(Partners of their Father, A. D. Lent, Highland.)
- John Rusk, Sr. 1912
- John Rusk, Jr. 1912
- George Rusk 1912
(Marlboro.)
- Thomas F. Coughlin 1908
(Veteran World War I. Democratic Leader. General Practise. Deceased.)
- William H. Grogan 1902
(City Judge. General Practise. Special Counsel. City of New York. Condemnation Proceedings Ashokan Reservoir. Democratic Leader.)
- William M. Kaercher 1910
(General Practise. Formerly Flanagan and Kaercher. Now practitioner and Trial Lawyer for himself. Democratic Leader.)
- Matthew Cahill 1926
(Son of John T. Cahill. City Judge. General Practise. Title Searching; Republican Leader.)
- ☆
- The following are younger members of the Ulster County Bar—*
- Lloyd R. LeFever
(General Practise. Bank Counsel. Bank Trustee. Succeeded to practise of Virgil B. VanWagenen. Deceased.)
- Arthur Ewig
(Cashin & Ewig. General Practise. Former County Attorney etc. President of Bar Association.)
- Clarence Hoornbeek
(Ellenville. General Practise. Democratic Leader.)
- Joseph Avis
(General Practise Kingston and New York City. Democratic Leader.)
- Maurice Baker
(General Practise.)
- Thomas H. Clearwater
(Practising in N. Y.)
- Louis Bruhn
(General Practise. Assistant to District Attorney.)
- Joseph Campbell
(General Practise, Saugerties and Kingston. Democratic Leader, Saugerties.)
- Frank Capochiaro
(General Practise.)
- Vincent C. Connelly
(General Practise. Secretary Bar Association.)
- Walter J. Miller
(Referee in Bankruptcy. General Practise.)
- John B. Sterley
(Commissioner Board of Elections. Stephan & Sterley, Counsel for Homeseekers Savings & Loan Association.)
- Charles de la Vergne
(General Practise. Special City Judge. United States Commissioner.)
- Francis Martocci
(Trial Lawyer. General Practise. Democratic Leader.)
- Joseph H. Forman
(Trial Lawyer. General Practise. Democratic County Chairman. Corporation Counsel.)
- Daniel Hoffman
(General Practise. Trial Lawyer. Special City Judge.)
- Herman L. Katz
(General Practise.)
- N. LeVan Haver
(District Attorney. General Practise. Trial Lawyer. Ex-Assistant District Attorney. Member Board of Education.)
- William A. Kelly
(General Practise. Secretary to Judge J. T. Loughran of Court of Appeals.)
- Raymond Minot
(General Practise. Ex-Special City Judge, etc.)
- Manuel Dittenheimer
(Ellenville. Ex - Deputy Attorney General. General Practise.)
- Dorr Monroe
(General Practise. Alderman. Counsel for City of New York. Republican Leader. Deceased.)
- Francis T. Murray
(General Practise and Trial Lawyer. District Attorney.)

- Robert K. Sterley, Jr.
(General Practise.)
- Elmore Nathan
(Trial Lawyer. General Practise. Ex-Alderman.)
- Thomas J. Plunkett
(Ex-Clerk Board of Elections, General Practise. Trial Lawyer. Member Board of Education.)
- Abraham Streifer
(General Practise. Secretary to Judge Schirick, J.S.C.)
- Frederick Stang
(Assistant District Attorney. General Practise and Trial Lawyer. Ex-Clerk Board of Supervisors.)
- John A. Bonani
(General Practise. Trial Lawyer.)
- Herman Cohen
(General Practise.)
- William F. Dutton
(General Practise.)
- Peter H. Harp
(New Paltz. General and Trial Practise.)
- Martin F. Comeau
(General Practise. Trial Lawyer.)
- Hugh Elwyn
(General Practise. Associate of Lloyd R. Lefever. Now in United States Army, World War II.)
- Vernon Kelder
(Ellenville.)
(General Practise.)
- Bessie Bregman
(General Practise and Trial Lawyer. Rondout.)
- Lawrence Levine
(Ellenville.)
(General Practise.)
- Julia Cook Cloonan
(Sec'y, Judge Loughran.)
- Benjamin Lonstein
(Ellenville.)
(General Practise.)
- Joseph Kooperman & Ethel Kooperman
(Ellenville.)
(General Practise.)
- Philip Slutsky
(Ellenville.)
(General Practise.)
- David W. Woolsey
(Milton.)
(Son of C. Meech Woolsey, General Practise.)
- Guido J. Napoletano
(General Practise.)
- John B. Loughran
(General Practise.)
- Flavius Dibbell
(Phoenicia.)
(General Practise.)
- David Corwin
(New Paltz.)
(General Practise. Trial Lawyer.)
- W. P. Prable
(Pine Bush.)
(General Practise.)
- Max Kohn
(New Paltz.)
(General Practise.)
- Jules Ewig
(Wallkill.)
- Clyde Gardiner
(Saugerties.)
(General Practise.)
- M. Claude Moseman
(Saugerties.)
(General Practise.)
- Richard Overbaugh
(General Practise.)
(Saugerties.)
- David Schoentag
(General Practise. Associated with Senator Walton. Now in United States Army, World War II.)
- Harry Gold
(General Practise.)
- Robert B. Stapleton
(Ellenville.)
(General Practise.)
- Abbott Goldenkoff
(Milton.)
(General Practise.)
- John E. Egan
(General Practise.)
- Charles G. Kirchoff
(General Practise.)
- Richard H. Burke
(General Practise.)
- James G. Connelly
(General Practise.)
- John F. Wadlin
(General Practise. Highland Assemblyman.)
- B. H. Wadlin
(General Practise. Highland.)
- Ernest E. Schirmer
(Saugerties.)
(General Practise.)
- Bernard F. Cecire
(Marlboro.)
(General Practise.)
- Leumer Leonard
(General Practise.)
- John H. McManus, Jr.
(General Practise.)
- Charles J. Saccoman
(General Practise.)
- J. H. Schoonmaker
(General Practise.)
- M. F. Greenfield
(General Practise.)
(Ellenville.)
- Herman Cohen
(General Practise.)
(Ellenville.)
- Charles F. Kaiser
(General Practise.)
(Ellenville.)
- Theodore J. Goldman
(General Practise.)
(Kerhonkson.)
- Samuel Stein
(General Practise.)
(Kerhonkson.)

CHAPTER XXXVII

BASEBALL IN KINGSTON

WE are indebted to George Johnston, catcher on the Leader Baseball Club, for the scores of the games in the early 1880's of the National Game known as Baseball. 1876 was about the time organized baseball took the field and great Leagues were started among professional players, and later sand lot and amateur players, almost equaling the game of professionals in quickness and ability to hit, and field the ball, came into being. Such was the Club called "The Leaders," after the daily morning newspaper of Kingston, owned and published in 1880 by Mr. Walter S. Fredenburgh, editor and member of the Bar. This gentleman was a graduate of Columbia University, always interested in sport, particularly the National Game. He knew fellow-members of the Bar such as John G. VanEtten, afterwards County Judge, John F. Cloonan and H. S. McKenzie; young business men like Samuel D. Gibson, J. Forsyth, Barney Whitaker; and a student in Engineering, Lawrence VanEtten, brother of John G.; a printer on the Freeman named "Dick" Johnston, workers such as George Johnston, Myron S. Allen, J. Abrams, Jr., and Charles A. Winter, known as "Tubby" in these pages. These became the nucleus for the Club in baseball. Mr. Fredenburgh, with eye to forming a Club suitable to carry on the game here, had in mind. These names became well-known, some in the big Leagues. "Dick" Johnston went to the Boston National League team, and the Detroit, as did "Dan" Brothers of Wappingers Falls, heavy hitter, like Babe Ruth of these days; Myron Allen was taken for awhile by the New York "Giants;" Lawrence VanEtten went to Princeton and caught for the Varsity team that tied Yale and Harvard both, and almost became champion team one year of the Big Three. George Johnston, the catcher and a hitter and fast base runner, very necessary yet on a team, was sought by teams throughout the Hudson River Valley, and did play with them when Kingston Leaders had no scheduled games ahead. Herbert C. Crouch played for a time with them and then was chosen umpire and made the best for that job we ever saw. Mr. McKenzie was made official scorer. "Sam" Gibson, captain and first baseman. William T. Holt, afterward celebrated New York City and Staten Island lawyer, was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Also assisted as Manager, so Ashley

Cooper, another member of the Bar, took over the duties of Secretary, answering correspondence and dating up games ahead. Mr. Fredenburgh traveled with the team as far south as Richmond and Washington and attended every contest. He never interfered with his manager and players on the field. Nearly every game played over a period of several years at Donovan Field here and at many cities in the East was won by the Leaders. The exceptions were Metropolitans of New York, the Giants, the Newarks, the Brooklyn League team. These were top-notchers and had such players as "Buck" Ewing, greatest catcher, perhaps on record, "Mickey" Welch, "Tim" Keefe, pitchers; Roger Connor, first baseman and slugger; O'Rourke, fielder, heavy hitter; Esterbrook, fast third baseman; Lynch, great pitcher on the Metropolitans. One entire season the Leaders won all but one game.

Here follow the scores and comments in newspaper columns just as they appeared in the press of the early "eighties" and loaned to us for use in the History of Kingston and Rondout, New York, we are now writing from 1820 to 1942:

AS USUAL

Leaders Take Another Scalp—23 to 4—The Score

LEADERS						EASTMAN'S COLLEGE							
	AB	R	B	H	E	O		AB	R	B	H	E	O
R. Johnston, ss	7	3	6	1	1		Smith, 1b	4	0	1	3	3	
B. Whitaker, cf	7	2	2	1	4		Macky, p	4	0	1	1	3	
G. Johnston, 1b	7	2	2	0	5		Hasbrouck, c	4	1	2	6	3	
M. S. Allen, p	6	3	4	1	3		James, 3b	4	2	1	0	2	
J. Forsyth, 2b	6	2	3	0	3		Munster, ss	4	1	1	1	3	
L. VanEtten, 3b	6	3	2	1	3		McCormick, rf	4	0	0	0	4	
J. Johnston, lf	6	3	1	0	3		Ryan, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	
J. Davitt, rf	6	3	2	0	2								
E. Shay, c	6	2	3	0	3								
								35	4	8	12	27	
	56	23	25	4	27								

Umpire, H. A. Crouch. Scorers—Leaders, S. T. Hull; Eastman's, C. E. Freet. Game, 2 hours, 12 minutes.

PRESS COMMENTS

Larry VanEtten, besides being a sure catch, has a very straight ball, and very few bases are made by wild throwing on his part.

George Johnston makes a very good first baseman besides catcher. S. Gibson had a hurt finger.

Interesting to watch Allen and Shay and Johnston. They played into each others hands.

We now continue the era of 1883 of historic big games with the greatest professional teams in the Country by the Amateur Champions:

These scores are of great historical value, preserved all the years, by George E. Johnston, catcher of the Leaders, who also played various other positions on the team, when Myron Allen went with the Giants of New York of the National League.

The first game on this page is the one with the New York Giants in which Allen pitched against his team-mates. It was a brilliant and interesting contest and neither the Leaders nor their admirers have anything to be ashamed of. They were matched against one of the best known professional nines in the National Game and one connected with the National League. The Leaders gained infinite credit. The crowd was an immense one, swarming all over the place. It will long be memorable in the annals of the game in Kingston. The Leaders played in their best form and in many points out-matched the professionals. There was no demoralization on the part of the home team and when they played the last inning against the New York's they set them down without a run and were cheered wildly, though by that time Dugan's arm struck by a ball from Roger Connor's bat became useless and the Giants in the sixth, seventh and eighth innings by heavy hitting came from behind and secured the lead. The opinion was widespread by many that without Connor's lucky blow the Leaders would have won. The home champs led six to three at the end of the fifth inning, virtually half through the game. The bad break came in the sixth with Dugan holding well. I saw Roger Connor, the Giant heavy hitter, strike one of Dugan's swift twisters and it went on a line to the pitcher, striking the pitching arm and making it numb and practically useless for a time. Though suffering pain Dugan resumed his position. But it was noticed the New York's began to bat more heavily and accurately, tying the score and then exceeding the Leader's by one more run. Score seven to six. Here was another lucky break—as O'Neill, a strong batsman, hit so hard a ball over the centre field into a swamp place where it could not be found in the marsh—giving the only home run of the game to their side. "Dick" Johnston having already made one for the Leaders. The Giants increased their lead, finally winning by fourteen to seven. Myron Allen pitched excellent ball vs. his old team, holding them to nine hits and striking out six. "Dick" Johnston hit a three bagger in the ninth and scored the final run. E. Dugan gave a magnificent performance, holding the Giants to ten hits and striking out four. George and "Dick" Johnston made four of the nine hits and four of the seven runs by their team,—some playing.

PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF KINGSTON

THE SCORE

LEADERS							GIANTS						
	AB	1b	R	PO	E	A		AB	1b	R	PO	E	A
G. Johnston, lf	5	1	1	1	2	0	Welsh, rf	6	1	0	1	0	0
R. Johnston, ss	5	3	3	0	1	4	Connor, 1b	6	1	2	14	0	0
J. VanEtten, 2b	5	1	0	2	1	1	Gillespie, lf	5	2	2	1	1	1
W. Dugan, c	5	0	0	7	1	2	Caskins, ss	5	1	2	1	0	3
S. Gibson, 1b	4	0	0	11	1	2	Troy, 2b	5	1	1	1	1	2
Hassett, 3b	4	2	2	3	0	3	O'Neill, cf	5	2	3	1	0	0
B. Whitaker, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0	Pierce, 3b	5	1	2	0	0	0
E. Dugan, p	4	1	0	1	0	4	Allen, p	5	0	1	1	0	4
J. Forsyth, cf	3	0	0	2	2	0	Humph's, c	5	1	1	8	3	2
40 9 7 27 8 14							47 10 14 27 6 11						

SCORE BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Giants	2	1	0	1	0	3	3	4	0-14
Leaders	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1-7

Time of game, 2 hours, 35 minutes. Umpire, H. A. Crouch. Scorer, H. E. McKenzie. Struck out, Allen 6, Dugan 4. Three base hits, R. F. Johnston and Troy. Home runs, R. F. Johnston, O'Neill. Double play, W. Dugan, Gibson. Two base hits, Caskins 2, Humph's 1.

THE METROPOLITANS BEAT LEADERS 15 to 7

Probably the largest crowd ever in attendance at a baseball game in this City was that present at Donovan Field, yesterday, Firemen's Day, beginning at 11:00 a.m., 1883. The contest was close and exciting up to the beginning of the sixth inning when the score stood eight to seven for the Metropolitans.

At this point the heavy batters began to hit Dugan heavily, the final score being fifteen to seven. Allen played in the field. The great inning for the Leaders was the fourth. The score was then six to three in favor of New York. Gibson hit and Shay hit sending Sam to third. John VanEtten made a two bagger, bringing Sam and Shay home. Laurie VanEtten hit safely over third scoring his brother. E. Dugan forced Laurie VanEtten at second. George Johnston came next and hit for four bases over left fielder's head. "Dick" hit to center and reached second. Allen hit a safe one but W. Dugan went out, stranding Dick and Myron. The Leaders could not expect to hold the Metropolitans, though this inning saw their last runs, while the professionals kept on batting heavily. The crowd was pleased and had reason to be proud of their Champions as Lynch pitching against them was one of the best in the professional game.

The time of game was two hours and forty minutes before the Leaders would succumb. The score follows:

METROPOLITANS vs. LEADERS

Following is the complete box score by innings

LEADERS							METROPOLITANS						
	AB	1b	R	PO	E	A		AB	1b	R	PO	E	A
G. A. Johnston, rf	5	2	2	1	0	0	Nelson, ss	6	3	3	2	1	2
R. F. Johnston, ss	5	1	0	1	1	3	O'Rourke, cf	6	2	2	1	0	1
M. S. Allen, lf	5	2	0	3	0	1	Brady, 1b	6	1	1	10	2	0
W. Dugan, c	4	1	0	6	0	0	Esterbrook, 3b	6	1	1	4	1	2
S. D. Gibson, 1b	4	1	1	10	1	0	Holbert, rf	6	2	1	4	1	2
E. Shay, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0	Reipslager, c	5	2	2	2	0	0
J. VanEtten, 2b	4	1	1	2	4	1	Kennedy, lf	5	1	1	0	1	1
L. VanEtten, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	3	Lynch, p	5	0	2	1	1	1
E. Dugan, p	4	1	1	2	1	2	Crane, 2b	5	2	2	2	0	4
39 11 7 27 7 10							50 14 15 27 7 8						

SCORE BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Leaders	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	— 7
Metropolitans	0	0	6	2	0	2	2	3	0—15

Earned runs, Leaders 3, Metropolitans 2. Struck out, Dugan 2, Lynch 2. Two base hits, R. F. Johnston, L. VanEtten, Brady, Reipslager, Kennedy, 1 each. Home run, G. A. Johnston, 1. Umpire, H. A. Crouch. Scorer, H. E. McKenzie. Time of game, 2 hours, 40 minutes.

FINAL GAME OF THE SEASON

LEADERS DEFEAT LEOS OF BROOKLYN

A ten inning game won by the local Champions

Terrific Batting by the Leaders

The season of 1883 wound up by a most exciting contest and threw a scare into the spectators. The press said the home team played the poorest game of the season up to the ninth inning when two men were out. Had they not become inspired, the season would have thought by some to have been almost a failure. The fine play and batting of the Leos had put them ahead six to three with only one more out to go. The game appeared to be virtually over. In a jiffy the tide turned and in came three runs, tying the score. Larry VanEtten led in the hitting with a two-bagger, E. Dugan going out, J. Forsythe also. George Johnston hit a terrific home run, bringing in three runs. The excitement increased. Indeed, never before has the Leader baseball grounds been the scene of such uproarious and deafening applause. (Unfortunately, our description of the ninth inning fails as our clipping seems to be gone. I am going to ask George Johnston to give me his recollec-

tion of that inning fifty-nine years ago.—Editor.) The Leos failed to score in the ninth or tenth but the amateur champions had them on the run and piled up run after run, amounting to six and giving them the game twelve to six. (I will endeavor to secure this missing description from George Johnston, and I will also attempt to secure "Dick" Johnston's story and Lawrence VanEtten residing at New Rochelle, New York. If so, will add an appendix hereto.—Editor.)*

The Leos were said to be the smartest amateur nine ever to play a game in this City. By their agreeable deportment and pleasant manners they gained many friends.

Following is the score

LEADERS							LEOS						
	AB	1b	R	PO	E	A		AB	1b	R	PO	E	A
G. A. Johnston, rf	6	1	2	0	1	0	McGlynn, c	5	1	0	10	1	2
R. F. Johnston, ss	6	3	3	1	2	2	Lawton, p	5	0	0	2	1	2
J. VanEtten, 2b	6	3	2	1	1	4	McCall, 2b	5	1	1	3	1	2
W. Dugan, c	6	2	1	10	1	2	Griffith, lf	5	2	2	2	1	1
S. D. Gibson, 1b	6	2	0	13	0	0	Walsh, cf	5	2	1	1	2	1
C. Hassett, 3b	6	1	0	4	2	0	Gaughan, 1b	4	3	0	10	0	0
L. VanEtten, lf	5	2	1	0	2	0	Colligan, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
E. Dugan, p	5	1	2	0	0	4	Curran, ss	4	0	1	1	3	0
J. Forsyth, cf	5	1	1	1	0	1	Gilmore, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	2
<hr/>							<hr/>						
51 16 12 30 9 13							41 9 6 30 9 11						

SCORE BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Leaders	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	6-12
Leos	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0-6

Earned runs, Leaders 5, Leos 2. Two base hits, L. VanEtten, Hassett, E. Dugan, Walsh, 1 each. Griffith, 2. Home run, George Johnston.

LEADERS DEFEAT QUICKSTEPS OF NEW YORK—8 TO 3

The Quicksteps of New York came to this City Saturday and contested with the Leaders, but like the clubs the Leaders had crossed bats with in the eighteen preceding games, were vanquished.

The visitors arrived by Wallkill Valley Railroad at noon and after dinner at The Eagle Hotel were driven to the field where fully two thousand persons had gathered to witness the contest. Herbert A. Crouch was chosen Umpire and the game proceeded. Complete details follow:

*Messrs. George Johnston and Lawrence VanEtten state that the ninth inning was as reported above. In the tenth the entire Leader line-up ran wild and went to bat. Result: 6 runs and overwhelming victory. (Author.)

Beecher sent liner to "Dick" Johnston at short, quickly retiring. Corcoran followed with a low one to third which Laurie VanEtten fielded to first in time to head him off.

Hynes hit safely between first and second. He stole second where he was left, Allen striking out Delaney.

George Johnston first up for Leaders struck toward third and by not allowing grass to grow under his feet reached first in safety. He then stole second. His namesake "Dick" hit safely and George got to third. On a passed ball George got home with the first run of the game, being cheered. Shay hit to third and was out. Myron Allen hit to Corcoran and went out, "Dick" scoring in the nick of time. Gibson was out at first.

Hoggins went out, Laurie to Gibson at first. Clark was out on a fly to Garrison. Allen struck out Cuff. Whitaker then went to bat and his many admirers were watching to see the ball go out at the gate at end of the grounds, as many times before, his heavy left hand hitting having gained him a local fame equal to that of Dan Brouthers of the Buffalos. He did send a hot one but Corcoran stopped quickly and threw to first. Lawrie struck out and Forsyth hit swiftly by short-stop, reached first but was left by Hoggins snaring Garrison's fly. In third Allen struck out Phelan, Beecher hit for two bases. Corcoran did likewise and brought Beecher home amid cheers. Hynes hit low and gained first with Corcoran gaining third. Delaney fanned. Leaders did not score in third or fourth and Quicksteps failed in fourth. The feature catch was on a foul by Allen after a long run. Score—Leaders two, Quicksteps one at fifth.

The score stood two to one in favor of Leaders, beginning of fifth. Phelan was disposed of on a foul tip, Ed Shay being sure on those. Beecher got on base, stole second, Corcoran struck out, Hynes got to first but Delaney left him there for the third time.

Lawrie VanEtten hit safely and reached his base, stealing second and third by fast base running, and finally scoring on a passed ball. Forsyth got first on balls. Garrison hit behind short, sending Forsyth to second. George Johnston flew out to left and Beecher doubled up, Forsyth who had gone to third and had to get back to second, a fine double. "Dick" Johnston hit back of third and sending Garrison to third. Shay went to bat with two on. Allen said jokingly to "Ed," "send the boys home." Shay laughingly replied that he would, and he did. The two runs came in. Allen hit a liner over Corcoran's head, sending Shay to second, but Gibson flew to Corcoran. The score now stood five to one, favor of Leaders, who with such a lead and playing as they were could defeat

any professional team in the country. Not discouraged, however, Hoggins got his base on balls but Clark touched his hit ball and was out. Hoggins went to second, Cuff bunted and reached first, Hoggins gaining third. Phelan hit a line drive for two bases, two runs scoring. Jacoby knocked a low ball to VanEtten, which though a warm one, he captured, and put to second and doubled up Phelan who had started for third. This was fast playing, a double by each time in succession. Score five to three. Beecher went in to catch. VanEtten hit sharply and three players started to get it but they manage to lose it and Whitaker went to second. A passed ball moved both runners up. Forsyth sent a hot one to Corcoran, which he held. Garrison struck out. Both runners scored on a fine, low liner by George Johnston, who was left on base by his namesake "Dick" out at first. Score seven to three.

The Quicksteps could not score in their next three innings while Leaders made one. Final score eight to three and the Leaders did not have to play their half of the ninth.

The box score

LEADERS								QUICKSTEPS							
	AB	BH	R	PO	A	E	LB		AB	BH	R	PO	A	E	LB
G. Johnston, 2b	5	0	1	1	0	1	2	Beecher, lf	4	1	1	5	1	0	0
R. Johnston, ss	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	Hynes, 2b	4	1	0	1	0	0	3
E. Shay, c	4	2	1	12	2	0	1	Corcoran, p	5	2	0	3	7	0	2
M. S. Allen, p	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	Delaney, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gibson, 1b	4	0	0	6	0	1	0	Hoggins, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Whitaker, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	Clark, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
L. VanEtten, 3b	4	1	2	3	3	0	0	Cuff, rf	4	0	1	0	0	1	1
Forsyth, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	Phelan, c	4	2	0	3	1	0	1
Garrison, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	Jacoby, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	2	0
38 8 8 27 7 2 6								37 6 3 24 12 7 7							

Earned runs, Leaders 2. Quicksteps 0. Two base hits, R. Johnston, Beecher, Phelan one each. Struck out, Leaders 4, Quicksteps 9. Double plays, VanEtten to G. Johnston; Shay to Gibson; Beecher to Hynes.

The members and manager of Quicksteps proved by their deportment while here were perfect gentlemen and thereby gained many admirers. They remained in town until Sunday when they took the steamer James W. Baldwin for New York. H. A. Crouch umpired the game, satisfactory to all in his decisions as usual.

TWO DEFEATS HANDED LEADERS BY TRENTONS AND NEWARKS

Remarkable hitting by big Jersey teams off E. Dugan replacing Myron Allen who has gone to the New York Giants where he will pitch for them, caused two defeats for the home team, an unusual thing.

Laurie VanEtten did not play in these games as his college duties called him away.

The box score follows:—

LEADERS							TRENTONS						
	AB	BH	R	PO	E	LB		AB	BH	R	PO	E	LB
G. Johnston, lf	5	2	1	1	0	1	Harkins, cf	5	2	2	0	0	0
R. Johnston, ss	5	3	1	0	2	1	Lynch, rf	5	1	2	1	0	0
W. Dugan, 3b	5	0	1	1	1	1	Quinton, c	5	2	1	2	1	0
E. Shay, 3b	5	1	2	3	2	0	Goodman, 1b	5	2	1	15	1	0
Gibson, 1b	4	1	0	14	0	1	Green, lf	5	0	0	1	0	1
E. Dugan, p	4	0	1	0	1	1	Bastian, 2b	4	2	2	2	0	1
J. VanEtten, 2b	4	1	1	6	0	0	Bradley, 3b	4	0	1	6	0	0
B. Whitaker, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	Smith, ss	4	0	1	0	0	0
J. Forsyth, cf	4	1	0	1	1	0	McKendrick, p	4	1	1	0	1	0
40 10 8 27 9 5							41 10 11 27 3 3						

Double plays, J. VanEtten, Johnson to VanEtten to Gibson, Goodman, Forsyth to Gibson. Earned runs, Leaders 3, Trentons 1. Struck out, Leaders 1. Time of game, 2 hours, 10 minutes, Umpire, H. A. Crouch, Scorer, H. E. McKenzie.

NEWARKS TOO MUCH FOR LEADERS — 10 TO 3

Wednesday's game, although not resulting in victory for the Leaders, again demonstrated the indomitable pluck and energy of the Club. A large crowd was present to greet Orr's great team which did not arrive until late and by the time they had dinner it was ten minutes to four o'clock. Meanwhile, the home club had been engaged in practice and the concourse of spectators had been kept quiet and interested in the play. During this preliminary play, Mr. Tucker of the the Atlantics of Brooklyn had been secured to replace Captain Gibson at first base, the latter having a sore hand. From breaking one of his fingers Mr. Tucker was really incapacitated, too, but it was thought best to place him in the field and let Shay play at first. This was a set-back for Leaders and a large crowd gathered around Tucker while Doctor VanHoevenburg dressed the hand just injured. The Leaders invariably had a physician on the ground (volunteering) so as to attend to any hurt player. Besides, all the Doctors like to attend the games.

The Newark's visited this City for the second time on Saturday but without Allen, even the pitcher, Dugan, as good as he is, could not match their hitting powers. They made eight hits to the Leaders' four, Orr three for his team, John VanEtten two for Leaders. Result eight to three.

Box Score of Second Game with Chronicles of Wappinger's—10 to 7
In favor of the Leaders Baseball Club

Description of the play is to be found in preceding pages

LEADERS				CHRONICLES			
	R	O	LB		R	O	LB
B. Whitaker, 2b	4	1	0	Bruthers, ss	1	0	4
G. Johnston, c	1	3	0	J. Delhanty, 3b	0	3	2
M. S. Allen, p	3	1	1	W. Cass, 1b	0	4	1
J. Forsyth, 1b	0	4	1	M. Delhanty, p	1	3	0
R. Johnston, ss	1	3	1	M. Cummings, c	1	2	1
J. Cloonan, lf	0	3	2	J. Clearwater, rf	0	4	0
L. VanEtten, 3b	0	3	2	J. McClosk'y, 2b	1	3	0
H. C. Crouch, rf	0	3	1	Smith, cf	2	2	0
H. S. McKenzie, cf	1	3	0	J. Kennedy, lf	1	3	0
	10	24	8		7	24	8

Umpire, P. Delhanty, Scorers, S. T. Hull, Leaders. William Scofield, Chronicles.

LEADERS VS. ACTIVES OF WAPPINGER'S FALLS

LEADERS WIN—12 TO 10

The game of baseball played yesterday on the Leader grounds between that team and the Actives of Wappinger's Falls was a long and tedious one. The Leaders showed lack of practice and if they do not improve they will be far behind this season. Until the seventh the Actives were ahead, having done the better fielding and batting, nine to eight. In that inning each scored 1 and the lead remained with the Actives ten to nine. In the eighth the Leaders broke through and scored three. George Johnston doing some base-running, making his legs spin to the joy of his friends. Gibson the captain helped his nine by his knowledge of the game and coolness, and Allen as usual was a tower of strength. The Leaders were handicapped with a player named A. Place, who could neither field or bat a ball. He will need more practice before he will be allowed to play again. He made one play and one only that can be recorded in his favor:—a skyscraper struck him in the breast, looking up, but by some means he kept it in his hands or arms and prevented it from reaching the ground, whereat a great cheer went up.

The following is the score

SCORE BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Leaders	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	3	0—12
Actives	2	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	0—10

Exciting box score appears on succeeding page:

Box Score

LEADERS				ACTIVES			
	R	O	LB		R	O	LB
G. Johnston, c	3	2	1	J. Bru'rs'l, p	1	3	2
E. Shay, 2b	2	0	3	M. Del'y, cf	2	4	0
M. Allen, p	1	3	1	J. Del'y, 3b	1	3	1
L. VanEtten, 3b	0	5	0	J. Mac'y, ss	0	3	2
Abrams, ss	2	3	0	J. McC'y, rf	1	3	1
Garrison, 1b	1	2	2	J. Ken'y, rf	1	3	0
Forsyth, lf	2	1	1	M. LeRoy, 2b	2	2	0
Whitaker, rf	1	2	1	M. Cum'm'gs, c	2	2	2
A. Place, cf	0	5	0	J. Bruth's, rf	0	4	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
	12	24	9		10	27	8

Umpire, H. A. Crouch. Scorers, H. McKenzie, Leaders. Wm. Cass, Actives.

We now enter the historic era of the big games with Major League Clubs from New York, Brooklyn, etc.—1883.

LEADERS VS. CHRONICLES

First Blood for the Leaders

Fine and Closely Contested Game Played at Wappinger's Falls
with the "Chronicles" of that Place

The Leader Baseball Club of this City went to Wappinger's Falls yesterday to play the well-known "Chronicles" Baseball Club of that village, one of the crack amateur Clubs of the State. About forty persons desirous of witnessing the game, including Counsellor VanEtten, Rev. C. Blauvelt, Aldermen Burke and Weireter, Philip Hoffman, proprietor of the Rondout Oriental Brewery, James Ryan, Newton B. Morey, J. H. Cunliff, Counsellor Ashley Cooper, John A. Flynn, John Hussey, Jr., Will F. Tolley, Justice S. T. Hull, J. H. Northrup, of the Freeman, Herbert A. Crouch, of the Argus, Charles W. McKown, of the Courier, Counsellor W. T. Holt, Secretary of the Leaders, and, of course a large representation of the editorial and reportorial staff of this newspaper, boarded the handsome tug Dr. Kennedy at Romer and Tremper's Dock, and soon were gliding out of the Creek on their way down the River. Passing out of the mouth of the Creek the wrecked steamboat Thomas Cornell of which but a few months since our citizens were justly proud, met the eye of those on board, as did also the William Cook, or "Milkmaid," both of which are now lying upon the Port Ewen shore. As the tug was passing the wrecked steamer Cornell her bells were rung and answered by the usual salute. The run down the river was made in two hours and a half and several

noteworthy and interesting objects on both banks attracted the attentions of the persons on the Dr. Kennedy, principle of which were the working and blasting on the West Shore Railroad, and Danskammer Point, the scene of the Cornell wreck in the distance. The landing was made at New Hamburg and all proceeded to Wappinger's overland and had lunch at two-thirty, and immediately gained the ball ground where three hundred to four hundred people awaited the opening of the contest. The Leaders, hitting the ball hard and freely, scored two runs in the first and in the second the Chronicles got two. The next three innings were goose-eggs. The home team drew ahead in the sixth and seventh innings by a run each, but when the Leaders went to bat in this inning they evidently meant business for Gibson, George Johnston and "Dick" Johnston and Myron Allen struck hard and added three runs to their score. This gave the Leaders five to the Chronicles four. In the eighth M. Delahanty tied the score five to five. The Chronicles went to bat for their last time but were retired quickly. At this point an argument arose as to the tallying of a run which the Chronicles claimed they had made after three men were out but Umpire Crouch refused to allow the run because three were out before the run came in and ordered the last inning of Leaders be played on penalty of the game being given to Leaders at the score of nine to nothing. Chronicles refused to play the last inning and the Umpire so declared the game forfeited.

The score

LEADERS			CHRONICLES		
	R	O LB		R	O LB
Gibson, 1b	2	2 0	M. Cummings, c	0	4 0
Johnston, c	1	2 1	M. Delahanty, 3b	2	2 0
Allen, p	1	2 1	J. Delahanty, ss	0	4 0
R. Johnston, 3b	1	2 1	W. Cass, 1b	1	3 0
J. VanEtten, 2b	0	4 0	E. Mullign, p	0	3 1
Abrams, ss	0	3 1	E. Mackey, 2b	2	2 0
Winter, lf	0	4 0	J. Clearwater, rf	0	3 1
L. VanEtten, rf	0	2 2	J. Kennedy, lf	0	3 1
Cloonan, cf	0	3 0	J. McClus'y, cf	0	3 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	5	24 6		5	27 3

Game forfeited to Leaders nine to nothing because Chronicles refused to play last half of the ninth inning. Umpire, Herbert A. Crouch.

The Chronicles want to try it over again at Kingston two or three weeks hence. Mr. A. E. Benedict is President of the Chronicles Baseball Club and Editor of Wappinger's Falls "Chronicle." When he

comes to Kingston with his club he will be treated well. But they are away below the Leaders in play and players. Upon the return of the Kingston party and team (seventy-seven) of them at ten-thirty p.m. they were treated to a celebration with fire-works at Alderman Weireter's. A splendid dinner was given them at the village Hotel.

ELLENVILLE VS. LEADERS

Kingston Victorious by Score of 20 to 10

LEADERS			ELLENVILLE		
	R	O		R	O
M. Allen, p	3	3	Taylor, p	1	4
G. Johnston, c	1	5	Connelly, c	1	4
G. Carle, ss	1	3	Miller, ss	1	3
B. Whitaker, 1b	1	3	Dutcher, 1b	2	1
J. Sweeny, 2b	2	2	Carnig, 2b	2	1
F. Freer, 3b	5	1	Morse, 3b	1	4
I. Nestel, rf	2	2	Hampton, rf	1	2
David Freer, lf	2	2	Schoonmaker, lf	0	4
H. Decker, cf	3	3	Rapp, cf	1	4
<hr/>			<hr/>		
20 24			10 27		

Umpire, Mr. MacMullen of Ellenville.

WALDEN VS. KINGSTON

Victory Cloys the Appetite—42 to 3

LEADERS			WALDEN		
	R	O B H		R	O B H
Brinnier, 3b	6	3 4	Fairch'd, 3b	1	2 0
G. Johnston, c	5	3 2	Garr'tsn, p	0	3 0
Gibson, 1b	6	2 5	C. Fairch'd, lf	0	3 0
M. S. Allen, p	5	1 5	Stewart, 1b	0	3 0
Fox, 2b	4	3 4	Bradly, rf	0	3 0
Sweeny, ss	4	2 3	Sadler, cf	0	3 0
R. Johnston, lf	5	1 2	Didsb'y, 2b	1	1 0
Lowershe, rf	3	2 0	Shay, c	1	1 0
Cloonan, cf	4	3 3	Mosley, ss	0	2 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
42 21 28			3 21 0		

Only seven innings played as Walden wanted to catch the four-forty train home.

Nevertheless the scores show Walden turned round and defeated the Leaders, under the names of "Actives" five to three, at Walden. The regulars—Gibson, Laurie and John VanEtten were not in the line-up.

PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF KINGSTON

ACTIVES			WALDEN		
	O	R		O	R
P. Fox, 2b	4	0	F. Fair'd, 3b	1	1
J. Brinnier, ss	4	0	C. C. Fair'd, lf	3	0
M. Allen, p	2	0	W. Garr'sn, p	2	2
R. Johnston, 1b	2	1	W. Stew't, 1b	3	1
J. Coen, cf	3	0	B. Shaw, c	3	1
G. Johnston, c	3	0	C. Dolson, rf	4	0
E. Town'd, lf	3	0	T. Mors'y, ss	4	0
R. Johnston, rf	4	0	R. Sadler, cf	4	0
F. Lowerhse, 3b	2	2	Didsb'y, rf	3	0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
27 3			27 5		

PRESS COMMENTS

The swift pitching of Myron Allen was too much for catcher Carle and George Johnston was put in as catcher. The game then became devoid of interest, the visitors only getting in three runs in the remaining four innings.

The game took place on the "Commons" (Note—This must have been VanDeusen's Commons, being all of the lots facing now Broadway on the west side from Henry Street up to and including VanBuren Street and the site of Gregory and Barnes Building just sold (1942) to Stock and Cordts, Inc. The depth ran two hundred and fifty feet back to Prospect Street. A fine grounds but not large enough for grand stand and bleachers—like on Donovan Field later and the Hudson River League Grounds on east side of Broadway from Cornell Street to O'Neil and back to U & D tracks.)

This was one of Myron Allen's no-hit game but being for only seven innings Allen did not keep count of it. Strike-outs became so monotonous scorers left out many. Some claimed twenty-one strike-outs but Myron didn't. Game was on VanDeusen Commons, also. Sam Gibson and Myron Allen made five hits each.

Mr. Hull was in his merriest mood, giving cigarettes away right and left. Mr. Jack Abrams came near swallowing a horn of larger in one gulp.

Bob Smith, deputy, snatched a "benzined" man on the ball grounds for knocking a boy down who innocently bantered him to bet ten cents Waldenites would win.

George Johnston's finger was severely cut. Cloonan can beat a live Indian running at a Maud S. gait. Sam Gibson handles the apple at first base as easily as he does a cake of soap.

Kingston went to Walden very confident. They were met by the town at the Wallkill Railroad depot. The grounds were covered with

new mown hay which had to be cleared. It was done but delayed the start of the game until eleven fifteen a.m. Storm came up and the shower fell heavily, game being called and opportunity for dinner being given before finishing the game. At two play resumed, still tied nothing to nothing. At seventh inning the Kingston's were ahead one to nothing.

"LEADERS" AGAIN WIN—5 TO 2

They Defeated the Wallkills of Middletown Yesterday

A Well-played and Exciting Game

The Score

LEADERS				WALLKILLS			
	R	O	BH		R	O	BH
Gibson, 1b	0	4	1	McQueen, ss	1	2	1
G. Johnston, c	1	3	2	Roth, 1b	0	3	1
M. Allen, p	1	3	2	Degnan, p	0	2	1
R. Johnston, ss	1	5	1	C. M. Win, c	0	4	0
J. Forsyth, 2b	1	2	0	Carm'l, 2b	0	3	0
B. Whitaker, rf	0	3	4	C. Adams, cf	1	2	2
C. Wint'r, lf	0	2	5	M. Dugan, 3b	0	4	1
L. VanEtten, 3b	0	2	0	W. Baker, rf	0	4	0
J. Cloonan, cf	1	3	2	C. Baker, lf	0	3	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
5 27 17				2 27 6			

Umpire, Herbert A. Crouch. Scorers, Leaders, S. T. Hull. Wallkills, T. R. Low.

THE WALLKILLS DEFEATED FOR THE SECOND TIME
15 TO 6

Leaders to be Hudson River Champs

The Score

LEADERS							WALLKILLS						
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E		AB	R	H	PO	A	E
R. Johnston, ss	6	2	5	1	0	0	McQueen, 2b	4	1	1	3	0	1
B. Whitaker, cf	5	2	1	1	0	0	Bohan, 3b	4	2	2	1	0	5
G. Johnston, 1b	5	3	3	10	0	1	Degnan, p	4	1	4	3	0	2
M. S. Allen, p	5	2	2	1	0	0	Roth, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	1
E. Shay, c	5	1	0	7	0	3	Adams, lf	4	1	2	0	0	0
L. VanEtten, 3b	5	1	2	1	0	1	Carmic'l, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
J. Forsyth, 2b	5	1	0	1	0	0	W. Baker, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1
J. Johnston, lf	5	2	0	0	0	0	C. Baker, c	3	1	1	6	0	2
J. Davitt, cf	5	1	2	0	0	0	O'Conn'r, ss	3	0	1	0	0	1
<hr/>							<hr/>						
46 15 15 27 0 5							34 6 11 27 0 13						

Umpire, J. H. Connelly of Ellenville. Scorers, H. E. MacKenzie, Leaders. R. T. Low, Wallkills. Home runs, R. F. Johnston and Degnan. Time of Game, 2 hours, 5 minutes.

PRESS COMMENTS

The Leader Baseball Club accompanied by several of their friends left by the early train on the Wallkill Valley Railroad yesterday for Middletown where they played the Wallkills of that place. Among those traveling with our team were Aldermen Flynn and Burke, Justice S. T. Hull, Herbert A. Crouch, James Ryon, Counselors A. H. VanBuren, A. N. Childs, and Roswell Lockwood, "Dick" Weiner, Philip Hoffman, J. H. Cuniff, Alfred VanOstrand, ex-Sheriff Kerr, C. M. O'Neil, William T. Holt, Secretary and representatives of the Daily Leader, and many others. Goshen was reached at nine-thirty where it was necessary to wait one and one half hours for the train to Middletown. Soon they got aboard and made good time to that town where they were met by a delegation at twelve-thirty o'clock. Dinner over at noon the teams moved to the grounds. Game was slated for two p.m. but it was decided to move the time ahead fifteen minutes, with Herbert Crouch chosen as Umpire. The game is reported as very exciting, only one run scored in any one inning on either side. Leaders scored five times and Wallkills only twice, result five to two. Attendance five hundred.

The Wallkills played their second game with the Leaders and went down to defeat again, four hundred were present. "Dick" Johnston made five hits, including one home run. Allen and Laurie VanEtten two hits each. Gibson, the lightning manipulator around first base is nursing a boil on his left hand. There is no pluckier catcher in the diamond field than George Johnston, the Leader's gamey and reliable annihilator of the cannon balls shot from the living catapult, Myron Allen.

One of the prettiest girls in town requests us to "puff Richie Johnston." She says that "he is the sweetest little dear that ever perambulated beneath the canopy of heaven, and he looked too cunning for anything when he made that home-run." Larry VanEtten, on third base, caught a fine running back-handed fly yesterday.

There is no question as to the fine pitching of Allen, says the Newburgh Register. The Hudson Rivers have disbanded. Their career has been a short one and we regret that it ended so ingloriously. The two Newburgh Clubs have played four games with the Leaders, and six runs is the outcome of these four matches off Allen, a remarkable pitcher. We beat Chester, Saugerties and Highland Falls but not Leader Club once. Kingston has the baseball fever and the daily papers have become so absorbed they do not chronicle at what hour the Baldwin or Catskill has blown her whistle the past two weeks!

LEADERS' TRIUMPHANT YEAR—1882

The Following is the Complete Batting Averages—No Defeats

	No.		BH	R	PO	2BH	3BH	HR	Er.	A	B.	Av.
	Games Played	At Bat										
G. A. Johnston, c & 1b	12	63	16	26	109	2	1	0	9	19		.253
M. S. Allen, p	12	63	21	26	16	7	4	1	3	110		.333
S. D. Gibson, 1b	7	31	7	9	71	1	0	0	3	4		.224
L. VanEtten, c & 3b	12	61	16	17	30	3	2	0	7	19		.262
B. Whitaker, cf	12	65	13	20	6	1	0	1	6	1		.200
R. F. Johnston, ss	12	67	21	19	8	3	1	1	9	18		.311
J. Forsyth, 2b, lf, 1b	9	47	6	16	6	2	0	0	6	7		.127
J. G. VanEtten, 1b, 2b	6	27	4	8	20	1	0	0	4	4		.150
J. Davitt, rf	6	26	9	6	2	0	0	0	0	0		.324
E. Shay, c & 2b	5	25	6	6	32	2	0	0	8	12		.240
J. F. Cloonan, cf	3	18	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0		.050

SUMMARY OF THE GAMES IN LEADER'S

GREATEST YEAR: 1882

The Leaders continued their onward march to victory after victory. The following show the class of clubs played and conquered by our amateur Champions, young men occupied in printing and newspaper work, law, manufacturing, etc., and taking leave off for practice occasionally, only. Albany sportsmen are amazed at the result with their two Champion teams, the Mullons and the Nationals of Albany.

The largest crowd that year, 1882, and the largest up to the Giant and Metropolitan contests later, was that of the Mullons of Albany who were defeated.

Leaders	10	Leaders	9
Albany	1	Mullons	8
Leaders	8	Leaders	9
Mullons	5	Delawares of New York	7
Leaders	11	Leaders	4
Nationals of Albany	11	Atlantics of Brooklyn	3
Leaders	4	Second Game	
Mullons	3	Leaders	12
Leaders	13	Atlantics	10
Adelphi	5		

Disputing a decision of umpire, Nationals forfeited game 9 to 0.

All these games and others from Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Hudson, resulted in favor of our Champions, fifteen victories in all, a really great record, considering the opposition. Allen pitched them all, George Johnson, catching except when injured, when his young companion at third base would be called in to catch—Lawrence E. VanEtten.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

CHURCHES AND CLERGY

THE story of our Churches and Clergy is now to come—a most valuable contribution to the spiritual life and morals of our people, past and present. We begin with the oldest and our first congregation—that of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church—and describe the others, one by one, and work down to the Rondout portion of our City, the founding of several Churches and congregations, having been already noted by Mr. Lindsley, which we will tell more of in greater detail.

The growth in number of Religious Organizations has been amazing for a City of this size—from 1 to 38. We are a "City of Churches," indeed. And that must be the principal reason our City and inhabitants were and are so good. The teachings in Sunday Schools, and Church and Parochial Schools, of our children, and the example set by our Clergy and Church Leaders, have had great influence over us, as children and grown-ups. Many attended their own Sunday Schools, the Prayer meetings, Christian Endeavor Society's, Epworth League's, Masses and services, in youth, then, in young manhood and womanhood, joined their own Church, finally.

We will take the Reader back to the founding of the First Dutch Church, May 29, 1658, the services being held in the house of Jacob Jansen Stoll. We will use, here and there, the eloquent words of Rev. J. G. VanSlyke, the noted pastor of this Church in the period of the 1875's of the last century into the early part of this, the Twentieth Century, and who wrote interestingly and informatively of the beginnings of his Church:—"There was no Minister then (1658) so the schoolmaster was chosen to act as Lay Reader and likewise to catechise the children . . . Dominie Hermanus Blom of Holland was invited to become the pastor, and preached his first sermon here on the 12th of September, 1660."

"The first church was a small building, constructed of logs in 1661, a short distance from the residence, now, of Ralph K. Forsyth, formerly that of Augustus H. Bruyn." The log cabin Church faced Pearl Street, opposite the gate of the Forsyth property. "The parsonage for the Dominie and his wife was erected on the corner of Pearl Street and East Front Street (now called Clinton Avenue)." This was on the

site, Dr. Van Slyke believed, of the Cornelius Burhans residence which Judge Alton B. Parker purchased for his home, and occupied until he removed to Rosemont, Esopus, a few miles below Kingston and Rondout, from which the Judge ran his campaign for President of the United States in 1904. Augustus J. Phillips acquired the Pearl Street property and then A. Carr & Son purchased it with surrounding lands, which they still occupy.

(Here is another little historical dispute—this about the exact location of the Dutch parsonage, which Historian Marius Schoonmaker places within the stockade, a block farther north, about where "The Kirkland" now stands. "The settlers would not have built it outside the limits of the stockade," he says, "which ended on the south at Main Street." The log-Church, itself, was on the Bruyn lot right back of where the modern Church-parsonage is now (1942) and the stockade could have easily taken in that but not the "Burhans-Parker" lot. We give both versions.)

"The Dutch Church Congregation kept increasing in numbers and influence," relates Dr. Van Slyke, "and after the Pearl Street log Church was destroyed by a fire, the Consistory built on the south-east corner of the present Church-yard a commodious stone structure. Adjacent to it was a "Dooop-House" consecrated to Baptisms. Under the ministrations of Blom's successors, the congregation was gathered from a territory extending from Marbletown on the one side and toward Saugerties on the other. It is interesting to relate that the Church bell, which still calls to worship, is a composite of articles of silver and copper, brought by those who came from various parts of Ulster, to present their children for Baptism. All these various articles were melted together in the bell, which was cast in 1794. We may, therefor, fancy when we hear the Church clock strike the hours, that we hear the jingle of silver spoons, with which, in their infancy, our forefathers were fed."

"During the Revolutionary period the Church, incited by the brave and brilliant pastor, Dr. Doll, did much to foster the spirit of patriotism, till it became a conspicuous force, which arrested the admiration of General Washington, between whom and the pastor passed a correspondence, still preserved. Washington wrote, after the burning of Kingston, a letter to the Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, also preserved unto this day, "a photostat copy, under glass," being in the vestibule of the Main Street entrance to the beautiful edifice erected in 1852.

After the Revolutionary War, the First Dutch Church had removed to the opposite corner where St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is

now, (1942), the original stone Church, with the Doop House attached, having been levelled to a "heap of stones" at the burning of the village in 1777.

(By the 1840's the feeling grew among many parishioners that the Church was too small for the large congregation and in 1848 fifty-two families removed and built the stone structure on Fair Street, near the corner of Pearl Street, to be called the Second Reformed Dutch Church, now the Fair Street Reformed Church. We will return to this useful and distinguished Parish again.)

So, plans were prepared by the Consistory of the First Dutch Church for an edifice on the north-east portion of the lot (the present location). Great pains were taken in the choice of an architect and the design. The architect was sent to London and requested to study the Church architecture of Sir Christopher Wren. Result—the well-nigh perfect edifice of Cathedral type was erected in 1852, remaining in the condition it is today, with the 225 ft. high, slate covered steeple, the same height of that of Trinity Church, head of Wall Street in New York City. In the lengthy exterior, and the impressive, lofty interior, the First Dutch Church here, in its edifice, is excelled by few structures, except Cathedrals in this hemisphere. Its surroundings, with tall elms, and in the midst of the old Dutch parishioners' gravestones, and with the National Monument of Vice-President, General George Clinton, at the Main Street frontage; and the General Sharpe Monument to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of the Civil War, altogether make a setting attractive to all visitors and the congregation of 500.

We thank the present pastor, the Rev. Arthur E. Oudemool, for the following, complete list of Clergy attending to the ministration, supervision and instruction of the Parish since the beginnings in 1658:

Year		Year	
1659	Harmanus Blom	1775	George J. L. Doll
1678	(supply summer) Petrus Tesschenmaeker	1808	John Gosman
1678	Laurentius Van Gaasbeek	1836	John Lillie
1681	Johannis Weekstein	1841	Hardenburgh Van Wagenen
1687	Laurentius Vanden Bosch	1845	John Cantine Farrel Hoes
1695	Johannis Petrus Nucella	1867	David Newland Vander- veer
1706	Henricus Beys	1876	John Guernsey VanSlyke
1710	Petrus Vas	1910	J. L. Leeper
	Dominie Mancius, assistant		Lucas Boeve
1763	Hermanus Meyer		Arthur E. Oudemool

So, we see and feel the effect on our City, through the years, from this great Christian Church. In our life-time, up to the present, we can easily recall Rev. Dr. J. G. VanSlyke, his successor Rev. Dr. Leeper, able and the Princeton classman and colleague of President Woodrow Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Lucas Boeve, lovable pastor, and, now, the Rev. Arthur E. Oudemool has become one of the instruments in advancing the Christian faith of those attending his services. The Mens' Club of this denomination has attracted great attention all over the City and elsewhere by the yearly Washington's Birthday Celebrations, conducted by the Men of the congregation, with the assistance of the Women of the Church, the well-known speakers secured and the dinners served, making all look forward to this patriotic affair in the life of our City year after year.

Returning to Dr. VanSlyke's interesting article—"the Records of this Church, dating from 1660, are among the most perfect and complete, of any to be found in this country. They are carefully guarded in a fireproof safe but have been translated and printed in a sumptuous volume, by Rev. R. Randall Hoes. We make no attempt, in this contribution to this volume, (*Pictureque Ulster*), to do more than to call some of the faded annals of a distant past. The old First Church has a history which lends a lustre to the City which is adorned and abides in vitality and power, to bless future years. It is in itself a splendid chronicle of the evolution by which the little developed into the large, its roots go back into the heroic days of Holland's rare history, and it repeats in the present, the pulse of the past. We realize how far we have come in ways of change and of progress, by turning over the yellow leaves of ancient minutes of the Church and reading of customs and features of life, long since vanished. It is suggestive to learn that it was being worth while to convene a special prayer meeting, to invoke on the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hermanus Myer, on one occasion, the care and protection of Heaven, "in his long and perilous journey to Albany." It is interesting to scan the accounts of the Church-Warden, and count up the number of skins of bear and deer and fox and otter, which he received in payment of rent for glebes of the Church, and which he loaded on the sloop to be sold in New York. The temperance people of our forefathers did not correspond with ours, as is evident when we find bills for Rum and Tobacco, rendered to the Consistory for meetings of the Clergy. At prayer-meetings held from house to house, spirituous liquors were usually provided for the attendants. The writer of this recalls that an old gentleman once told him that his father asked the Pastor to excuse him from entertaining the meeting

in his turn, as he was at the time too poor to provide the drinks. The use of liquor in those days appears to have been generally governed with moderation, for it does not seem to have been attended with such debasing effects as we witness now. It may be added by way of conclusion that the walls of the Chapel of the Church will probably soon be made interesting by a series of portraits of Pastors who have served the Church back to the time of Weekstern, who died in 1687. Among the most interesting souvenirs of the distant generation, are two large and superb Communion Cups still in use in the Church. The safe of the Church also preserves a vast sheet of parchment on which the Charter of the Church is inscribed. This Charter was issued November 17, 1719. It begins with the words, "George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland," and in various terms, confirms to the "Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston," their title to the grounds and cemetery on which the present Church edifice stands, and in accordance with the provisions of which the affairs of the Church have been controlled."

Then Artist DeLisser points to the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, opposite the First Dutch. The St. Joseph's was a daughter of St. Mary's of Rondout, which we will soon come to downtown. From 1865, St. Joseph's located at Fair and Franklin Streets in a small frame structure. This was outgrown and the brick Church, formerly that of the First Dutch built after the Revolution was acquired. It was consecrated in 1869 and the Parish has remained there ever since, up to this date, 1942. Soon the membership grew to over one thousand under Rev. Father Dougherty, a most popular and beloved Priest. By 1896, under Rev. Father E. M. Sweeney the Parish reached to 1,300. The depth of this edifice is 160 feet, with a Chapel and Rectory besides. A bell tower has been placed on the edifice and a handsome new brick front. Farther down Wall Street, to the south, the Parish acquired the old Edgar Greene property, and erected a very attractive 3 story, brick Parochial School Building, and around the corner of Pearl Street, a Sisters' of Charity brick structure. All these buildings are architecturally desirable and make a group creditable to Parish and City. They cover one-half the entire block. After Father Sweeney came distinguished priests such as Father Briordy, Father McCue, Father Louis M. Cusick, with Curate Father Burke, a very able and popular young assistant, all eminently successful in their field. (Comment: The present (1942-) incumbent is the well and favorably known Father John T. McCaffrey, leading Divine, former Chaplain at Sing Sing, noted for his kindness and uplift to unfortunates, who has made a great "hit"

in this City in ability to draw toward him all of our people, not only of his own Parish, but of all denominations. His advice on many problems is sought and given freely from a broad experience. In the news stores he will be brought into discussions on current affairs, even international in scope, and in this writer's judgment is always in the right on War and the Peace to come. Here is a great addition to the literati of our Community to which he has taken a great liking and interest in the life and refinement going on amongst all of us.)

Northwest of here, on Wall Street, stood St. John's Episcopal Church, with a very interesting history. The incorporation of St. John's, took place on August 6, 1832 to satisfy a demand in the uptown portion of Kingston for a Church of the Episcopal faith. Prominent Kingstonians contributed, William Kerr also giving bluestone from his quarries, John Adams, also, of Rondout; these two being the first wardens. The names of others appear in the record of the Church provided for this History, as we carry on, showing a list of all the Memorials in and on this edifice. The cornerstone was laid by the Rector, Rev. William Sherwood, September 25, 1833, and consecrated at completion by Bishop Onderdonk, November 24, 1835. Up to the period stated the services were held in the Court House as was the custom in those days. After completing the edifice, Rev. George Sherwood, also rector of Trinity Church of Saugerties, 12 miles north, became rector at Kingston. St. John's is described as a characteristically family Church. We can see the pew our grandfathers occupied—names of the past are familiar with us today. The spirit of a long line of faithful men and women are the inspiration for many and as each Sunday we look at the beautiful windows—the font—the Church furniture, we are mindful of a noble heritage which is ours.

Mr. Sherwood was succeeded by Rev. John Downey from 1835 to 1839 and Rev. Henry M. Davis from 1839 to 1840. Following them came Rev. William A. Curtis from 1841 to 1844. During his rectorship the Communion Service was purchased on December 11, 1841, the chalice from which so many faithful communicants have drunk and the paten which has been so many times raised to the waiting congregation as an invitation to the Lord's Supper, are still in use. To the cruets given by a member of St. John's Church in memory of her mother, and ciborium which was given by another member in memory of her mother, a very curious story attaches. About the beginning of this Century, the Church was broken into (comment: By outside miscreants; we have none of this type here), the alms box rifled, and the silver stoppers of the cruets, some pins of the Daughters of

the King, and the silver ciborium taken. No trace of the thief was found and after the lapse of a year a duplicate was ordered from Tiffany and Co., the makers of the original. The order was finished, but the makers wrote to the rector for instructions in regard to the inscription. While he was securing this, another letter was received from the firm stating that the original ciborium had been returned to them in a badly battered condition and with the cover missing. It had been discovered lying on top of a vestment closet in the sacristy of St. Andrew's Church, Fishkill, N. Y., during a renovation of the Church, and Tiffany's name being found on it, it had been sent there for identification through their maker's private mark. They were able to restore it and to make a new cover for it so that it is still in use and apparently none the worse for its mysterious journey down the Hudson. The duplicate order was subsequently purchased for Grace Church, Utica, N. Y.

The story of St. John's Parish goes on: The Rev. William A. Curtis was followed by Rev. George Sayers, who was in Kingston from 1844 to 1849. In 1860 the Church was enlarged during the rectorship of Rev. George Waters whose charge of the Parish was twice as long as that of any other rector—20 years. During his stay the Church of the Holy Spirit of Rondout was organized in 1849 and forty-two communicants set off for there, leaving thirty at St. John's. In 1869 a lot on Albany Avenue was bought but the plans for building there were later given up, the lot was sold in 1870 and the rectory on Green Street was purchased the same year, the Rev. F. Marion McAllister being the first to occupy it. During his stay a new organ was purchased at a cost of \$2,710 and the pew system was replaced by the envelope system in 1873.

Following Mr. McAllister came Rev. Walter Delafield, who was here one year, Rev. Clarence Buell who was in charge from 1874 to 1875, and Rev. C. W. Camp, who was rector from 1875 to 1885. Rector Camp made many friends in the Parish and outside, much admired.

Rev. W. W. Page was in charge for one year, 1895 to 1896, and Rev. John Henry Watson was Rector from 1896 to 1897. Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy came to the Parish in 1897 and although he was here only one year his rectorship is marked by many changes and improvements. In 1898 ground was purchased for a Parish House and the erection of this building was begun. Prior to this, Sunday School had been held in the basement of the church until by reason of growth in numbers and various causes it had become unfit for Sunday School purposes and the church had to be used. Under Mr. Murphy's super-

vision the Parish House with its large meeting room downstairs, three class rooms and kitchen upstairs, was completed. Mr. Murphy's departure for the South was regretted by all here and he became prominent in his work in Montgomery, Alabama; also as secretary of the Southern Education Board until 1908.

Mr. Murphy was followed by Rev. Alden L. Bennett, minister in charge during several months prior to the installation of Rev. Octavius Applegate, Jr., who came in May, 1899. During Rector Applegate's incumbency the church was entirely refitted with memorials given in memory of members of old families of the church. At the same time other memorial windows were placed in the church. A description of the memorials of this era is taken from the booklet on St. John's issued during the rectorship of Rev. Charles F. Kennedy beginning 1913:

An altar and reredos, with altar rail and candle sticks, designed and executed by J. and R. Lamb. The design is of peculiar interest for it shows how practical it is to combine mosaics with wood. The angels in the large panel are in Venetian gold and mosaic. The centre panel with the Gloria in gold upon the oak gives unity to the design and the finishing in Florentine gold and green colored oak gives a blended effect of singular richness and dignity. The panels of the altar are carved in relief and gilded. The floor is finished in malachite as is the altar rail. The choir stalls are in oak without gilding and the standards of the altar rail are of antique brass.

In the windows, the heavy mullion in the centre of the old windows was removed and the top finished in a half round, giving a dignified opening which makes the church seem larger. The windows are distinctive in treatment and of individual design but on a harmonious scale of color. Some are of panel design with conventional enrichment while others have a landscape treatment with sky and mountain and in the foreground lillies, wheat or roses. The makers were J. and R. Lamb of New York. The glass is American opalescent and the coloring singularly rich and brilliant, while the variety of design and execution are excellent. The windows in the porch and tower were also filled with glass in harmony with the memorials and the whole interior was redecorated in excellent tones of light grey green, harmonizing with the oak of the choir and sanctuary. Electric lights were placed behind the chancel arch, wrought iron gate and fence were placed on the street line and the Parish House was connected by a passage-way with the church.

Mr. Applegate remained in Kingston until May, 1909 when he left to go to Utica as rector of Grace Church of that place. His going was

a source of regret to every member of the parish for he was universally beloved and in his ten years residence had made many warm friends outside of his parish who joined with St. John's in expressing their extreme reluctance to let him go. Mr. Applegate was followed in 1909 by Rev. Henry Mesier, who was rector until Easter, 1912. From that time on the services were in charge of Rev. Charles F. Kennedy, who was made rector upon his ordination in June 1913. We now approach the period of great changes in this old Parish—even the transfer of the structure, stone by stone, from the shopping centre of Wall Street to Albany Avenue, at Tremper Avenue. Rev. Mr. Kennedy was succeeded by Rev. Blair Larned, afterward Bishop of the Church, most able and noted while here; Rector Leighton Williams, one of the ablest clergymen in our entire history, was in the group of this period. Rev. E. M. Knapp accomplished much, also. Rector William Kemper also added great strength to the Parish, bringing this sketch down to the present very popular and able rector, Rev. Maurice W. Venno.

Considerable has already been written in these pages as to the removal to Albany Avenue of the entire structure and additions of St. John's Church Edifice, which has turned out to be a successful move though several of us at the time deemed the Albany Avenue situation would prove too far out. But this surmise was incorrect in the auto era and the number of communicants has increased. The Rev. Maurice W. Venno, present (1942) Rector, has developed the opportunity so generously offered by Mrs. Williams Carter, deceased member of St. John's. The grounds of Church, Parish House and Rectory are the finest in this City, in fact the peer, even the superior, of any in the State. The English Church Fair held each June is one of the most impressive attractions given by similar organizations here and could only achieve such success year after year for Church and Parish in grounds and surroundings of that size and beauty. The Rectory, a modernized old stone pre-Revolutionary dwelling is a perfect example of Dutch architecture, and lends a lovely background to the greensward and structures before it. The Ladies' Auxiliaries and Mens' Club and other groups, with the weekly Church paper—"The Eagle," are a force for good in the Community. Other improvements in the Church interior, including additional memorials, have continued in this period, bringing great praise and credit to the members and rectors who have brought this condition about. Like all other Churches and Parish this is a very patriotic group; the Rev. M. W. Venno leading his flock. The Rector has volunteered as Chaplain in the armed forces in the present struggle for our Four Freedoms, has been accepted and at this writing has left

for United States Army Camp. (1943.) St. John's Church School, always strong and helpful, has been under the superintendency of Mr. Walter Elston for the past 25 years, his 25th anniversary as such having been celebrated in 1942.

Here we take up the story of The Fair Street Reformed Dutch Church, described by Artist De Lisser in 1896, as occupying, with its grounds and parsonage a large portion of the south-west corner of Pearl and Fair Streets. (Comment: A little later the old stone-cement parsonage was torn down and a frame dwelling constructed in the rear of the lot down Pearl Street. The lawn was beautifully landscaped and the new dwelling used as the parsonage for a time (now Dr. Kenneth H. Le Fever's office and residence, leading physician.) The early history of the Fair Street Reformed Church is the history of the Mother Church. As stated, about 1846, the seating capacity in the older Church became inadequate to meet the demands of its growing membership so that a large number, over 50 families in all, made application to the Classis, which was finally granted, December 1848. The cornerstone was laid in 1849 and the new Church occupied two years later.)

(Comment: Leading clergymen were chosen right along and a large number of parishioners brought into this denomination with great benefit to themselves and the City.)

This writer recalls clearly Rev. Cornelius VanSantvoord, Chaplain in the Civil War, distinguished clergyman of the Reformed Church at Saugerties, just north of Kingston, receiving the call from the Fair Street Church. His was a very successful pastorate. Later, the Rev. Stephen Dutton Noyes, from Baltimore, taking over. This was the most dramatically eloquent minister I remember up to his years in this Parish, as described with his family in preceding pages of the geographical outlines of the City's streets. Chandler Oakes, an able lawyer here at one time, of the law firm of Auchmoody & Oakes, joined the Ministry, and was chosen as Pastor for a number of years. Mrs. Oakes was an ideal minister's wife, always loved Kingston, and visits us again and again. Then, just before the close of the Nineteenth Century, an able and well-equipped young clergyman, son of his father, also a minister of the Gospel, appeared as the choice of the Fair Street Church, destined to be one of us for a term of over 40 years—Rev. F. B. Seeley. The congregation has been doubled and no more popular cleric or citizen was ever welcomed in town by all. Dr. Seeley has helped in all religious or patriotic campaigns, presiding as Chairman, organizing and giving funds to all associations and organizations such as YMCA's, YWCA's, Salvation Army, etc., ever loyal to his adopted City, support-

ing our business Boards and Rotary or Kiwanis and other useful institutions. Dr. Seeley keeps close to his own parishioners, also helping all spiritually, and with charity toward everyone. We congratulate the Fair Street Reformed Church on the retention of Dr. Seeley over so long a term of years and wish a continuance of their pastor's invaluable services, and aid and example to our City.) Mrs. Seeley has kept side by side with Dr. Seeley in their Church and community duties.

As we pass toward midtown, we do not omit the First Church of Christ Scientist, 161 Fair Street, two blocks south of Dr. Seeley's Church. This was first located at the Ferris property, Albany Avenue and Broadway, near the Albany Avenue Baptist Church. This building is now the business place of Mr. Fred M. Dressel, contracting plumber, he and Mrs. Dressel residing in the residential portion of the fine property, Fred a strong Republican leader.

Artist DeLisser proceeds in his description of the Churches of both Kingston and Rondout, as follows: "The St. James Methodist Episcopal Church of Kingston is considered to be one of the handsomest modern buildings we have. The site on which it stands—the north-east corner of Pearl and Fair Streets, is near the original site of the first Methodist Church built in this City. The growth of this body has been very pronounced since the early introduction here of the teachings of Wesley by John O'Neil about 1810 or 1811. Mr. O'Neil was employed as a teacher in the old Kingston Academy and lived for a short time in the Hoffman House on the corner of Green and North Front Streets. About 1811 he started a Sunday School there for little colored children—the descendents of former slaves of early settlers. This movement grew into an organized Sunday School in 1816, and was said to be the first work of the kind accomplished in the village of Kingston. For a long time there was no regular place of worship, the proselytes of this new and then despised sect meeting from house to house, or, occasionally, in the Court House, as opportunity might offer. The first St. James Church was dedicated September 28, 1823. It was a primitive affair of rough hewed timber and stood, near the site of the present Church. It was rebuilt in 1845, the corner stone reading, "Erected 1825; rebuilt 1845." In 1852, the New York Conference met in Kingston, and in this building the celebrated discussion took place upon the anti-slavery resolution, which was prolonged for days, one member who was alone in the minority finally bringing the Conference to his pronounced and radical views. A few years ago this Building became unsafe and was torn down to make room for the present sumptuous edifice." (Comment: Bishop William N. Anderson rose to the heights from here, also

Rev's. Sockman, Warren, Gregory, Chasey, Carroll, Williams and other noted Divines.

"The Clinton Avenue Methodist Church was organized November 11, 1850, as the Wesley Methodist Church of Kingston. The early history of this Church is the early history of Methodism as found in our sketch of the St. James M. E. Church. The growth of Methodism in our City, uptown and down, has been strong and steady." (Comment: The pastors have been noted and looked up to steadily, and the list is strong from here down to Rev. Harold McGrath and Rev. W. H. Peckham, Pastor). "On the 11th day of August, 1831, an ecclesiastical counsel composed of delegates from the different Baptist Churches of Troy, West Troy, Albany, Hudson, Catskill, Poughkeepsie and New York, met in the First Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston to take into consideration the advisability of recognizing a newly banded body of believers in Kingston "as a Church of Christ in gospel order." This Church was recognized and entitled The First Particular Baptist Church of the City of Kingston. It was so incorporated August 15, 1832, with eleven incorporate members. The first Pastor was Mansfield Barlow, from the Troy Church. In 1832 a small house of worship was built that would accomodate about 180 people. This building was situated on Crown Street." (Comment: This location was a door or two from the site of what became School No. 11 to the North.) "In 1867 this property was sold, and for over a year the congregation met in the Court House. On January 23, 1868, the present new Church on Albany Avenue was dedicated." (Comment: The Baptists have also increased in numbers and in the practically 40 years last past in pastorate of the Rev. Arthur S. Cole tremendous strides were made, the Church greatly enlarged with stone addition to match. Mr. Henry R. Brigham donated a number of thousand dollars for this building. The Brigham family and many others supporting this Church and its work. Mr. Harold Brigham has sung in the choir of this Church for a generation very acceptably. It has one of the most valuable sites in the City, with a parsonage a block and one half away at 193 Clinton Avenue. Rev. H. Victor Kane succeeded Rev. Arthur S. Cole on the latter's retirement a few years ago, and is continuing the progress of the Parish.)

"The cornerstone of the Mission Church of the Holy Cross, Pine Grove Avenue, was laid on St. Paul's day, January 25, 1892, and the building was dedicated on St. James' day, July 25th of the same year. The small but well-proportioned Gothic edifice is of brick and Ulster County bluestone, and will accomodate about 250 people. It was erected

through the efforts of the Rev. Lewis T. Wattson, then Rector of St. John's Church, as a free church. In January, 1896, the old Board of Trustees was succeeded by the regular diocesan organization of Rector, Wardens and Vestry, and the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, was elected the first Rector. Services are maintained daily and at the chief services on every Lord's Day they are performed with the full use of the beautiful and ornate ritual of the Episcopal Church." (Comment: The work of the Parish has been of great value among its communicants and the City generally.)

"The First Presbyterian Church of Kingston, the the corner of Tremper Avenue and Elmendorf Street, was organized in 1854, with 27 members, nearly all of whom had been connected with the First Dutch Church. The first place of worship was a small building on the corner of Maiden Lane and Clinton Avenue. This building was dedicated April 17, 1855, and was burned October 12, 1875. (William DuBois clearly recalls this fire.) The first pastor was James Otis Denniston. A temporary place for services was used for the next four years on Elmendorf Street. Finally in 1878 the cornerstone of the new Church was laid, the dedication of the new building being held February 24, 1880." (Comment: This parish grew as the Second Ward expanded. The vacant land beyond was called the "Promised Land." Famous pastors presided there. We recall Rev. Putnam Cady and Mrs. Cady, model Clergyman and help-mate. And of this Parish, a layman and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ramsey, who gave sufficiently to build an addition, very handsome, too, adjoining the Church edifice, for the Sunday School and Community work in the Parish. The sum was as much as in the Thirty thousands, and these also contributed to the lifting of a mortgage on our YMCA building in the sum of \$10,000. And, besides, Mr. Ramsey assisted in all the campaigns and drives we held to raise funds for other Charitable Institutions, always heading the lists with Major J. H. Everett, veteran of the Civil War, Frank Powley, Frank Matthews, Frank Thompson, the three "Franks" we stated would be referred to, and all the others loyally giving to keep our City to the fore in all upbuilding the morale of the whole Community. How we thrill when we recall to mind these leaders and philanthropists!

Continuing toward mid-town—the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Comforter, sometimes called Wiltwyck Chapel, was incorporated July 7, 1863. Mr. Henry Reynolds, in 1850, erected a building on Hasbrouck Avenue, and with the assistance of Miss Henrietta Wynkoop, conducted a Sunday School there, various clergymen

of Kingston and Vicinity holding services in the little building at different times. In 1854 the Rev. Abram Fort was regularly appointed from the Board of Domestic Missions as Pastor. May the 27, 1863, the Church was organized by the Classis of Ulster, under its present title and the present new site and building was occupied. (Comment: Prominent members from the vicinity of this little parish entered into the work of spreading the Gospel thereabouts, and under the guidance of able and active ministers increased the size of the congregation. Miss Sara Reynolds, one of the leaders of the First Dutch Church contributed largely to its support and added to the strength of the Parish by presenting the beautiful brick parsonage opposite the Church Edifice, sufficiently large for the Pastor and his family but also for the large library and study of the Minister. As we recall at this time the Rev. Wilbur Stowe was pastor, succeeded by Rev. Mr. Palmer. Both these representative clerics of power and personality added prestige and influence to their pastorate, and the members assisted with earnest support. Among them to my knowledge Mr. C. Augustus Raschke spent a great deal of time and effort in spreading the Gospel throughout the vicinity of Kingston and Rondout by holding services in many Churches on request where there was a vacancy. Mr. Raschke had a gift in this respect, holding the attention of his hearers by his eloquence and logic. We all owe a debt to Mr. Raschke.) All will remember the singing of the trio—Dr. Stowe, Mr. Knight and Mr. Dawe at this Church.) The Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit on the corner of Wurts and Pierpont Streets, was organized September 11, 1849, prior to which the Rev. Mr. Gage had officiated at services held in the small frame Chapel on Pierpont Street. October 19, 1849, the Rev. William Smithett was made minister in charge, and Rector, December 19, at which date it became independent parish, and was admitted into union with the diocese. The Rev. Mr. Waters officiated as supply in connection with his duties as Rector of St. John's, Kingston, from 1854 to 1861. The present handsome Gothic stone edifice was completed in 1861 and consecrated in 1863 by Bishop Horatio Potter, the Rev. George S. Seymour, assisting in the ceremony. The Rectory was built about the same period. The present membership is a little short of 300, with the Rev. Thomas Burroughs, as Rector, who took charge of the Parish, March 1896.) (Comment: This very excellent description of this extinct Episcopal Parish is valuable. Written by R. Lionel De Lisser in *Picturesque Ulster* in 1896 it could not be foreseen then the misfortunes to befall by a diminution in membership by death and removal of families in that lovely little Parish. The two Episcopal

Churches of which we had just told—St. John's and Holy Cross—thrived, but changes in Rondout and losses of industries, reduced the number of Episcopalians resident there to such an extent that the diocese decided to invite the membership to join with the two above Churches of the denomination. The plan was adopted and the stone Edifice, rectory and land was disposed of to Congregation Ahavath Israel making that Church a perfect location for their parish and work.

We now approach the Mother Church of Roman Catholicism hereabouts, St. Mary's. The parish was formed after the completion of the D & H Canal when there ensued an earnest cry for Churches in which to worship and off-set the thoughtlessness, if not, worse on the part of a strange element moving in where a great work required a larger population of all classes from which to draw, many looking for jobs, not only on the Canal but on the River and the village to be so much enlarged. Mr. Abram Hasbrouck sold, virtually at a minimum price, to St. Mary's the site where the splendid edifice now stands. A large congregation of worshippers immediately grew up. This became enormous through the more than an hundred years and the surrounding large City lots have been built upon and again and again rebuilt upon so that the Parish has now beautiful buildings in a group second to none along the River—with St. Mary's School, the Sisters' brick addition connecting, all landscaped by Mr. Coykendall, the friend of all Faiths; the Church edifice itself improved by the new brick entrance and front and steeple recovered and interior beautified, while the Priest's House is as perfect a piece of architecture of the kind to be found. The record of this Parish has been most beneficial throughout its limits and the two villages now united into one City. The great Priests and Rev. Monsignors, including Rt. Rev. Monsignor Richard L. Burtzell, have one by one been devoted to the whole City's interests, the County of Ulster's, besides to their Church's and that of all their Parishioners. We will give a list of those who so ably presided over the affairs of St. Mary's 100 years (1842—1942), generously provided this History by the present really renowned Pastor, Very Rev. Msgr. Martin J. Drury, a most attractive personality and valuable leader in our midst:

PASTORS OF ST. MARY'S AND THEIR YEARS OF SERVICE

Rev. Myles Maxwell	1842-1849
Rev. Thomas Quinn	1849-1849
Rev. William Quinn	1849-1849

(Afterward Vicar General of the Diocese)

Rev. Thomas Martin	1849-1852
Rev. John Madden	1852-1857
Rev. Francis McNierney	1858-1858

(Afterward Third Bishop of Albany)

Rev. D. G. Durning	1858-1859
Rev. Felix Farrelly	1859-1865
Rev. Edward S. Briody	1865-1867
Rev. James Coyle	1867-1872
Rev. M. J. O'Farrell	1872-1873

(Afterward First Bishop of Trenton)

Rev. M. C. O'Farrell	1873-1876
Rev. John J. Duffy	1876-1888
Rev. Peter J. Prendergast	1888-1890
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Richard L. Burtzell, P.R.V.F.	1890-1912
Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Hickey, P.R.V.F.	1912-1922
Very Rev. Joseph B. Scully, P.R.V.F.	1922-1932
Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Stanley, P.R.V.F.	1932-1939
Very Rev. Msgr. Martin J. Drury, P.R.V.F.	1939-

At the conclusion of the Church Booklet containing the happenings June 14, 1942, when the Centenary was held, this writer noted the closing paragraph after the description of the celebration, which eloquent and glowing words we believe ascribable to Monsignor Drury, present pastor, and make a fitting close to the history of St. Mary's Church:

"And so St. Mary's has completed the first hundred years. God alone can tell the story of the labors of the priests and people during this long period to make St. Mary's all that it is today. Certainly those early priests planted the seed of faith well, for throughout the years and even today, the Catholicity of its people is unsurpassed. We salute them all today. To them, both priests and people, we acknowledge our debt of gratitude. We feel that we have kept faith with them for we have reached this hundredth year still carrying on the glorious traditions which they inaugurated. Moreover, we reach this anniversary with the parish buildings complete and free from debt. We of the present generation have done our part, and a considerable part too, to accomplish this end, but we must in all gratitude and honesty, acknowledge the work of the priests and people who preceded us for the great contribution they made to the accomplishment of this same end. What is even more important is that we have reached this stage still carrying on for the greater honor and glory of God, constantly striving to increase that honor and glory by the sanctification of our

own immortal souls. To those who are gone, may God give a blessed rest. May He continue to bless us and those who will come after us as He has so bountifully in the past. And may Mary, God's Mother and our Mother, in whose honor our parish is dedicated, ever watch over us and protect us, and make us worthy brothers and sisters of her Divine Son, Jesus Christ."

Continuing, Artist De Lisser described our next Church we are to visit: "St. Peter's Catholic Church, (1896,) is one of the strongest Christian organizations in Rondout. This handsome edifice with its rectory is situated on Wurts Street on the corner of Pierpont. The body of the Church has a large seating capacity and contains one of the finest and most artistic ecclesiastical interiors in the city. St. Peter's Parochial School is only one of the many institutions maintained by the generosity of this organization and the energy of its priests." (Comment: The Author has been familiar with all the old families that came from abroad and their descendants, who settled here subsequent to Canal and Civil War days, founded St. Peter's and all faithfully attending Church, and became some of our best and most prominent citizens. Tracing them through the years we find on the present (1942-1943) roll of members the same surnames, indicating generation after generation worshipping in the same Parish. This writer regrets the illness of Rev. Father John P. Neumann, distinguished pastor for more than 15 years, now incapacitated but well cared for right in the Rectory, with two acting successors—Father Herdegan, pastor, and Father Schwalenburg, assistant—capably carrying-on acceptably the heavy duties of the continued large Parish. The Parochial School told of by Mr. De Lisser 50 years ago was torn down and a fine brick structure built a little farther east on Pierpont Street, overlooking Broadway, giving the children a nice play-ground and facilities for education up to the high school grade. During the period we are alluding to the Parish was honored by being administered by Rev. Father Rommell. later, a few years since, chosen Bishop of New Orleans, one of the most important and largest posts in the South. Bishop Rommell has met with even greater success in his work there, where he remains until this day, much beloved. The entire roll of brilliant priests of St. Peter's consists of men useful to Parish and City.)

Passing down to Wurts and Abeel Streets, we are thankful to receive from a life-long member of the Rondout Presbyterian Church a copy of the official history of said Church and its Centennial. Mr. Irving W. Scott, also a resident of Rondout and Kingston all his life, is the one we owe this favor. We are thus privileged to present a partial history

similar to First Dutch, St. Mary's and St. John's. What a Sunday that was—November 12, 1933 for the Centennial Historical Service in celebrating the first One hundred years of their beloved Church and Parish!

"The natural cause for the origin of this Church" (quotes the Pastor from an address by Judge A. T. Clearwater at the 50th anniversary in 1883") the stores and streets of Rondout, our homes themselves and most of the wealth of Kingston are the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the building of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the discovery in these hills of God's treasures of lime-stone, of blue-stone, of brick-clay, and of natural cement, together with an excellent harbor on the lordly Hudson. All these factors contributed to make Rondout of fifty years ago the "the first among the inland ports of the country." "And back of it all," states the Pastor, "was the anthracite of Pennsylvania which found its outlet to tidewater by the canal from Honesdale, Pennsylvania, to Rondout. The man who owned coal fields and therefore built the canal was Maurice Wurts.

But the spiritual cause for this Church, for the happiness of our homes, for the fair justice and friendly spirit of our community, lies deeper still in the mystery of God's giving, and is to be discovered in the strong spiritual faith of those who came to do the work of this corner of the good earth, and possess themselves of whatever riches it would yield that they might transmit to their children a home with some legacy of worldly comfort, of cultural advantages and of free religious traditions."

Here the Pastor quotes Dr. Clark, former pastor: "Dr. Clarke said on July 2, 1876: 'The past is a broad harvest field. From it we may gather amusement, surprise, instruction, the heroic spirit, the fervors of patriotism. But we shall fail of the best harvest if we do not gather reverence, and trust, and love, and zeal toward God.'"

Pastor goes on with eloquent description of conditions in the early days of Rondout and the Parish: "Construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal was begun in July of 1825 The first shipment of coal arrived in Rondout in 1829. In this latter year there were in this place two or three storehouses for grain and other farm produce being shipped to market, eight residences—including the old stone "Mansion House" and the boarding house across the street kept by Major Swarts—but no other buildings between Ponckhockie and Wilbur. The population was about 100 souls of whom 50 were transient laborers or journeymen carpenters. No church, school or post office was here previous to 1829. Religious services were not held in

Rondout but people went to the old Dutch Church, which was the only church in Kingston until St. James M. E. Church was organized January 26, 1830, followed soon in August 1832, by St. John's Episcopal Church and First Baptist Church of Kingston, both in the same week. Our Church was next to organize November 1, 1833.

Pastor Armstrong continued with the progress toward a schoolhouse on the rocks already spoken of in our history of Education, in which services of the Gospel were also held. "It was in this schoolhouse which stood on the high rocks formerly just in front of our present Church doors that our Church was organized." (Comment: As Pastor was thus addressing the congregation and friends on November 12, 1833, he referred to the then location of the Temple Emanuel. Nine years later while the writer was busy preparing this portion of "Our Churches and Clergy" it dawned upon me that I could not quite recall the Rondout Presbyterian Church Edifice on that site. I could go back for many years with the present brick Edifice and the members of the congregation, the splendid line of clergymen—Rev. J. N. Armstrong, Jr., Rev. Charles G. Ellis, Rev. S. Banks Nelson and Rev. Mr. Stowitts—so I inquired of former Deputy County Clerk Charles R. O'Connor who easily straightened me out as to the original Edifice. This is appreciated, it is needless to say. Author.)

"After careful and prayerful consideration, it was decided to circulate a subscription paper, soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of building a church." "The paper was dated July 3, 1833 and read that those interested were impressed with the importance of supporting the public worship of God in this place constantly and with regularity, and it being necessary, in order to accomplish this, that there should be erected immediately a larger house than the one at present used for that purpose, we the subscribers, agree severally to pay the sums affixed to our names". Pastor Armstrong continued: "The amounts pledged by 36 men totaled \$778. This was not nearly enough. But it was a start made before the calling of a formal meeting a week later on July 9th, in the schoolhouse on the rocks. This little meeting only three weeks after Mr. Mason's arrival was the definite beginning of positive plans for the church. Maurice Wurts presided and Richard Bolton was secretary, both of the Canal Company. A declaration to build across the street from the school was made on land which was offered by Maurice Wurts in the name of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Accordingly, Maurice Wurts, Abram Hasbrouck, John Ferguson, George W. Endicott, Edwin H. Bolton, Alexander Snyder, and Walter B. Crane were appointed to act as

trustees and building committee of the proposed church, which, it was desired should have a seating capacity of about 400 persons These Trustees soon made articles of agreement with Paoli Brooks, contractor, for erection of a building 56 feet in length and 40 feet in width and 25 feet posts, with cupola similar to that on the Baptist Church in Kingston." "The cornerstone was laid October 8, 1833 The next record shows a subscription list of \$724 And on the same paper is a Kingston Subscription List in which 28 men from that neighboring town contributed in cash and materials \$168 On November 13th., John Mason was ordained and installed as pastor by a committee from the Presbytery of New York A new contract with Paoli Brooks was signed, November 17th. for a larger church—66 ft. long by 40 ft. in width, by the same 25 ft. on a basement story of stone and brick, etc. It was not until Spring that the new building was "dedicated to the worship of the triune God." On June 19, 1834, the Rev. Cyrus Mason came again from New York to preach the sermon and the Rev. John Gosman, D.D., of the First Reformed Church of Kingston, offered the dedicatory prayer. The building had cost \$5,000 without the tower, which was added later Mr. Mason, the remarkable young pastor, served the struggling parish for two years. The white horse of his . . . certainly must have learned how to cover the ground. For, in addition to preach—here both morning and evening, Mr. Mason preached in the afternoon at the Reformed Church of Hurley. He also gave us an evening lecture during the week, and usually attended and conducted our weekly prayer meeting James M. Sayre of Catskill was the next pastor and did good work. He found the church with 26 members and during his pastorate of three years sixteen persons were added Mr. Sayre became ill and resigned in January, 1842 and Rev. John H. Carle was called. He built up the church and in one year 59 communicants were added, now numbering in all 108. At this time, 1843, the debt on the Church building, nine years after completing, was \$3,668, and a subscription was made with the following result, showing the kindness and support of Maurice Wurts and the Canal people:

Maurice Wurts	\$1,400
Abraham Hasbrouck	277
New York City Subscriptions raised by	
George W. Endicott and John Wurts	360
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.	305
Ladies Sewing Circle, (Mrs. Hasbrouck,	
Directress)	200

Sundry individuals in Rondout 1,125

\$3,667

The next pastor found the church with 88 members and left it 15 years later with 216. His pastorate was the longest the church has had with the exception of that of Dr. Ellis. You know that I speak of the Rev. Benjamin T. Phillips, whose daughter, Mrs. Guilford Hasbrouck, and granddaughter, Mrs. Charles Fogg, are loyal members today. This was a memorable period in the life of the Church. The town and the church grew together. The pastor gave his whole life to the work. He was an earnest, aggressive, loyal, resolute man. The city grew and new people flowed to the sanctuary.

In 1848, the second year of his pastorate, the first parsonage was built. That building still stands on Abeel Street opposite our church and beside the Rondout bridge. During the pastorate of Dr. Magee, a bachelor, it was rented to A. H. Mambert, M.D. In 1891 we traded it to Ellen Fitz-wales for the vacant lot on which we erected our present parsonage.

Five years more under Dr. Phillips the congregation so overflowed the original structure that it had to be enlarged and beautified at an expense of \$3,000. It was lengthened eighteen feet and thirty-five pews added and the walls refrescoed. This was in 1853, just twenty years after Paoli Brooks did his building. This enlarged and remodeled structure also was to be used for twenty years. It was called the "canary church" because it was painted so yellow.

The church was having a financial struggle but Mr. Phillips bore up under the strain by his tough constitution, iron will and his strong Christian faith. Mr. Phillips feared no man and always spoke his own mind. He told at our Fiftieth Anniversary of being part of the "Underground Railroad" and of helping runaway slaves escape, as did also Elder Walter B. Crane." Regarding the opening days of the Civil War a newspaper clipping says, 'when the firing on Fort Sumter fired the Northern heart Old Glory was flung to the breeze and a patriotic song, led by Henry M. Crane, was sung on top of the cupola of the old church.' Mr. Phillips at once went as Chaplain to serve the Northern soldiers, whom he felt needed a religious enthusiasm to uphold them in a righteous war. The women of our church sent him \$35. to purchase a flag for his company. His letter of thanks to Miss Helen Ludlum is being given to the church at this time by Mrs. Guilford Hasbrouck.

A resolution in 1872 passed that a larger church edifice is necessary for this congregation and that the trustees should make every possible

effort to effect that object. But five long years were needed to achieve this end. It was a large task for only 260 members. (Meanwhile, the money was raised by subscription and mortgaging, and the new brick edifice completed on the corner of Wurts and Abeel, opposite the old site, where it stands today, 1943. The architect was Lawrence B. Valk of New York. The contractors were Henry W. Otis, mason, and Henry W. Palen, carpenter, both of Kingston. The building with seats for 810 persons was modeled after Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, of which Dr. S. Parkes Cadman is pastor (1933.) The local papers spoke highly of the interior as being superior to any in the City; also complimented the congregation on having in many respects the finest and most perfect edifice in town. (May 1878.) The cost amounted to \$51,280.00 for building, plus \$3,100.00 for organ, \$5,000.00 for furnishings, and \$15,000.00 for land. Total over \$70,000.00, (not including interest which amounted to more than \$35,000.00 before the debt was finally paid 30 years later).

Strides were continued under the ministration of the successor to Dr. Clark—Dr. Irving Magee, also, seven years. Next came Dr. Cornelius Stanton Stowitts for nine years. The gain in membership was great and the total reached to 440. One year, under Dr. Stowitts, the number was 494, the highest until 1909, when, under Dr. Ellis, the membership became 509. We must speed along rapidly now, as we approach the close of Dr. Armstrong's historical address. In 1899, there was a debt of \$13,200.00 on the evening when Dr. S. Banks Nelson, another great pastor, was called to succeed Rev. Stowitts. Mrs. Columbus VanDeusen volunteered to solicit the congregation for \$3,200.00 immediately, so that the debt might be only \$10,000.00 on arrival of the new pastor. So the debt continued with us. Finally it was seven years of work under Dr. Ellis' pastorate, with Mr. Frank R. Powley as Chairman, that brought the debt to an end in 1907. Then, immediately, Mr. Powley began his campaign to build up an endowment fund. In July, Mrs. John Hutton started the fund with a nest egg of \$500. By 1933, when Pastor Armstrong was speaking, the fund under Mr. Powley's executive ability had grown to \$10,000.00, with debts all paid. (A wonderful feat, with the united support of the people of the Church and that famous pastor, Dr. Ellis. Author.)

Pastor Ellis spoke at the Centennial service: "Fifty years ago—November 11th, 1883—there was held the Semi-Centennial of the Rondout Presbyterian Church of the City of Kingston, New York. The Rev. Irving Magee, D.D., was then pastor.

"One of the honored speakers upon that occasion was the late Hon-

orable Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, who was baptized as an infant and received his early religious impressions in this church. Among other things, he said, "The present is never picturesque. It is only when an event is viewed through the vistas of the past, that the imagination clothes it with the glamor of romance. Fifty years, as we look upon it, seems a long time; but most of us who are sitting here tonight, when another fifty years have rolled around, will have left the battalions of the Church Militant, and I trust, will have joined the cohorts of the Church Triumphant."

"The Y.M.C.A. had its beginning, I am told, down on the Strand, and the names of Lambert J. DuBois, Frank R. Powley, George Merikle and Irving Scott were associated with it." (Comment: Uptown Kingston claimed that the first branch of Y.M.C.A. started up there on Wall Street, with A. J. Harder, Secretary, and Dr. Henry VanHoevenburgh, Andrew N. Barnes, and others—Trustees, over Styles' Jewelry Store. This was just before 1890, they said, but it makes no difference now (1943) as both branches united into the Central Y.M.C.A. in the Civic Center, between the West Shore section down to Foxhall Avenue, which includes the United States Post Office, principal municipal buildings, High School and Myron J. Michael School, Carnegie Library, Kingston City Hospital, Laboratory, Knights of Columbus Building, American Legion Building, New York Telephone Building and various industrial plants, etc., and all rivalries were finally discontinued in both ends of our City. Let visitors passing through or transients staying awhile compare with our Civic Centre those of other places! Author.)

Dr. Stowitts, facing continued burden of debt, now the closing of the Canal, changing business and social conditions, suffered a breakdown in health after some ten years of faithful Christian service, and was forced to relinquish his charge. The congregation presented him with a purse of \$250.00. He was followed on February 26, 1900, by the Rev. Samuel Banks Nelson, who, after a brilliant and spectacular pastorate of some thirteen months, was called to St. Peter's Presbyterian Church in Rochester. Dr. Nelson drew large congregations, and was the talk of the town. (Comment: Here was one of the leading pulpit and platform orators of the Country. Is at Knox Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Canada, as popular as when here. We welcome him on his visits to Rondout and Kingston annually, never forgetting all his old-time friends.)

Dr. Ellis closes with changes and details, is saddened by the death of Frank R. Powley, September 7th, 1932 and Harry G. Smith, March 21st, 1933, Elders, and the loss of a number of other good workers.

Welcomes the advent of his successor, the Rev. James Newton Armstrong, Jr., expresses his appreciation for the congregation's gift to him on leaving after a term of twenty-nine years and then his appointment of Pastor Emeritus.

We close the rather complete History of the Rondout Presbyterian Church, with thanks for the courtesies and help extended from all, without which it would have been impossible to have covered the groundwork nearly so well.

Nevertheless, as our task is to visit the other Rondout religious institutions, not already entered upon, among them Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church a few steps up Wurts Street, and we now observe the very excellent address at the same Centennial Year Banquet by the Rev. Fred H. Deming, D.D., we seize upon the opportunity to include in our history Dr. Deming's words from another angle, showing the friendliness and co-operation of the Rondout churches with one another and a great deal besides. We therefor print Dr. Deming's words in part:

"Mr. Armstrong and good friends of the Presbyterian Church:

Your pastor, in his gracious invitation to me to participate in this interesting evening, suggested that it would be pertinent for me to present, in a brief word the early days of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. I confess at this time that I had given little attention to history of our church. I had been so busy with present duties, and planning for the future that I had not looked into the past. It was then a very great surprise to me to learn that the Presbyterian church and the Methodist church were twin sisters, for they both came into existence in 1833.

The Presbyterian group used the schoolhouse in the morning, the Methodists in the afternoon and the Baptist and Universalist societies held occasional services here. The Methodist Sunday School was organized June 14, 1835. In 1838 the schoolhouse was closed to all religious services. The Methodist Sunday School joined the Presbyterian Sunday School at this time and continued for five years in this relationship, while the other Methodist services were held in the basement of the Presbyterian church, without any expense to the Methodist society, except for heat and light.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church building was erected in 1841. The record states that in response to inquiry as to why the Methodist Sunday School continued with the Presbyterian group after the Methodist Church was built, the answer was "We are pleasantly situated with

our Presbyterian friends and could not forget their kindness when we had no house of worship." The same spirit of hospitality was accorded other church groups by the Presbyterian society. In 1873-74 when the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church were rebuilding their edifice, after fire, they were cordially invited to use the Presbyterian church building.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer worshipped in the Presbyterian church during the erection of their present edifice—1912-13.

This delightful spirit of cordiality among the churches of Rondout is witnessed by the fact that since before the Civil War these churches have united each year in a Union Thanksgiving Service, the custom being started by your pastor, the Rev. Mr. Phillips.

So for a full century the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations have worked together in the spirit of truest friendship and earnest co-operation, and it gives me the greatest joy as pastor of Trinity church on behalf of our Official Board and also our entire membership, also in behalf of the other churches in this part of the city to extend our heartiest congratulations to the pastor, officials and members of the Presbyterian Church on this historic occasion.

Standing on the threshold of a new century we clasp hands across the street and pledge our unceasing goodwill and co-operation in every effort to upbuild Christ's kingdom, and we also renew our allegiance and devotion to Jesus Christ the divine son of God, who is the head and leader of all the churches."

* * *

And now expressing this Historian's appreciation for the help received from the members and congregation of the Rondout Presbyterian Church, and pastor D. Linton Doherty, the extracts from the Church Booklet containing all the facts brought out at the Centennial of 1933, not forgetting Dr. Deming's splendid contribution just quoted, we append list of Pastors of the Presbyterian Church to the year 1943 and wish many centuries of successful progress in the years to come:—

PASTORS OF RONDOUT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

1833 to 1943

John Mason	1833 to 1835
William Reiley	1836 to 1839
James M. Sayre	1839 to 1842
John H. Carle	1842 to 1847

Benjamin T. Phillips	1847 to 1861
William Irvin	1862 to 1867
Edward D. Ledyard	1867 to 1874
Isaac Clark	1874 to 1882
Irving Magee	1882 to 1889
Cornelius Stanton Stowitts	1890 to 1899
Samuel Banks Nelson	1900 to 1901
Charles G. Ellis	1902 to 1931
James Newton Armstrong, Jr.	1932 to 1938
D. Linton Doherty	1939 to

Again taking up our History of Churches and Clergy we quote, as follows, from R. Lionel De Lissers's description of Rondout in Picturesque Ulster (now out of print except for a few families who managed to preserve their volumes):

"In looking down and over the hollow from Broadway Hill near Chestnut Street, from the Weinberg, from the summit of Veightberg, Sleightsburg, or Wilbur, in fact from whichever way you may look at Rondout from a distance, one cannot fail but be impressed with the large number of churches it contains. Their tall spires mark the view from east to west along its entire length." Artist DeLisser here takes up Churches the Reader has already read of in our pages, and goes on, "The first Methodist Episcopal Church of Rondout was built in 1841, Rev. Harvey Husted, pastor. This is Trinity Church (which Dr. Deming discussed in his address at the Rondout Presbyterian Centennial celebration in 1933 and published herein). Dr. Deming commenced in the years from 1833 when Trinity Methodist used the private homes of Methodists, and the schoolhouse until 1841 when a Church of their own was erected as Mr. DeLisser states. "In 1863, the present site of Trinity, corner of Wurts and Hunter Streets, was purchased by the organization, and in the summer of 1867, work was commenced on the new edifice, which was completed in 1868. The lot and building cost about \$37,000. (A long line of pastors succeeded Dr. Deming, the present being Rev. Roscoe S. Strivings.") The first move made by the Baptist Brethern in Rondout, from which can be dated the actual commencement of a separate Baptist interest, was during the month of September, 1841.

On February 7, 1842, the First Baptist Church of Rondout was organized and constituted with eleven members. On May 18, 1842, Charles A. Raymond was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and on July 1, 1842, became their Pastor. This church gradually

increasing in numbers, worshipped God in the chapel above named for seventeen years, when they were presented by Deacon Thomas Cornell with a building lot on the corner of Wurts and Spring Streets, on which the present Church was built in the summer and fall of 1859, and duly dedicated on January 30, 1861. In 1863, Deacon Cornell presented to the Church a lot on the corner of Wurts and Pierpont Streets and the present parsonage was built. In July, 1872, realizing they needed more room, they resolved to build a Sunday School Hall, when Deacon Cornell, with his accustomed liberality, donated for the purpose an adjoining lot on Pierpont Street, and a hall was built. In the fall of 1880, the church edifice was enlarged, and dedicated November 23d. of that year. Since its organization this church has been richly blessed with faithful pastors, and a large number of souls have been converted, about 1,000 members having been received. On December 10, 1896, the number on the roll was 447. (Rev. Halsey W. Morgan is the able pastor now, 1943.)

Continuing in this section Artist De Lisser describes The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, incorporated January 26, 1862, with Rev. E. Lubkert as Pastor. In 1842 the few German families that were then living in and about Rondout felt the need of a church in which they could worship God in their own faith and mother tongue. They gathered together at different places to listen to Pastor Rumpff, who came from Schoharie County to preach to them some eight or ten times a year. In 1848 they were able to build their first church, a small frame edifice, using the basement as a school. The Rev. Mr. Siebke was installed as pastor. At the breaking out of the War Pastor Siebke resigned to enlist as Chaplain in one of our regiments. A number of pastors succeeded him until the fire of 1873 swept the lower part of the town and the building was destroyed. The present handsome Lutheran Church situated on the corner of Hone and Spring Streets, was erected and dedicated in 1873. A parsonage in the rear was also built at this time. This church numbers nearly a thousand communicants and has a large parochial school. (1896). (Comment: A fine list of pastors has officiated at this Church, the present being Rev. William H. Pretzsch, for a period of over 15 years, (to 1942,) and bringing steady increase in the spiritual welfare of his Parish and congregation. Author.) (Comment 2: Rev. Frank Lawrence Gollnick has succeeded Dr. Pretzsch, 1942-1943, also a very capable pastor. Author.) Rev. A. Schmidkontz did well here.

The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, sometimes spoken of as the "English Lutheran" was recently modernized at 106 Wurts Street,

making one of the most attractive edifices in the entire City of the size. Many able pastors also led this congregation in prayer and spiritual activities successfully, among others Rev. William J. Nelson and the present distinguished pastor, Rev. Russell Goenzle, now presiding.

A few blocks from here is the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church at 24 Livingston Street, Pastor Ernest L. Witte, a fine Parochial school, in connection. A very worthy leader of his flock and Parish.

Then we visit the St. Paul Evangelical Church, a comparatively new Parish and Edifice with a wide field for work, 355 Hasbrouck Avenue, modernized and making the structure very neat and handsome. The Rev. Paul M. Young ministers to his congregation with the best of results.

Next, we will turn to Delaware Avenue and come to the Polish Church of the Immaculate Conception, Stanislaus Malinowski, Pastor. This is a group of well arranged brick structures, a credit to the neighborhood and City itself. A great uplift has been achieved in the Parish and community there. The young people, the younger members of both sexes are looked after carefully in sports and by entertainment, there being a fine Hall; the park, playgrounds, being accessible, also. (Comment: The system of parks and playgrounds provided by the City are well-distributed in all portions of the City, by the way, with a Manager of Recreation, and supervisors and caretakers plentifully supplied at each point. Author.) The Church of the Immaculate Conception and Congregation are sincerely and heartedly congratulated for their gainful activities and the example set.

We approach Ponckhockie once more to view the Ponckhockie Congregational Church, formerly known as "The Children's Church," and "Union Chapel." Artist De Lisser relates that this edifice was erected on Abruyn Street by the Newark Lime and Cement Company in 1870 for the special use of the children of Ponckhockie as a non-sectarian Sunday School. The edifice is 40 x 65 feet with a chancel recess of 5 feet, and is built of concrete cement throughout, with a spire nearly 150 feet in height. The building contains a lecture or Sunday School room with a gallery and infant or primary department in the basement, a large room for socials, a kitchen and library, all well equipped. It was dedicated March 29, 1871. This was a needed religious and community centre and has continued as the only Church in that section of the City ever since. Now, 1942, it is known as the Ponckhockie Congregational Church, as above; has had well-known pastors and today Rev. Osterhoudt Phillips, a native of our City, is

the Minister. The work is carried on successfully and in an exemplary manner.

Returning to the Wurts and Abeel section of Rondout—we find the handsome brick edifice “The Temple Emanuel;” Artist De Lisser relates as follows: “Emanuel Congregation was incorporated June 6, 1854, with Rabbi Isaacs as its spiritual leader, its people worshipping in a small room on Abeel Street until they purchased the building on the corner of Union and Post Streets. They remained there until 1889, at which time they consolidated with the Anschi Chesed congregation, which had previously been a part of them. After this consolidation they worshipped in the old Methodist Church on Union Street, that had been until recently used by the Polish Catholics. In 1890 the old building was sold to the Agudas Achim congregation. In the spring of 1892 the present Temple was begun and completed in the same year” (on the site of the Rondout Presbyterian frame church edifice described heretofore.) The Rev. D. Wolff was the Rabbi in charge in 1896 when Artist De Lisser was writing in Picturesque Ulster. The Congregation numbered some 300 people, he states. Among the most prominent families in Rondout and Kingston were and are the officers of this Congregation and attendants. The brick residence south of the Temple, formerly the manse of the Rondout Presbyterian Church across the way, is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mann, at the corner of the entrance to the Rondout Bridge leading to Port Ewen. The present (1942) Rabbi, and for a period of years, is the very able and popular Herbert I. Bloom, prominent and progressive in all patriotic and religious activities.

We will now proceed to Wilbur and inspect the very pretty Catholic Church of the Holy Name, located strikingly overlooking the Rondout Creek and hills opposite. The interior is very attractive, also. Rev. Father Joseph D. Gorman, pastor, with his congregation, has a very helpful influence in the community.

Continuing back to Rondout, we visit the Congregation Agudas Achim at 24 West Union Street, which has numerous members and an influence for good in their Parish under Rabbi Gersuny.

The Congregation Ahavath Israel is now located at 30 West Pierpont Street, corner of Wurts, having recently purchased the former stone Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit and the former rectory. This latter they have made over into a Community House, an exceptionally good move. The handsome stone Church and community centre, together, give these numerous Church members a great opportunity and they are provided with a site and buildings of the highest

class. Rabbi is accomplishing a great deal religiously, patriotically in the present World contest, also interested in the progress of our City.

In the Baptist Church across the town on the high road at 157 East Union Street, under the care of Rev. Weaver Pastor, considerable progress for good has been made in that Parish.

Farther uptown, at 12 Foxhall Avenue, the ancient Church of St. Mark's A.M.E., with Pastor Gadsden continue steadily their work to the benefit of their Parish.

Still farther up is the oldest African Zion M.E. Church located at 26 Franklin Street for a number of generations. They have a fine record of pastors, the present one being Rev. Kirsten, caring for a large congregation successfully.

While on Franklin Street we will visit a very pretty little Alliance Gospel Church built recently by the Pastor, Rev. Lester H. Luck, at 131 Franklin, and his congregation. This building was rebuilt from what was for years a business building of Hunt Brothers, then owned by E. Winters & Sons' Express and later was the Election Poll of the Ward. At this time (1942) the pastor and his faithful flock, so interested in their Church, worked hard and did surprisingly well as to exterior and interior, with living quarters upstairs for Pastor Luck and family, so that visitors and new attendants at services are overcome with surprises when, as they are welcomed by members and the family of their leader, they are shown over the Chapel. Such pure religious effort is bound to succeed.

We will proceed back to Broadway and up Elmendorf Street, paying a visit to the Free Methodist Church at 157 Tremper Avenue, a short distance away. Rev. D. F. Dimmick is the Pastor, busily engaged in building up a number of members in their congregation around and about that neighborhood.

A few blocks up Elmendorf Street, in the same section, is to be seen the Church of the Nazarine, at 224 Elmendorf, Rev. H. H. Williams, Pastor, residing nearby at 56 Wiltwyck Avenue. By hard, faithful work, also, Dr. Williams and members are adding to their number, spreading the Gospel thereabouts.

We take the Reader back to Midtown again and call attention to where the Seventh Day Adventists worship at No. 124 Smith Avenue, formerly at Brewster Street, Central Broadway. The present (1943) location is opposite Athletic Field. Pastor Rolfe and flock did well, altering a large dwelling into a fine appearing church.

We call next at Our Lady of Victory Chapel at 105 Mary's Avenue, within the Benedictine (Our Lady of Victory) Sanitarium, situated

on a ridge overlooking the City, east and west, and from which one obtains an extensive view of the Catskill and Shawangunk ranges. We were shown graciously through the reception hall and to the prettiest little Chapel it has been our fortune to see anywhere. The Rev. Austin Carey is in charge of the Chapel, Monsignor the Very Rev. Martin J. Drury, pastor of St. Mary's being also president of the Benedictine Hospital.

Our final call is at the Bethany Chapel, uptown, on Washington Avenue and North Front Street, already spoken of in our description of that section. Rev. John B. Steketee, the pastor, has accomplished great things, with all his experience in many pastorates. Rev. Albert H. Shultis, before being ordained, had charge of this parish and led his flock successfully.

The Reader easily sees, after a perusal of our "Churches and Clergy" in this volume, detailing the founding of the religious organizations, and their progress, why we, of Kingston and Rondout and Vicinity, modestly believe ourselves to be a good People, obeying the laws of God and Man, and holding to those customs and morals with which we have been so richly endowed. These we expect to pass on to future generations.

CHAPTER XXXIX

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN KINGSTON, RONDOUT AND VICINITY

It has been well said that history is but a blending of broken lights that, here and there, dimly or brightly, illumine the world of nature and of man. Fortunately, here in Kingston, we are able to turn to clear and conclusive evidence of the beginnings of education in this City and vicinity, and trace its progress over paths beset with obstacles and delays. From old books, manuscripts and papers, we know that Thomas Chambers, an Englishman, with several companions of Dutch descent, settled at Atkarkarton (Esopus) in 1652. Others of Dutch ancestry had already come to this "exceedingly beautiful land" but the immigration of Chambers aforesaid is recognized as the actual beginning of Wiltwyck, afterwards named Kingston, on its surrender to the English.

We find that these settlers came to the new world to enjoy religious freedom, civil rights and liberty. Their first act, after providing homes and means of protection from savages and measures to keep selves and families from want, was to secure a place to worship. They sent for their religious mentor, and in addition to leading them in prayer he was also the instructor of youth. Domine Harmanus Blom was the first minister as also he was the first school teacher at Esopus. Andrew VanDerSluys also taught the Dutch language in the early days.

During the first century of the increase in population, thrift and industry in Kingston and vicinity, education marched apace, as is indicated in a letter of Charles De Witt, dated Hurley, August 1763: "We manage in general, as usual, only we have taken a particular turn this year to build school houses—which at present are more plenty with us than schoolmasters. The upper end of Marbletown, at Daniel Cantine's, they have built one after the old fashion, viz; a large heap of white oak, black oak and other sorts of lumber piled up to convenient height, and two or three holes cut in for the light and children to pass. This building is not so magnificent as another built near Father De Witt's (Johannes), of stone, shingle roof, two floors, but they tell me the upper floor is not planed very smooth, the joints ugly, etc.; however, two large sashes are made therein, besides another

place where the master and his pupils pass and repass. Now I have yet to tell you that we have built a school house among the crowd also. It is 29 ft. x 24 ft., built of good, large limestone, we have a good cedar shingle roof on. One large sash window next the street and another opposite thereto next the garden, another smaller window next the end near the fireplace, for the master to sit at. We intend to have our boards neatly planed and everything finished in best manner. We have a good master in possession."

History tells that "this letter shows that attention to educational matters was not a new thing, but that it was improving and advancing." School houses of this type were springing up in the outlying districts in the vicinity of Kingston but the agitation for a place for higher education had already seized hold of the inhabitants of this village in 1769. These pioneers desired to give their children the advantages of a classical and academic education. In 1773 the trustees of Kingston (Johannis Slegt, Anthony Hoffman, Dirck Wynkoop, Jr., Joseph Gasherie, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Johannis DuBois, Ezekiel Masten, Adam and Johannis Persen, Sylvester Salisbury, Abraham VanGaasbeek and Christopher Tappen) took action and appointed a committee to purchase a site and building for the use of a school or academy. The building situated on the corner of John and Crown Streets, (now known as the Leader Building) was chosen and opened May, 1777, as Kingston Academy. John Addison, a well educated scholar, was selected as principal. Our records show that the school met with success from its very inception. Although in October of that year Kingston was burned in the Revolutionary War, including the Academy, causing a temporary suspension of activity in teaching, repairs were proceeded with by the intrepid patriots with such rapidity that school was resumed in March, 1778. Assistants and tutors were granted Mr. Addison. He, now considered the father of higher education in Kingston, received an annual salary of "one hundred pounds in specie." Mr. Addison started the practice of open examinations before trustees and invited guests semi-annually. "In October, 1778, the master informed the trustees that he would have his pupils ready for examinations the second Wednesday of the month and it was ordered that an advertisement be published setting forth that a public examination would be held in the house of Capt. Evert Bogardus in this town at ten o'clock in the morning of the second Wednesday of the month." Benches were prepared for the spectators. The examination was held at the appointed time. A large number of citizens were present and the students gave great satisfaction to all. This was fol-

lowed by a dinner and a month's vacation, states history, according to Marius Schoonmaker.

Addison remained as master until 1784, retiring but was elected "Mr. Senior," of the Board of Trustees. The academy continued making progress, having trouble, however, in obtaining capable masters. During 1792 no suitable principal was found and the academy remained closed. Reopening next year good progress was made, and in 1795 the Regents granted the petition of the trustees for incorporation. The deed is signed by the distinguished George Clinton, Chancellor, and his equally illustrious nephew, De Witt Clinton, secretary, the last named a former student at the academy, which was already turning out some of the State's great figures.

The idea of the semi-annual public examination of students had developed and expanded and these examinations and gala celebrations for the whole village and vicinity were in vogue for years. Historian Schoonmaker says of the wisdom of this policy: "The distinguished character of that institution for many years and the names of the eminent men enrolled among its alumni, testify to the wisdom of the policy. The recurrence of that event was looked forward to with great expectations of delight and pleasure by the citizens of Kingston and surrounding country, both old and young, and weeks preceding the event preparations were made for its fitting celebration. Every house was thrown open for the reception and entertainment of strangers and visitors who flocked to the village on these occasions. Upon the morning of the day fixed for the examination the Board of Trustees convened at a public house, then situated corner of Fair Street and Maiden Lane. (Comment: This became the James W. Baldwin residence later, then the Mr. and Mrs. Myron Teller home; at this time, 1942, the Kennedy Apartments.) They were escorted in procession from that point by the students, preceded by music and amid the merry ringing of the village bells, proceeded to the Academy Hall, John and Crown Streets.

There the examination, rigid and thorough in character, took place before Trustees and visitors, (rather awkward for the students). Historian Schoonmaker resumes, "This was followed by a public dinner, of which both students and trustees, as well as distinguished strangers, took part. After dinner, in the Spring examinations the literary exercises for the day were closed by declamation in the Dutch Church, the only Church in the village. In the Fall the exercises were closed by an exhibition in the Court room, at which dialogues, debates and speeches were delivered. In the evening scenes from tragedies, farces

and comedies. Then the younger portion of citizens and visitors united with the students in the merry dance and thus joyously spent the remainder of the night until the small hours of the morning.

Upon the death of Addison, Dominie J. L. Doll succeeded to the position of "Mr. Senior," becoming president of the Board in 1802. The Rev. David B. Warden, from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, was called as master and, in 1803, had charge of 53 students who were taught Latin and Greek, geometry, logic, mathematics, moral and natural philosophy, ancient history, geography, the history and government of the United States, and French. Of these students, one was from Maryland, one from Pennsylvania, one from New York, one from Westchester County, seven from Dutchess, five, from Columbia, one from Albany, five from Greene and remaining thirty-one from Kingston and vicinity. A large room on the first floor was used as an English school for the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic. Twenty-five to thirty scholars, not including the fifty-three advanced students, attended here.

Young ladies were permitted to receive lessons in 1796. In 1809, they were granted admission to the academy. This was rescinded in 1812 but in 1817 ladies were admitted permanently. That education in Kingston and vicinity had reached a very high plane at this time, in spite of two wars and disastrous consequences in one, is self-evident. The bravery and stern determination of our forefathers is never more clearly demonstrated than by the great progress made toward the education of their young.

Although it is generally understood that Rondout was not settled until about 1800 such is not the fact. Had it not been for the effects of fire-water on the Indians, who knows to what extent or how rapidly the down-town portion of our City might have spread? Two houses were built in Ponckhockie as early as 1657 by Jacob Adriance and Andries VanDerHeys but unfortunately were burned to the ground by "bad Injuns on a spree," from too much white man's fire-water. Governor Peter Stuyvesant came up from New York by request and advised the inhabitants to concentrate and build a stockade. Consequently the stockade, thirteen feet high, was built uptown, enclosing the portions bounded by North Front Street, Clinton Avenue, Main and Green Streets, in which over 200 dwelling houses were erected within the next century."

Therefore, education uptown got a big start on Rondout. In 1812 Rondout consisted of only half a dozen dwellings and a few warehouses at the Strand and Kingston Landing. The State of New York was divided

into school districts that year, No. 7 being the Rondout district and No. 8, the westerly or Kingston district. The first school at Rondout was in a one room frame house near the junction of Wurts and Abeel Streets. Up to 1844 Rondout had slowly increased to thirty dwellings but from that date its population increased very rapidly for a term of years. In 1850 another district was formed by setting off a part of No. 7. Some wished to divide the district and have a school for themselves. They settled in a hollow between Hasbrouck Avenue—a lane in those days—and Broadway—called the “Plank Road.” The other faction advocated the purchase of ground and the erection of a school, which might be added to, from time to time, as occasion might require. Some claimed had the latter project been adopted much of the unpleasant school war that did rage in Rondout, School District No. 3, would have been avoided. (Comment: The Author feels that it was best that School No. 3, for years known as Prof. Cullen’s school, was erected and had a great influence over that vicinity of Rondout, through its high class of Principals and teachers).

The District was, however, divided, and School District No. 3 was established, having much the same boundaries as at present (1896). The erection of a small frame building on the site of the present school structure was begun and soon completed. A grove of trees shaded the school property on the east and a well was dug which gave a bountiful supply of pure water. The first to teach in the school was Patrick Brennan and his sister. After a season of three or four years the school was closed, owing to internecine trouble, two years, when in response to the indefatigable labors of Mr. Utter, grandfather of William Utter, the State agreed to help the District, provided that it would run the school for one year. This was done and the School District reorganized, with P. J. Flynn, James G. Lindsley and Mr. Utter, as trustees. The first principal under reorganization was Mr. Corbin, whose ability and fine physique, together with his prowess in athletic sports, is remembered with pride by his pupils. When the Civil War broke out he resigned to defend the Union, and was killed in the battle of Gettysburgh. He was followed as principal of Number Three by Charles Hardenburgh, who in turn was succeeded by Stephen Hardy, the latter remaining until 1868. Many and bitter were the struggles for the control of District affairs by various factions, until unity became a necessity. In 1868 a brick building was erected for the district at a cost of \$7,000.00, and Mr. McCabe was employed as principal, in which capacity he served until 1887. As early as 1875, it had become apparent to the trustees that the schoolhouse was too small to accommodate the children of

the district, so an arrangement was made with the authorities of St. Mary's Church, to hire a building known as the Franciscan Brothers' School, as a branch. This branch school was continued for a number of years, until it was rendered unnecessary by the passage of a bill in the Legislature of 1894-1895, for the addition of a large and modern structure at a cost of \$15,000.00. The building as it now stands (1896) is valued at \$30,000.00 and contains ten class rooms, with cloak rooms for each, large halls and laboratories, all heated with steam. The out-buildings are models in their way, heated and furnished with modern plumbing. In the erection of this new building, S. D. Coykendall, James G. Lindsley and Dr. David Kennedy, the building committee, took a deep interest and obtained splendid results for the money invested. In 1887, Mr. McCabe was succeeded by Mr. Eadie, who was the right man for the place. He immediately set about raising the tone of the school. How well he succeeded is proven by the fact that when he took charge the attendance was only one hundred and forty-five pupils. When he resigned in 1893, the average attendance was two hundred and forty-five. Mr. Eadie introduced many new feature in his school work, one of which was the school savings bank. It has attracted much attention throughout the country. When Mr. Eadie resigned, the place was filled by Mr. Henry Powers, the present incumbent (1896.) Mr. Powers had taught in Number Three since 1883. Under his management the school has grown to great importance. The attendance numbers about four hundred with an enrollment of five hundred names. Instruction is given in all the elementary branches and any pupil who succeeds in obtaining a preliminary Regents' certificate is sent to Ulster Academy at the expense of the district. This placing of a scholarship before the pupils is very stimulating and creates a spirit of rivalry and emulation hitherto unknown. A feature of this school is a night school for grown persons who are employed during the day. The following corps of teachers contribute largely to the efficiency of the school: Henry Powers, principal; Margaret Larkin, William A. Powers, Amelia A. Arnold, Elizabeth B. Romeyn, Ellen G. Keane, Kate Henratty, Anne McCune, Millie W. Keator, Margaret Abernathy, Harriet Basch, Katherine VanKeuren, and Katherine Booth. Due credit should also be given to the present Board of Trustees, Henry Beck, John Weiss and David Mulholland, for the liberality and broad views in the management of school affairs. (Comment: The story of School No. 3, written by Professor Charles M. Ryon for Picturesque Ulster in 1896, is a classic in School lore, bringing out personalities and events, which if not revived might have been lost in the forgotten mists of time.

The Author recalls all the characters from 1887 down, the trustees and building committee, the principals Mr. McCabe, Mr. Eadie of remarkable originality, Henry Powers, pleasant, strong and well-beloved, and Professor Cullen, so popular everyone called a School wherever he was principal—"Professor Cullen's School." We also remember all the teachers named in Rondout and uptown, Ponckhockie and Wilbur, from the 1880's, and pay tribute to each and every one.)

Returning to 1853, part of what is known as School No. 4, in Ponckhockie, was then erected, other additions added later. This was a good move, also. Grade schools sprung up rapidly in Kingston village, too. Solomon Hasbrouck, having kept a private school for over 30 years prior to 1812, on Green Street, opened a public school, later removing to Fair near Main. In 1820 William Dederick succeeded Mr. Hasbrouck and taught there until 1849, excepting one year. In this period Kingston Academy was removed to the First Plain, corner of Albany and Clinton Avenues and Maiden Lane, and added to again about 1852, owing to its growth. In 1839 two new school districts were formed uptown Nos. 1 and 12, and later Nos. 5 and 15. In 1849 the W. H. Dederick School was sold and a four room brick school built on the present site of School No. 8, over which Henry D. Darrow presided so long and beneficially to pupils and Community at large. Principal Garrison, years after, became preceptor and was a force at School No. 8.

In 1849 Districts 5, 12 and 15 had one-room school houses and No. 11 a two-room school building.

In 1854 the following schools were in existence in Kingston, Rondout and Wilbur:

School No. 12, now School No. 1, Wilbur.

School No. 7, Wurts and Pierpont Streets (later replaced by No. 2.)

School No. 10, now School No. 3, Chambers Street and Newkirk Avenue.

School No. 13, now School No. 4, in Ponckhockie, (1888.)

Kingston School District, now School No. 5, Wynkoop Place.

School No. 11, now School No. 7. Crown through to Green Streets.

School No. 8, still No. 8.

Schools Nos. 5 and 15. (Later discontinued.)

The yearly number of pupils was 1000 to 1200 at this time, showing great strides in the past hundred years.

In 1854 there were also in Rondout two parochial schools, St. Mary's and German Lutheran, with an aggregate attendance of 200.

There were also in town two boarding and day schools about this time, Golden Hill Seminary and Brookside Female Seminary, besides Kingston Academy and several private schools. There was also Higby Academy, near St. Mary's Church, later purchased by the Parish of that Church and opened as St. Mary's Academy, under the tuition of the Sisters of Charity. Kingston and Rondout had become a centre of Education.

What fond memories must rise in the minds of those who can go back to these days, so fruitful in benefits to that generation and its posterity!

In 1863 a bill became a law whereby a system of graded schools was organized by Charles R. Abbot, an able Superintendent of Schools.

In 1864 Kingston Academy was transferred to the Board of Education of Kingston.

In 1865, Francis S. Wynkoop gave \$5,000 to be safely invested by the Board of Education, the income to be used for free instruction in the French language of students in Kingston Free High School. This has been steadily done and the income still used toward defraying salary of French teacher.

In 1870, School District No. 2 downtown determined to have a better school. A three story brick structure was erected in 1871, being the beginning of School No. 2 and Ulster Academy. The academic department was chartered by the Regents January 15, 1880, under the name of Ulster Academy. Principal William E. Bunten made this Academy famous hereabouts and in 1886 the building was enlarged by a three story addition and a bell tower. Ulster Academy did its full proportion of High School work up to 1915 when a great change came about.

Here is a name to conjure with—Charles M. Ryon. Mr. Ryon had taught in Schools Nos. 4 and 2, and as secretary of the Board of Education, supervised the Kingston schools from 1877 to 1882. In that year Mr. Ryon was made superintendent of schools and placed the impress of his character on his pupils for twenty years, leaving a name for himself in the history of our schools.

Here are some more names of distinguished and faithful servants to the public: Marius Schoonmaker and Elisha M. Brigham gave many years of valued effort to the advancement of education during this period. The names of D. Brainard Abbey, James G. Lindsley, Dr. David Kennedy, S. D. Coykendall and Conrad Hildebrandt also stand out. Judge James A. Betts was principal of School No. 11, (No. 7), and afterwards president of the Board. All these and Henry C. Con-

nelly, William D. Brinnier, W. Scott Gillespie, D. G. Atkins and Walter N. Gill deserve praise for services to the people in improving the schools and assisting in bringing about consolidation. William Winter, John W. Kerr, A. Wesley Thompson and Harry R. Brigham belong also in this category.

Among preceptors and preceptresses, Miss Sara Godkins, Miss Mary Tolley, Miss Elizabeth Mills and Miss Hannah Carpenter, together with Miss Kate Taylor, Miss VanWagonen, drawing teacher, Mrs. Arminta S. LeFever, music teacher, Miss VanGaasbeek, Miss Bullock, Miss Catheron Schoonmaker, Miss Sara Sparling at both No. 8 and Kingston Academy, wife of H. R. Brigham, and others gave years of their lives to the advancement of this work. Also, as did Professor Eugene L. Resser at Kingston Academy and Principal John D. Murphy in our grammar schools. Miss Nellie A. Wood and Miss Emma L. Turner, both first at Ulster Academy, and then Miss Wood at Kingston Academy, rendered marked service and were beloved by all. Miss Wood was taken suddenly from us. Miss Turner carried on even to Kingston High School.

Dr. Francis J. Cheney, succeeding Professor Charles Curtis, an able preceptor, presided at Kingston Academy 10 years and increased the influence and scope of that institution. Professor Henry White Callahan followed Dr. Cheney, when the latter was called to the Courtland State Normal College where he continued with great success up there. Many of us, his pupils and those teachers on his staff here, took note of his career and Dr. Cheney became one of the greatest educators in the State. Professor Callahan, the Misses McCullough, Misses Hussey, Miss Mackey, Miss Murphy, Miss Coen, Miss Shutt, Miss Vredenburgh, Miss VanValkenburgh, Miss Gertrude Burhans, Miss Rosekrans, Miss Osterhoudt, Miss Hale, Miss MacMillan, Miss Finn, Miss Larkin, Miss Tammany, Miss Holmes, Miss Goodsell, Miss Beekman, Miss Sahler at No. 8, and Professor Weber at Ulster, round out this galaxy of noble teachers.

A great scholar appeared here just before the beginning of the 20th Century, who brought with him talent and experience as well as ability and tact. Who could foresee that it was our destiny to receive him, wife and family, and their destiny to remain, practically, for life, for here Dr. Michael has lived, diffusing among us a glow of good fellowship, and giving an example in morals, intellect and leadership? It was, if the writer is not mistaken, over 44 years ago (as we tell the story of our schools and principals, teachers and Boards) that Dr. Myron J. Michael brought his personality and vigorous man-

hood to Kingston Academy. He continued the work of his predecessors and Kingston Academy forged even more rapidly ahead.

Special subjects had been added to the curriculum of our public schools and expert teachers engaged in these branches: Drawing in 1875, vocal music in 1879. The study of physiology was added in 1884. School No. 4, Ponckhockie, made notable progress, also, under Principal William A. McConnell. A library of 1500 volumes was added in 1895 and in 1898 the structure was enlarged by adding six rooms. A high school department was conducted successfully from 1898 until consolidation in 1902.

Kingston and Ulster Academies were enlarging their scope and influence under Myron J. Michael and John E. Shull. Each had libraries running thousands of volumes. Students graduating entered colleges throughout the United States, with few exceptions.

In April, 1902, by act of legislation, the schools of Kingston, Rondout, Ponckhockie and Wilbur were consolidated. This was an important and a most progressive step. The members of the first Board of Education under consolidation were: Conrad Hildebrandt, W. Scott Gillespie, I. N. Weiner, H. R. Brigham, H. C. Connelly, W. C. Dolson, W. N. Gill, D. G. Atkins and B. Loughran. All did yeoman service by caring for the interests of taxpayers, teachers and students. Sylvester R. Shear, a well-equipped school executive, was chosen superintendent and made many improvements to the old system. S. D. Coykendall, our public spirited citizen, at his own expense, installed an up-to-date system of bookkeeping for the new board. All pupils were furnished with free text books and school supplies. The schools were all regraded and a uniform course of study provided. Expert supervisors of penmanship, singing, music and drawing were provided—to supervise the teaching of these branches only. Plans for additions to schools under the old boards were carried out and new buildings and additions erected.

Professor Michael succeeded Superintendent Shear, upon the latter's removal to Poughkeepsie to take charge of that City's schools. Professor Moulton followed Professor Michael at Kingston Academy.

Superintendent Michael achieved great success in his work of advancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Kingston School System. The union of the Kingston Academy and Ulster Academy into one great high school, the building of the structure we now have, which gradually brought pupils and parents of the uptown and downtown sections of our city nearer together, the broader vision of principals, supervisors and teachers, the complete harmony existing, are but a few strides made during Superintendent Michael's incumbency in office.

Manual training under Professor Robert J. Service, domestic science under Miss Davis and Miss Holmes, physical training under Alfred W. Buley, a school nurse, a medical inspector, at first Dr. Mary Gage-Day, succeeded by Dr. Henry Van Hoesenberg, are departments added under Superintendent Michael's administration of our school system. Parent-Teachers' Associations in each school and in the High School were formed to bring about closer relations between parents and teachers and to draw the home nearer the school. A great Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers's Associations was held in Kingston at the High School in 1920, showing to what tremendous extent this educational movement has grown.

In 1855 the valuation of our public schools was \$21,000. In 1902, at the time of consolidation, about \$300,000, while now (1915) the valuation is over \$1,000,000.

The movement of unification of the two academies began to grow soon after the consolidation of the school system and was urged by Dr. Michael and the Boards of Education, Common Council, Mayors Irwin and Canfield. The names of the members of the Board of Education are on a tablet of bronze on the wall of the High School at the right as one enters the main entrance. It was always our wish that we had sufficient space to have named previous Boards and Common Councils that had been instrumental in adding such an edifice to the Civic Centre.

The story of selection of the site, which makes such a setting for the building, is told elsewhere in these pages.

President Sam Bernstein had done great service as to site and building of the High School and succeeded to the presidency of the next Board to that on the bronze tablet in the hallway. After one year Honorable H. H. Flemming (at this date, 1942), Surrogate of our County, succeeded Mr. Bernstein as President. Both did excellently in the duties of the post, an arduous one. A complete list of members of Boards will appear in our Appendix since the School System was unified.

The principal of the High School in 1915 was Professor Charles W. Lewis and of our grade schools, Messrs. Brooks of No. 2, Patrick H. Cullen of No. 3, R. H. VanValkenburgh of No. 4, Major and Professor Frank L. Meagher of No. 5, H. A. Miner of No. 6 (Brigham School), Franklin P. Coons of No. 7, John H. Garrison of No. 8 and John D. Murphy of Wilbur School No. 1.

Charles M. Ryon was supervisor of penmanship, Miss Paulding of music, Miss White of drawing, Miss Mulligan, penmanship in the

grade schools; and in the High School the teachers were Miss Manning, Miss Walton, Miss Bronson, Miss Cordes, Mrs. Witter, Miss Mauterstock, Miss Somes, Miss McCullough, Miss Fuller, a teaching force unsurpassable. About 1921 Principal Lewis left for a New Jersey High School and we were fortunate to secure B. C. VanIngen as Principal of Kingston High School. In the grades, the following was the list of regular teachers, as I can recall in 1915: Miss Dougherty, Miss Arnold, Miss Webster, Miss Thompson, Miss Hannon, Miss Murray, Miss Delaney, Miss McKeon, Miss Helen Cullen, Mrs. Deudney, Miss Overbaugh, Miss Risely, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Hewitt, Miss VanBuren, Miss VanGaasbeck, Miss Elizabeth De Witt, Miss Romeyn, Miss DuBois, Miss Hammond, Miss Martin, Miss Nettie de La Montanye, Miss Abernathy, Miss Mary Murphy and others.

All have assisted in bringing our schools to their high state of perfection. Literary societies, clubs, a Carnegie Library, two Business (Spencer and Moran) Schools, three large Parochial Schools in modern brick structures, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and St. Peter's, other schools and educational institutions, also Immaculate Conception and Immanuel Lutheran Parochial Schools, St. Ursula Academy, Kingston Hospital School of Nursing, Benedictine School of Nursing, abound in Kingston and vicinity and uplift our inhabitants. Night schools are plenty, covering a wide field.

Time sped and we lost Dr. Michael after more than a third of a century, leaving behind him a reputation and character so high that when it became necessary to build an 8th and 9th Grade overflow School, including also the Freshman class of the overcrowded High School, making the number attending approach 800, the unanimous choice for a name was, as the Reader will surmise, the Dr. Myron J. Michael School.

The Board of Education was fortunate to hit upon just the man, no finer in his profession, a scholarly School Superintendent, noted for his years of experience, tact, executive ability and broadmindedness, to succeed Dr. Michael, and B. C. Van Ingen was chosen and, with Mrs. Van Ingen, has resided among us, in all 21 years. They have endeared themselves to all pupils, parents, teachers and citizens all the years. Superintendent Van Ingen wrote the following, regarding the School System under his jurisdiction, at the occasion of the convening of the New York State Conference of Mayors, the New York State Fire Chiefs' Association and other Municipal Officials, held in the new Kingston Municipal Auditorium, June 3, 4, and 5, 1936. We thank ex-Superintendent Van Ingen for the use of the same:

"Kingston has one high school and eight elementary schools with an enrollment in 1935 of 5,286 pupils. Of these, 2,048 were registered in High School and 3,238 in the elementary schools. There are at present 178 teachers. There are five Parochial Schools with a registration of about 1200 pupils. The City High School cares for the High School education of large numbers of academic students from outside the City. At present there are nearly seven hundred of these non-resident students from all parts of Ulster County.

Each grammar school provides for the work of elementary grades one to eight, thus meeting the requirements for High School admission—and an elementary Regents certificate.

The schools of the City are organized on the plan known as the eight-four system, i.e., eight years of elementary instruction and four years of high school work.

The high school program showed modern trends in having excellent courses in homemaking, industrial art and commercial subjects, in addition to the usual so-called academic or college preparatory courses.

The Manual Arts Building, located on the High School site, is equipped with facilities for the courses in carpentry, cabinet making, machine shop practices, elementary auto mechanics and electrical work. This building also cares for the work of the continuation school for the employed boys and girls of the City.

The Board of Education conducts an evening school in the High School Building three evenings per week for a period of about fifty-five nights each winter. In this school, courses are given in commercial subjects, Americanization, and in carpentry, architectural drawing and material engineering. Other subjects are taught to meet the wishes of applicants.

The appraised value of the public schools, including sites, \$1,746,000. Appraised value of apparatus in schools and Library, \$71,340."

After completing a term of 8 years as principal at Kingston High School and 9 years as Superintendent of Schools of his adopted City, Superintendent Van Ingen decided, in the late 1930's, to retire, much to the regret of the whole public, members of the Board, faculty, pupils and parents, friends of both Mr. and Mrs. VanIngen by the legion. The duties of a School Superintendent include those of virtual secretary of the Board of Trustees and preparing schedules of everything to be taken up at each meeting of the full Board and correspondence and going over all matters pertaining to each school, each personnel thereof, all changes decided upon, besides every meeting of the Finance Committee, Building Committee, Rules Committee, Supplies Com-

mittee, Teachers Committee, Athletics and Insurance Committees. The duties go into advising on any changes in teachers, principals and any employes. The Superintendent is called in to all meetings and on all conceivable matters. It is a strenuous, responsible post of the first executive order and the time must come when brain and body call for a rest. Although Superintendent and Mrs. VanIngen would take a trip now and then, we remember well the one to Mexico and another to the Carolinas but a Superintendent must have the plan for the coming year all laid out and must prepare during August all financial matters of the Board, supervise all repairs being made before opening of the Fall term, naturally having these things on his mind. Taking the load off the Board members, I always felt our Superintendent of Schools should be provided with an assistant Superintendent to relieve him somewhat. This should be a suitable person of education and tact. Superintendent VanIngen was, on retirement, quick as a flash, mentally and physically, delightful company, etc. Having succeeded to a principalship of a new High School, coming from Frankfort, New York, with an education at Illinois University, Genesee Normal and Post-Graduate Course at Cornell University, then suddenly coming to the responsibilities thrust upon him as the chosen successor to Dr. Michael, and filling that post in the same fashion as the latter, his constituents believed the subject of our sketch was entitled to years of leisure. We also considered that Mr. and Mrs. VanIngen had honored us by preferring Kingston as the place for their permanent home. After 21 years they still have the same opinion.

Nevertheless, the Board of Education was met with a dilemma. It is no easy task to secure a highly educated Superintendent with experience, necessary tact, ability to fit into a community and become popular as were his predecessors, firm and just always, even though all citizens do not quite agree with one's policies. The nearer to New York City and other large cities the higher the compensation offered in the education field. Therefor, other things than money must attract candidates to fill positions open. Here we claim a refinement, background, scenery, morality, over 30 Churches, superior schools and personnel, a well-read people, health and conveniences and climate, with a City of Homes, second to none.

In looking for Superintendent VanIngen's successor the Board fortunately attracted the attention of Superintendent of Schools Arthur J. Laidlaw of Ogdensburg. Superintendent Laidlaw was invited to pay a visit to Kingston and confer with members of the Board, the President and Teacher's Committee.

At the conclusion of the interview and the impressions made on both sides, the usual investigation by the Teacher's Committee and recommendation to the Board, it was decided to choose Mr. Laidlaw as the new Superintendent and an offer made to him.

Mr. Laidlaw accepted the offer and the Board Members are to be congratulated on their decision of a fitting successor to Mr. Van Ingen and the late Dr. M. J. Michael. On the other hand, in the few years Superintendent and Mrs. Laidlaw have resided among us they have taken a great liking to Kingston and our folks and way of life, and we have reciprocated the feeling and given hearty and hospitable welcome.

Superintendent Laidlaw has made a success of his important job, as the accompanying School Directory of the Department of Education, City of Kingston, shows: (I insert at this point, however, the record and history of Mr. Laidlaw before coming to Kingston—graduate of St. Lawrence University, cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa, with two degrees, Cornell University, Columbia University Teacher's College. He remained with the faculty of St. Lawrence University three years in the Physics, Science, Mathematics Departments. St. Lawrence Varsity is at Canton, New York, 18 miles from Ogdensburg. He was then chosen teacher in Science at Ogdensburg Free Academy, and Vice Principal and Coach. He remained there three years and then was called to Bernardsville, New Jersey, at Bernardsville High School, teaching a term in Science and as Coach. He then was called to Whitehall, New York, at the southern tip of Lake Champlain, as Superintendent of Schools, and remained there five and one half years, registration tripling. He was then called back to Ogdensburg as Superintendent without solicitation on his part. He filled that position sixteen years and rebuilt the system. Then came to Kingston.)

Following is the make-up of the Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, etc.:

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Bernard A. Feeney	Term Expires 1943
N. LeVan Haver	Term Expires 1944
Stanley Matthews.....	Term Expires 1944
Charles Katz	Term Expires 1945
Alfred Schmid	Term Expires 1945
Andrew J. Cook	Term Expires 1946
Clarence S. Rowland	Term Expires 1946
Thomas J. Plunket	Term Expires 1947
Robert H. Herzog	Term Expires 1947

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Alfred Schmid	President
Charles Katz	Vice-President
William B. Byrne	Treasurer

COMMITTEES

Finance: Stanley Matthews, Charles Katz, Andrew J. Cook.
Building: Bernard A. Feeney, Charles Katz, Clarence S. Rowland.
Rules: LeVan Haver, Stanley Matthews, Thomas J. Plunket.
Supplies: Charles Katz, N. LeVan Haver, Stanley Matthews.
Teachers: Clarence S. Rowland, Bernard A. Feeney, Alfred Schmid.
Athletics: Clarence S. Rowland, Andrew J. Cook, Robert H. Herzog.
Insurance: Andrew J. Cook, Bernard A. Feeney, N. LeVan Haver.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Arthur J. Laidlaw, St. Lawrence University, B. S., M.S., Cornell University, Columbia University Teachers' College, Superintendent of Schools.

Alice E. Toole, Principal Clerk.
M. Rosemary Jones, Stenographic Secretary.
Elizabeth M. Heaps, Senior Stenographer.

SPECIAL TEACHERS

G. Warren Kias, University of Illinois, B.S., Director of Physical Education.

Helen N. Bradburn, Sargent, New York University, B.S., Assistant Superintendent Education.

Leonard H. Stine, Ithaca College, B.S., New York University, Director Music.

Kenneth G. Appleton, Ithaca College, B.S., St. Lawrence University, New York University, Instrumental Music.

Michael Franko, Ithaca College, B.S., Instrumental Music.

Anna D. Quimby, Ithaca College, Boston Conservatory, New York University, Supervisor of Music—Elementary Schools.

Blanche H. Heil, Potsdam Normal, Crane School of Music, Assistant Vocal Music.

Flora O. Davidson, Plattsburgh Normal, St. Lawrence University, B.S., Palmer Institute, Supervisor of Penmanship.

Virginia M. White, Buffalo State Teachers College, B.S. in Ed., Teacher of Art, Elementary Schools.

Sadie J. Warren, Fitchburg Normal, New York University, Columbia University, Supervisor of Elementary Grades.

Thomas L. Partlan, Supervisor Auto Mechanics.

MEDICAL STAFF

Henry W. Keator, Baltimore College for Physicians and Surgeons, M.D., Medical Inspector.

Samuel Nussbaum, University of Maryland, M.D., Assistant Medical Inspector.

A. L. Hill, Philadelphia Dental College, D.D.S., Dentist.

Doris H. Fogg, New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, R.N., Buffalo State Teachers College, School Nurse, Teacher.

Anna M. Lay, Lenox Hill Hospital School of Nursing, R.N., New Paltz Normal, Syracuse University, School Nurse, Teacher.

Mabel E. Mericle, Benedictine Hospital, R.N., Oswego Normal, School Nurse, Teacher.

Kathleen I. Shurter, Vassar Hospital, R.N., Buffalo State Teachers College, School Nurse, Teacher.

ATTENDANCE OFFICERS

Anna A. Heaney, Harry C. Staples.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Richard McLean, Jr., Maintenance Mechanic.

It is appropriate to hear from the Superintendent of our School System, about which we have been writing, and Superintendent Laidlaw kindly consented to present this "People's History of Kingston, Rondout and Vicinity" with the following:—

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN KINGSTON

In the City of Kingston more than 6,100 boys and girls are daily attending school. Of this number, approximately 5,000 attend the public schools and approximately 1,100 are registered in Parochial schools.

The public school physical plant consists of eight elementary schools which house the children in all grades from kindergarten to the seventh inclusive; the Myron J. Michael School wherein instruction is provided for all the eighth year students and the ninth year students who are taking academic and commercial courses; the Kingston High School which accommodates all students in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth years and, in addition, all ninth year vocational students and also all special students; and the Vocational School wherein are taught all Shop courses. In addition the Board of Education leases space at 110 Prince Street for the Automobile Shops and for the Agriculture Department.

In the elementary schools there are four kindergarten classes and two special classes for children who find academic learning rather difficult. In these special classes, specialized instruction is given which is graded to meet the ability of each student.

Vocational education has a very important place in the school program. The Vocational School has eight full time vocational teachers and one director. The Board of Education has provided excellent, modern equipment for each shop. Trade courses are taught in Automobile Mechanics, Machine Shop Practice, Metal-Working, Electricity, Power Machine Operation and Cabinet-Making. Industrial Arts courses are given in Wood-Working, Metal-Working, Mechanical Drawing, Electricity, Automobile Repair and General Shop Practice. Vocational Home-Making courses are available for all high school girls interested in this training. A course in Agriculture is provided for boys who desire education in this very important vocation. In the Commercial Department courses are offered in Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Economics, Commercial Law, Salesmanship, and Business Arithmetic.

The Music Department is rather outstanding. In the Kingston High School there is a large band, a large orchestra, and an unusually large Chorus and A-Capella Choir, each under a competent instructor. The A-Capella Choir has attracted wide recognition because of its achievements.

In the city of Kingston there six Parochial schools as follows:

St. Josephs School	Grades 1—8 inclusive
St. Peters School	Grades 1—8 inclusive
St. Marys School	Grades 1—8 inclusive
Immaculate Conception School	Grades 1—8 inclusive
Immanuel Lutheran School	Grades 1—8 inclusive
St. Ursulas Academy	Grades Kindergarten to 12 inclusive

In addition to these Parochial schools, there are two business schools, Moran's Business School and Spencer's Business School wherein splendid training is given for office positions.

There are also two schools of nursing, one under the auspices of the Kingston City Hospital and the other under the auspices of the Benedictine Hospital.

The value of the public school buildings and equipment is approximately \$3,500,000.00. There are on the instructional staff including members of the Health Department, 202 principals, supervisors, and teachers. In addition, there are 6 employees in office positions, 2

attendance officers and 23 regular employees as members of the custodial staff.

ARTHUR J. LAIDLAW,

Sup't. of Schools.

Needless to state this valuable contribution, bringing our Readers right up to January, 1943, regarding all of our Schools, is appreciated to the full.

THE AUTHOR.

Now, Reader, in closing this quite exhaustive History of Education, we are impressed with the high character of the present Board of Education, its President, Mr. Schmid, experienced in the duties, the Vice President, Mr. Katz, an able business man, Mr. Byrne, the Treasurer and well-trained City Treasurer; also each and every member placed on Committees the duties for which they are best qualified. We are amazed, after a study of the degrees pointing to the Superintendent's, Principals', teaching staff's hard and earnest work in obtaining such, showing great ability to supervise the students in each particular subject. We congratulate, I am sure, each and every individual named, including all employees, and feel safe in leaving our children and grandchildren in their care.

CHAPTER XXXX

HEALTH, HOSPITALS, DOCTORS, ETC.

IMMEDIATELY that the villages of Kingston and Rondout became one, in 1872, the "City Fathers,"—members of the Common Council, Mayor, Boards, City Officials, and citizens generally made plans for disposal of domestic sewage and flood and storm water by carrying these into the Rondout Creek, thence into the Hudson. Thought was given to a supply of pure water.

By 1876 Rondout had sewers leading direct into the Rondout. Kingston (uptown) had further to go but at first turned some via Tannery Brook into the Esopus, emptying into the Hudson near Saugerties, and the rest into the Twaasfskill stream through Wilbur into the Rondout there. Health for a growing population must be preserved. Of equal importance was the securing of a water supply. Uptown Kingston was already envisioning that through private enterprise. An out of town promoter was busy with that— Samuel P. Low, a large, heavy man who we can just recall. He secured the backing of public-spirited citizens, also others both public-spirited and wise in risking a dollar. Here was an opportunity—in the '70's and '80's the custom was to leave the water supply to private corporations. Mr. Low had looked ahead for years and had his plans already. He chose the Sawkill stream of Catskill Mountain water, with its principle source beyond the village of Woodstock at the head-waters of the Mink Hollow. The water had been tested, the lands bordering found purchasable, with water rights, all the way down to Kingston, with location for a dam for Reservoir No. 1. Everything was in order and necessary private capital was attracted. Another source of supply was from Shue's Lake on the Overlook Mountain, back of Mead's Mountain House, a famous Catskill Mountain House, above Woodstock village 1,000 feet, and 2,000 feet above sea level. A gravity supply was already, you see. Later there came complications through the growth of Woodstock to really enormous numbers of boarders, new settlers and permanent builders of new homes and business places.

Both ends of Kingston must be protected against loss by fire. The little cisterns and streams and ponds would no longer satisfy property-owners and the Fire Insurance Underwriters. Besides, the pressure

from water from so high a Reservoir as No. 1 was considered sufficient. Mr. Low and his backers had completed one reservoir and a pipe line to the City by 1883 and charged the inhabitants as reasonable rates as possible but more than Cities that owned their own water works. So, in 1896 the City purchased from the private water company all their water rights and property for the sum of \$468,750. That is how the stockholders got their money back, with reasonable interest, including Mr. Low. We proceeded to build additional reservoirs, a filter house to make the water even more perfect as to odor, taste, color, etc., such as absence of bacteria, in fact, the best in the State or Nation. This determination to improve in these ways resulted in two more dams being constructed, and then the acquisition of the large Cooper's Lake and a strengthening and raising of that dam later, gave us a total capacity, as follows:

Height above Tidewater	Capacity
Cooper's Lake 1103 ft.	1,200,000,000 gallons
Binnewater Equalizer reservoir 340 ft. (to bring pressure to highest points in City.)	12,000,000 gallons
Reservoirs 1,2,4, 350 to 451 ft. (Reserve for conflagration)	157,000,000 gallons
Filters 320 ft. capacity	8,000,000 gals. daily
Average daily consumption	5,500,00 gals. daily
Value of Water Works	\$2,084,729.00
Mileage of Water mains	105
Miles of sewers	48

The water, in order to escape possible pollution from the village of Woodstock, now passes through a pipe-line (a 24 in. cast-iron conduit) direct to filter house, uncontaminated. In all this work Superintendents J. H. Harrison, Henry D. Darrow and Wm. D. Cashin stand out.

Federal funds, in part, are carrying out improvements in our system of drainage and sewerage. Mr. E. I. McCaffery, Sanitary Engineer, with Sanborn & Bogert, points out that cities bordering on the Hudson River and discharging their sewerage therein are required to treat this effluent before its discharge into the River. A large treatment plant is in process of construction by the United States Works Progress Administration paying for labor while the City pays for material under the present day (1933-1943) custom to help workers of various localities. The site is on the banks of the Rondout Creek. The sanitary sewers and storm drains in the Roosevelt Park section uptown, includ-

ing a sewage pumping station are under construction, which will discharge the sewage from this area into the Foxhall Ave. sewer leading down to the treatment plant just described.

Thus, we are increasing our efforts toward a healthful place under Mayor Edelmuth who saw to it that the Administration at Washington would look favorably upon completing this very important municipal improvement and word has been received (1942) that the Mayor's request has been granted. The Federal Government share is \$240,000, a tremendous help to the City.

We will now proceed with our story of Hospitals and Doctors of Medicine and use the words of Monsignor Richard Lalor Burtzell written for Picturesque Ulster in 1896, now out of print, relative to the City of Kingston Hospital and the heroic way the physicians, Ladies' Hospital Aid Society, and citizens generally raised the funds to accomplish their objective. This reads, as follows, with omissions, necessarily, here and there:

"The need of a hospital was felt as long ago as 1872. Then a number of well known gentlemen of this City, a few of whom have since passed away, but many remain, we are glad to say, prompted by the spirit of benevolence towards their fellow-men, took part in framing a corporation, known as the "Ulster General Hospital." Elias T. VanNostrand, Lewis N. Hermance, William M. Hayes, S. D. Coykendall, Arthur J. Mellon, John O'Reilly, William H. Romeyn, Cyrenius F. Brill, Robert Loughran, James O. VanHoevenberg, Ethan A. Durham, James G. Lindsley, Abram Crispell, A. T. Douglas and John Derrenbacher were the governors named in the act of incorporation. The election of officers on August 28, 1872, resulted in the election of Abram Crispell, M.D., secretary; William H. Romeyn, treasurer. By-laws were prepared and adopted, and a committee was appointed to select a site for the hospital. John O'Reilly offered the site of an acre and a half bounded by St. Alban's, Jackson and Webster streets, which was found acceptable by the committee. A subscription was started for the building of a hospital to cost not less than \$25,000. It seems that the attempt to start on too grand a scale, making as basis for subscription the sum of \$25,000, thwarted the success of the undertaking.

Another movement for the erection of a hospital developed in the spring of 1890, and an organization was formed, John E. Kraft, president, George C. Smith, secretary, William M. Hayes, treasurer. An advisory committee, consisting of Dr. R. Loughran, James G. Lindsley, A. B. Parker, John R. Stebbins, A. T. Clearwater, S. D. Coykendall, I. N. Weiner, H. C. Connelly, A. F. Leverentz, Myron Teller, John

Maxwell, N. E. Brodhead, Drs. William M. Decker, Jacob Chambers, C. W. Crispell and W. D. Hasbrouck, consenting to be solicitors for funds, succeeded obtaining subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000. These earnest, ardent longings took shape when the press of this city drew occasion, from one of those emergency cases which clamor for relief, to emphasize the immediate need of a hospital. This time a quick response was made. The time had come for putting into execution all the good resolutions, and benevolent wishes, for now the women of the city took the initiative. They formed a Ladies Hospital Aid Society, and had well attended meetings, especially on June 2d and 3d, 1891, with Mrs. Dillon, president, Miss E. Madden, secretary and Mrs. W. B. Fitch, treasurer. They declared emphatically the imperative need of a hospital and set to work to solicit contributions for the purpose. This revived and spurred on the Kingston City Hospital Association, formed in the preceding year, to invite to a public meeting at the City Hall all the men interested in the project of a hospital. There was a most generous answer made to this invitation in the large gathering of citizens at the City Hall on June 15th, 1891. A reorganization was at once proposed and effected to make room for the large number of those who subscribed generous amounts. A promise of \$1,000 was added to the old subscriptions. Undoubtedly the most efficient aid to the project came from the ladies of the city, who solicited donations and pledged themselves to work for the execution of a project which appealed most thoroughly to their sympathies. At the next meeting, on June 22d, the subscriptions had reached \$3,000 in amounts of \$20 and upwards, a proof that there was now a large number determined to see the undertaking carried out. The contribution of \$20 for physicians and \$25 for others, was made the condition for life membership. By July 13th the subscriptions had reached \$5,000, a large portion of which was obtained by the lady solicitors. The City of Kingston Hospital was incorporated on July 30th, 1891, and the first meeting of the board of managers of the City of Kingston Hospital was held at the City Hall on Saturday, August 1, Mayor Kraft presiding. The Board of Managers had been selected by the hospital association on the 19th of July. Dr. George C. Smith was selected president, the Rev. Dr. Burtzell, vice-president; William M. Hayes, secretary; Dr. Jacob Chambers, treasurer, the other members of the board being Messrs. John E. Kraft, P. J. Flynn, James A. Betts, John McEntee and F. J. R. Clarke.

The first annual meeting of the members of the Kingston City Hospital Association took place on Thursday, June 16, 1892, for the

election of the board of managers. The old Board was re-elected with the exception of one member, whose place was taken by Dr. William M. Decker. The term of office of the managers was determined as a meeting of the Board on July 23d by the drawing of lots: Drs. Smith, Decker and Chambers for one year; Messrs. Hayes, Madden and McEntee for two years; and Messrs. Clarke and Betts and Dr. Burtzell for three years. Dr. Smith was elected president, Rev. Dr. Burtzell, vice-president; Wm. M. Hayes, secretary, and Dr. Jacob Chambers, treasurer.

It would be a serious injustice not to recall the splendid work of the Ladies' Aid Society in the organization of the Kirmess, which was such a splendid success pecuniarily, netting to the hospital over \$3,600, and then producing that permanent, delightful effect of the union of persons of all parts of the city, irrespective of creed or racial distinctions, in the grand effort for the relief of the weak; the bond of union of noble souls recognizing indeed the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Without delay the board of managers, under the presidency of Dr. George C. Smith, gave all the care necessary to provide all that was needed for a truly efficient establishment, which should not be merely a house of shelter, but should also supply all the appliances required for surgical operations and insure all possible aid and comfort in the midst of pain and sickness. They were prompted to be ready for the emergencies which arise from the several important lines of business in and around the City of Kingston, almost inevitably connected with the risk of serious accidents, such as the quarrying of cement, the maneuvering of trains and other like works which make accidents of frequent occurrence. The undertaking had advanced even during the winter months, so that the 15th day of April, 1893, was announced for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the hospital; but at the hour of the last preparations for the auspicious event, death came unexpectedly on April 14th to deprive the hospital of the very valuable services of the president, Dr. George C. Smith. It is hard to picture what a source of gloom this was, especially to the board of managers, at the very threshold of the practical inauguration of the work for which they had so strenuously labored. The ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone was postponed and took place on Saturday, April 22, 1893. The event will long be memorable in the history of the City of Kingston. Nothing was left undone to fix its importance in the minds of all its citizens. But evidently no stimulus was needed, for all vied with one another to make known the lively interest felt by one and all in the work of which the necessity was thoroughly realized.

A very large throng gathered in the streets and around the grounds. The Mayor and the Common Council took a prominent official part. A grand procession of the Fourteenth Separate Company, N.G.S.N.Y., and of the children of the schools from all parts of the city, in attractive costumes, carrying flags and banners, preceded by an excellent band, opened the exercises. A temporary flooring was laid over the timbers of the hospital and all the prominent ladies and gentlemen of the city who had interested themselves in the undertaking had gathered there. Excellent vocal music was furnished by a selected choir of the best known singers of the city. The address of welcome was delivered by the vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Burtzell, followed by Mr. John W. Searing.

In April, 1894, the Ladies' Hospital Aid Society, held a large fair under the auspices of the Fourteenth Separate Company, which donated the use of the armory for the holding of the fair and devoted all its energy and constant courtesy to further in every way the success of the fair. The ladies had been untiring in their preparations for the fair, which called out from them much work, but above all admirable taste, to make it attractive. To them is due the wonderful success of the undertaking, which resulted in the handsome sum of \$4,774.74, giving at the same time a manifest proof of the lively interest taken in this work by all the citizens of Kingston. All gave proof of the spirit of benevolence and philanthropy which the hospital had aroused in the breasts of all the people. The Hospital is furnished with everything necessary to the proper conducting of such an instituting at the present day (1896.) All of the physicians who are members of the corporation, constitute the Medical staff, and a training school for nurses is one of the useful features.

In 1894, the Ladies' Hospital Aid Society was constituted into the Auxiliary Board and its members are doing most efficient work in behalf of the charity. The Hospital was formally opened on November 27, 1894, and was then visited by a great concourse of people, interested in its good work. Since the opening (to November 15, 1896), patients have been treated to the number of 256, nearly all of them free patients. Many major operations have been performed, and the treatment of injured and sick persons has been attended with marked success. The present (1896) officers of the Hospital are as follows: The Rev. Richard L. Burtzell, D.D., President; the Hon. James A. Betts, Vice-President; John W. Searing, Secretary; Charles A. Shultz, Treasurer. The other members of the Board are: Col. John McEntee, Dr. Jacob Chambers, Frederick J. R. Clarke, James J. Sweeney and Thomas C. Coykendall.

Miss Emma J. B. Voris, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Training School, is the Superintendent."

This completes the delightful story of the City of Kingston Hospital by Dr. Burtzell, one of our most distinguished and unselfish Churchmen and individuals among us.

The Author, having known all the ladies and gentlemen mentioned above and remembering the developments of our road toward a state of Health, second to no other City since, also gathered data concerning the building of other hospitals and those individuals who helped, will endeavor to complete the happenings since 1896, thus:

Our memory was slightly faulty as to the next large Hospital. We knew it followed quickly the completion and commencement of operating the City of Kingston Hospital. We knew the Right Reverend Monsignor R. L. Burtzell, D.D., the first President of that Hospital, became, also, the first President of the Benedictine Hospital, which we are now taking up in turn. We also remember the demand for another high class Sanitarium or Hospital. Having long admired the exceptional location finally chosen for the site, with views in every direction unsurpassed, it was a great pleasure to call in April, 1943, to hear, if possible, a story of its founding. This was, indeed, given this Historian by the Sisters M. Berenice and M. Callista, and then the most welcome offer made to send for this People's History a brief account of its beginnings and progress, which arrived within a few days. It is briefly and concisely told, yet admirably covers the subject, an important one for our pages, and the favor is hereby acknowledged with due appreciation; and now follows:

"THE BENEDICTINE HOSPITAL

In 1901 the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedictine leased and equipped a brick house on West Chestnut Street. This house opened in 1902 as Our Lady of Victory Sanitarium. Later, the Sisterhood authorized the purchase and erection of a new building on Mary's Avenue. This structure is now familiarly known as the Benedictine Hospital. Need of larger and more modern facilities, prompted the Sisters to erect an addition which was opened in 1924.

The hospital accomodates 110 patients.

A very important part of the Benedictine Hospital is Our Lady of Victory Chapel, where the spiritual needs of the Sisters, patients, and nurses, are cared for by The Reverend Chaplain Austin V. Carey.

The first president of the institution was The Right Reverend Monsignor R. L. Burtzell, D.D.

The present president is The Very Reverend Monsignor Martin J. Drury, P.R.; V.F. The Superintendent of Nurses is Sister M. Callista, and Superintendent of the Hospital Sister M. Berenice.

I. IDENTIFICATION DATA:

Our Lady of Victory School of Nursing, Kingston, New York
Benedictine Sisters of Elizabeth, New Jersey

Founded 1870

Diocese of Newark

Congregation of St. Scholastica

II. SCHOOL FOUNDATION:

Foundation of school, 1904. An integral part of Benedictine Hospital which was founded in 1902, by Sister Aloysia Malloy O.S.B. to prepare young women to care for the sick in the hospital and homes.

III. SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT:

First four students graduated in June 1907. School was accredited by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, 1905. From one graduate nurse on the staff and six students, in 1904, the staff has now (1943) grown so that it includes twenty-four graduates, five of whom have college degrees, and fifty-nine students.

IV. HISTORICAL INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOUR SCHOOL OR COMMUNITY HAS BEEN INVOLVED

In 1907 small pox epidemic broke out in Kingston and it continued into the winter of 1908. No isolation hospital was located in Kingston. A school building was converted into an isolation hospital, (No. 15), which was taken charge of by the first graduate of this school, Miss Mary Hamburger. Miss Anna O'Shea was the first Public Health Nurse and was the first to do visiting nursing in Ulster County among tuberculous patients. Miss O'Shea also opened the first Ulster County Tuberculosis Camp in 1909.

VI. RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS:

Sodality was organized in 1925 and has been active ever since with monthly conferences and annual retreats.

XI. ENDOWMENTS OR GIFTS:

Scholarship of \$300. is offered annually to the student most deserving in the graduating class.

Number of graduates up to 1942-246."

Yes, Reader, the location of the Benedictine on the same ridge of the Cecilia B. O'Reilly property extending to the west from Broadway at the High School, next passing where the Myron J. Michael Intermediate School has just been erected, thence to where the famous toboggan slide was built by Mr. S. D. Coykendall in the 1880's, is worthy of a visit. This latter facing the east (Chestnut Hill or the Weinberg) was so perfectly situated as to make possible a ride by toboggan swiftly down over vacant lands—Andrew Street, etc. years later built up and now (1943) having numerous houses all along there—and the toboggans then rising up toward Orchard St. and Chestnut, could then be turned about for the return trip part way up to the ridge again. This made it easy for the lovers of tobogganing, with little walking up-hill, to begin another ride. Very few remember just where the decline was but John O'Reilly, son of John and Cecilia B. O'Reilly, does recall it vividly, as William D. Cashin, a mine of information on everything that has happened in Kingston, Rondout and Vicinity for 60 years, does also. From the top of the ridge near the Benedictine, people can visualize what they saw in their youth and be taken back in their thoughts and recollections to the wonderful times in riding down hill in winter there, all bundled up, with red mufflers flying, enjoying this sport freely as guests of Mr. Coykendall.

Then a few steps west, across the macademized Mary's Avenue, we come on our walk to where we started out for—the beautiful Benedictine facing four ways on the top of the Ledge. The Catskills to the North reaching 4,000 feet, the entire range from Slide, Peekamoose, Wittenberg, High Point to Overlook, Round-Top and Kaaterskill High Peak. Easterly, the schools mentioned and City Hall and extensions of modern Kingston. While to the South and West the on-looker has the breathless view toward the Shawangunk range back to the Catskills' Table Mountain and Peekamoose again. All this with unobstructed panoramic sight of down-town and up-town of our City and Towns of Esopus, Hurley, Rosendale, Hurley, Woodstock and Saugerties, in Ulster County. Let anyone beat that, if they can!

Here—everyone must proudly say—we have a complete, healthful Community. Many others assisted, such as Dr. Downer.

In closing the later history of the City of Kingston Hospital— we failed to mention the first Nurses' Home given by Mrs. S. D. Coykendall, which still stands there between the towering Buildings erected after the conflagration of February 20, 1926. This fire occurred at noon and soon the entire low building, as originally built, with wings, was in flames. The efficient City Fire Department, with all members and

equipment, made a gallant fight. There were fifty-six patients, there, one woman being operated upon, still under the influence of ether, the surgeon being Dr. Frank A. Johnston. The operation was successful. Ten of the patients had just a few days before become mothers. All these and the babies were removed in safety by the firemen. The fire was confined to the original building but the newer portion fortunately preserved, though the damage was nearly \$100,000. The newer parts were embodied in the new units when the whole group was reconstructed. No lives were lost in the conflagration. The main Hospital structure is immense compared with the former plant and the new Nurse's Home of similar type adds to the impressiveness of the group. The small Nurses' Home, saved from the flames, has since been used as teaching class rooms. Following the destruction of the original main Building the hospital authorities staged a financial drive successively with the result we now have modern fire-proof structures fully equipped.

The City also enlarged and rebuilt its City Laboratory on the City Hall grounds adjoining the Hospital, with Dr. J. Spottiswood Taylor, Pathologist and Director, in charge of a Public Health program.

CHAPTER XXXXI

HISTORY OF COMPANY M, NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW YORK

*(Contributed by J. ALLAN WOOD, Veteran
in SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898)*

BESIDES, our Chief of Police, J. Allan Wood, wrote up a history of our Police Department, and permitted us to use that for our "People's History," but he, also, as member of fourteenth Separate Company, afterward Company M in the Spanish-American War, kindly, at our request, contributed the following short sketch of activities of the Company up to being mustered out. We make our acknowledgments of the favors and appreciation of his very able writings, without which our History would not have been complete:

"Organized September 21, 1874 as Company H, Twentieth Battallion, designation changed to Company B, November 13, 1874, and to the Fourteenth Separate Company, December 17, 1881. On May 21 and 22, 1875, the Company was on duty suppressing a labor riot at Rosendale; April 20, and 21, 1876 on similar duty at Rondout; in July and August, 1877, the Company was again on labor riot duty at Rondout, and on March 4, 1879, at Kingston.

On April 25, 1898, Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

By virtue of his power, President William McKinley called for volunteers in order to carry into effect the purpose of the resolution of Congress. It is said that four hundred and fifty thousand citizens and national guardsmen volunteered for this service. Among this number was the Fourteenth Separate Company of Kingston, New York, all of whose members responded. The commanding officers of this Company were Captain Robert F. Tompkins, First Lieutenant David Terry and Second Lieutenant John A. Huhne. The Company assembled at the New York State Armory at the corner of Broadway and Hoffman Street on the morning of May 2, 1898, and proceeded to the Rhinebeck Ferry and across the Hudson River to Rhinecliffe where the New York Central transported them to New York City, and thence to Camp Black at Hemstead, Long Island, by the Long Island Railroad Company.

At Camp Black the company received its regimental designation. The designation assigned to the Fourteenth Separate Company was Company M. At this camp the company pursued a course of intensive training in military tactics, extended drill and camp management. It was mustered into United States Service on May 20, 1898 as Company M, First Regiment, New York Volunteers.

On June 11, 1898, Company M, with several other companies of the regiment, proceeded to Fort Hamilton, near Brooklyn, New York, where they assumed military duties incident to the occupation of a fort. Instruction as to the operation of large disappearing guns was given. The companies were also recruited to full military strength.

On July 7, in accordance with special orders, the company with its regiment, proceeded to Jersey City, New Jersey, and boarded a train of the Erie Railroad enroute to San Francisco. The journey was made without special incident and arrived at San Francisco on July 13, at which time a temporary camp was made at Camp Merritt. Owing to unsanitary conditions the whole regiment was moved the following day to the Presido, San Francisco, a government reservation. At this camp continued intensive drill was carried out and preparations were made to condition the soldiers for active combat.

Upon the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands our Colonel Thomas H. Barber, with his military staff, was sent to Honolulu to select a camp for our regiment. The First New York Volunteers had been chosen to do garrison duty at Honolulu.

On August 5, 1898, Company M, with its batallion, boarded the steamer, Charles Nelson, bound for Honolulu, arriving there August 15, and proceeded to camp at Kapiolani Park, located about five miles from Honolulu. This camp was named Camp McKinley. Here the same intensive training was taken up, also battle maneuvers were perfected. In a short time the regiment was divided into different military groups, artillery, cavalry, band and other departments. The larger part of each company, however, remained at military drill.

In October, 1898, typhoid fever appeared in the regiment in epidemic form and several hundred were confined to a field hospital. Deaths were frequent and our own company suffered the loss of four of its members. The epidemic was so bad that it was decided to move the troops to other territory. The regiment was divided and new camp sites were assigned. On November 1, 1898, Company M took the steamer to Hilo, Island of Hawaii, about two hundred and fifty miles from Honolulu. While at this island regular drill was maintained. The company also marched thirty miles up a mountain to the volcano

Kilauea where a camp was established in a kola woods for several days. A return to the coast was made in the same manner.

Upon the signing of the Peace Protocol our company was ordered to return to Honolulu. Upon arrival at Honolulu orders were received to return to San Francisco. On December 10, 1898, the company left Honolulu by steamer Scandia and arrived at San Francisco December 20. Orders were received to return to our armories. The company left San Francisco by train on December 21, and arrived at Rhinecliffe in the early morning of December 28. The company was greeted by the citizens. A parade was formed, and a march was made to the armory, where the company was dismissed, subject to call.

On February 27, 1899, the company was mustered out of United States Service.

CHAPTER XXXXII

SKETCH OF KINGSTON IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

*(One of the finest and most valued contributions by
Ex-Mayor E. B. Carey)*

"URGED by our City Historian, the Honorable William C. DeWitt, and desiring to do everything possible to collaborate with other citizens in making this work a success and of value to posterity, I reluctantly break my resolution so as to leave to others a short story or sketch of the men and women of Kingston who served in the World War of 1917-1918, and respectfully submit the following:

The great underlying tensions in the world structure are rarely perceived by the average citizen, who in modern civilized countries is naturally a peace-loving person. For most parts, these citizens have to be moved by great ideals, such as patriotism, the belief in the absolute justice of their cause, or by profound emotions of hate or fear or opposition to injustice, to turn them into fighting men and women. Such a description of the average citizen, as applied by James Truslow Adams in his Federal Edition of the History of the United States, properly applied to those in Kingston who readily, fearlessly and mightily answered the call to the colors after April 6, 1917, the day on which we declared war against Germany.

This spirit of liberty, justice and patriotism hovered over the foothills of the Catskill Mountains in the days of 1776, 1812, and 1898 when men from Kingston answered the call for volunteers in past wars. It aroused the people then for a longing for freedom, about to be denied them. It rearoused them when called upon in 1917 to again defend their honor and peace.

I volunteered to serve as an Army Field Clerk with the Adjutant General's Division, War Department, enlisting December 26, 1917, embarking for foreign service January 15, 1918 aboard the S.S. Magnolia. The first shot of the war was fired from this ship April 19, 1917 and it sank a German submarine. Aboard the ship, playing in the ship's orchestra, was George H. Muller, Jr., whose father was well known in local musical circles. It was a coincidence that I should be returned on

the same ship in March 1919, and find on board the following boys from Kingston, Harry S. Conklin, Walter R. King, George H. Muller, Jr. and Charles Schwab.

On my arrival in France, I was sent to an officer's classification center in Blois. There I met Walter S. Baisden and Myer Kaplan. I was assigned to Message Center at General Headquarters in Chaumont, from which Center was sent every troop movement order and into which came reports from every outfit in the A.E.F. While at General Headquarters I met Edward J. Woerner, a former employee of the Kingston Daily Leader who was serving in the Adjutant General's printing office. I also remember meeting Conrad J. Heiselman and Jansen M. Preston, who passed through headquarters on travel orders to other points.

It was also my pleasure to become acquainted with Brigadier General LeRoy Eltinge, who was born in Woodstock and educated in Kingston schools. I had many pleasant conversations with him and he inquired as to many of his old friends in Kingston, namely Mr. DeWitt, the author of this history, Philip Elting, Cornelius Hume, Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Henry R. DeWitt, Judge A. T. Clearwater and others. General Eltinge, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, served with distinction during the insurrection in the Philippines 1898 to 1899 and again in 1901 to 1903. He also served with the Army of Cuban Pacification 1906 to 1907. In 1914, then a Captain, he was assigned to border patrol along the Mexican border and again in 1916 served under General John J. Pershing on the expedition in Mexico. At General Headquarters, when I knew him, he served on Pershing's General Staff, being Chief of the Operations Section, known as G-3. My work in the Adjutant General's division brought me in constant touch with General Eltinge. There was no General Staff of the American Army before our entry in the World War, and so I saw its start and growth, it being formed at Chaumont after we became active in the war. The staff as first organized was divided into five parts, known as (1) Administration, (2) Intelligence, (3) Operations, (4) Co-Ordination and (5) Training. In March or April 1918 the designations were changed for military purposes from names to letters, as G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4 and G-5. Each separate branch of the staff was operated by a Major General or Brigadier General while the head of the entire staff was a Major General, known as the Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff was directly responsible to the Commanding General of the A. E. F., General John J. Pershing, whose office was close to that of the Adjutant General, and so I saw and saluted General Pershing morning after morning for about eight months.

In June 1918 the United States had 722,000 soldiers in France. In July there were 1,000,000 and in September 1,576,000. The size of the A. E. F. at that time necessitated the formation of the Second American Army with Headquarters at Toul, France. I was sent to the headquarters of the Second American Army to organize the Message Center there. While in Toul I met Charles Longendyke, one of the boys who used to "hang out" at Sheriff Hoffman's cigar store on John Street, who was serving as a mechanic at the Toul airdrome. I also met many of the fellows who left Kingston with Company M of the New York National Guard after it was federalized. Those men were a part of the 51st Pioneer Infantry just outside the City of Toul. Some I remember are Martin F. Netter, Jacob Mollott, Charles E. Weed, Robert C. Iseman, Harry G. Maisenhelder and William White. The Second Army covered territory in the vicinity of Sedan, Verdun, St. Mehiel, Nancy and Toul, and was just getting under way as a real offensive unit when the Armistice was declared. On November 11, 1918 we had 2,000,000 men in the A. E. F., and as a matter of comparison we have that number alone in the air force of the army for World War II.

During the early part of the A. E. F., our men, and included among them many boys from Kingston, served as mixed troops with the British, French and Italians. From September 1918 on, at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Woods, the Americans fought as a separate unit at the insistent demands of General Pershing. Men from Kingston also served in such other major offensives as Aisne-Marne July 18 to November 11; Somme from August 9, to November 11; Oise-Aisne from August 8 to November 11; Ypres-Lys from August 19 to November 11; St. Mehiel from September 1 to November 11 and the Meuse-Argonne from September 26 to November 11. The total American casualties were about 126,000 and, I believe, about 80 men from Kingston and Ulster County were among that number.

Dr. Frank Keator, Captain Medical Corps, was the first Kingston City soldier to die in line of duty. Dr. Keator contracted illness while practising his profession at an Army camp in the United States.

The second United States combatant force to arrive in France was the 26th Division, consisting of the 101st., 102nd, 103rd and 104th regiments of infantry. George F. Schirick, a brother of Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Schirick, was a member of Company A 102nd infantry (the New England National Guard) and he was the first soldier from Kingston to be killed in action. The First Division was the first American fighting unit to reach France. The Forty-Second Division,

known as the All-American or Rainbow Division, was the third unit to arrive; while the Second Division, consisting of the 9th and 23rd Infantry regiments and the 5th and 6th Marines was the fourth. Each of these divisions contained men from Kingston. New York's Own—the 77th Division—was recruited from the draft practically all from New York State. This was the first National Army Division to reach France and the first of its kind to enter a violent sector of the front. Peter A. Carey, Walter W. Tammany and Charles C. Roach were boys from Kingston serving with the 77th.

Kingstonians also participated in the St. Mehiel Drive September 1918, when 550,000 Americans restored 200 miles of soil to France and freed the Paris-Nancy railroad and other lines of communication in such a way to greatly assist the larger offensive against the Germans, which was then contemplated. The St. Mehiel Drive was the beginning of the end. In it fought the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 42nd, 82nd, 89th and 90th American Divisions. The 3rd, 35th, 78th, 80th and 91st Divisions were in reserve.

Kingstonians who served as officers in the First World War were; Lieutenant Colonels Frank L. Meagher and Dr. George F. Chandler; Majors Dr. William J. Cranston, Dr. Frank A. Johnston, Rev. Gregory Mabry; Captains Dr. Gustave A. Almfelt, Louis de la Vergne, Thomas A. Horton, William R. Kraft, Dr. Buel W. Maben, A. M. Sutton, Dr. Frederick Snyder, Dr. Leonard K. Stelle, Dr. John P. Reading, and Dr. Frank Keator. The First Lieutenants were E. LeRoy Cashin, R. Frederick Chidsey, Dr. George H. Clarke, Richard C. Dawe, Dr. William H. Donovan, Rudolph C. Dittus, Dr. Frederic W. Holcomb, Dr. John F. Larkin, Dr. Harry R. Meinhardt and Benjamin J. Winne. Those who served as Second Lieutenants were Matthew F. Bence, Charles de la Vergne, Charles T. Dixon, Frank Finley, Walton Fitzgerald, Walter H. Gill, Edward J. Luedtke, William A. McBride, Martin F. Netter, Lloyd F. Regendahl, Chester B. Rifenbary, Robert R. Rodie and Ray Thompson. Those men served in the medical corps, dental corps, infantry, quartermaster corps, engineers, field artillery and sanitary corps. Others who served as Army Field Clerks, Adjutant General's Division, were Conrad J. Heiselman, Harold A. Styles, DuBois Gillette, Clyde K. Wood and Copeland E. Gates. Besides myself, Conrad J. Heiselman was the only other to serve in foreign service.

Six Kingston High School students were attracted by the war and volunteered their services. All six died in action. They were Aubrey Arnst, Ulysses G. French, John A. Joyce, Percy T. Keator, J. Geoffrey

Strugnell and Leonard E. Woodrow. Aubrey Arnst and John A. Joyce enlisted with Company M, the local National Guard unit, and went away with it.

This history would fall short of its duty and purpose if we failed to mention our local National Guard unit, known as Company M—10th Infantry, New York National Guard. In 1917 Frank L. Meagher was Captain of the unit, Rudolph C. Dittus, E. LeRoy Cashin and Martin F. Netter were lieutenants. On July 15, 1917 Company M was federalized and made part of the United States Army. On August 8, 1917 it left for Potomac Park Camp in Washington, D. C. On August 11th it was transferred to Camp Meade, Maryland to do police work. On October 13, 1917 it was again shifted to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina and in December of the same year was made a part of the 27th Division—The Yankee Division—and from then on lost its identity as a unit. Most of the members were assigned to Company M 51st Pioneer Infantry, which outfit saw much service with the A.E.F., part of the time serving with the British forces. The members of Company M who gave their lives, dying in line of duty, were, Aubrey Arnst, Benjamin Cheshire, Bernard T. Cragin, John A. Joyce, John E. Noonan, James G. Reilly, John G. Reilly and Frank Thomas.

The members of Company M were:

FRANK L. MEAGHER, *Major*

First Lieutenants

Rudolph C. Dittus	Silas W. Beatty
E. Leroy Cashin	

Second Lieutenants

Charles T. Dixon	Martin F. Netter
Matthew F. Bence	Ethan S. Decker
Edward J. Luedtke	Hervey A. Keator
Edmund D. Relyea	

First Sergeants

Wolfert E. Lockwood	Bernard V. Roach
Leroy Markle	Frank A. Schipp

Sergeants

Edward C. Geschwinder, Supply	Robert L. Rice, Mess
Edward D. Fitzgerald, Supply	Frank M. Sass, Muscian
Robert J. Hudler, Mechanic	George H. Decker, Supply
Charles Van Etten, Mechanic	Arthur Fox
James R. Howard	George J. McCullough

John F. Long
 Peter Norton
 Martin J. Oulton
 Dan B. Ackerman
 John J. Dempsey
 Robert Hyland
 Dewey Lawrence
 Alfred G. Messinger
 Anthony M. Schupp, Mechanic

Charles F. Maines
 Edward J. Perry
 John W. Reis
 Frank A. Bunten
 Victor Finan
 Harry D. Johnston
 David J. Wiest
 Harold E. Sanford

Corporals

Julian K. Canfield
 Ward Relyea
 Henry Avnet
 Thomas F. Coughlin
 Harry E. Giles
 William H. Jordan
 Aaron Kiersted
 Frank Ostrander
 Edward H. Roedell
 Louis Schuberg
 Raymond Short
 Charles H. Styles

Winfield Entrott
 Louis Shane
 Herman Brittcliffe
 Ferreil F. Finkle
 Wm. E. Henninger
 Charles O. Kelse
 Frank Kraus
 Hiram Robinson
 William Robinson
 William Sapp
 Frederick W. Schwenck
 William Sickler

Privates

Edwin W. Ashby
 Samuel Basch
 Edward E. Bennett
 Frank Bradford
 Stephan Bujac
 John F. Burns
 William Burton
 Joseph L. Byer
 Edward Carman
 Harry Carnwright
 William Clark
 Charles A. Cole
 Hugh N. Comfort
 John C. Connors
 John R. Crispell
 Lewis Crispell
 Austin Cullen

John Glass
 Charles W. Goebel
 Peter Golgoski
 John J. Green
 Harry Hale
 Harry D. Hinkley
 Herbert Hinkley
 Elmer Hoetger
 Lafayette Holstein
 Harry Hornbeck
 Charles Ingram
 John J. Kearney
 Joseph B. Kearney
 Arthur Kiernan
 Emerson Kilmer
 James J. Kilroy
 Leo Kregloski

Edward DuBois
 Robert J. DuBois
 Virgil J. Dugan
 James J. Dugan
 Chauncey Entrott
 Harold Every
 John J. Flannery
 Raymond L. Miller
 Jacob Mones
 Frederick Mortimer
 William C. Myers
 Achillo Naccarato
 Anthony J. Olseski
 Samuel G. Osterhoudt
 John Palisi
 Theopl Piotiwoski
 Frank M. Saulpaugh
 George H. Schick
 Augustus Shank
 John Shea

John W. Kruger
 Leroy Lasher
 Harrison Lucas
 Rankin Lynn
 John J. McAndrew
 John F. McGrane
 Clarence V. Maines
 William Marks
 Joseph E. Sills
 Joseph Smith
 Frank Stopskie
 Daniel C. Styles
 Arthur L. Sutton
 Isaac Trowbridge
 Claude Van Aken
 Clarence Van Dermark
 Frank Van Steenburgh
 Ray T. Weaver
 Louis Weinstein

Cooks

Edward H. Freer
 Herman Wolfersheim
 John A. Flannery

Chris J. Perry
 Saul Countryman
 Theodore Schuberg

While they were not members of Company M, Dr. William J. Cranston and Dr. Fred Snyder were associated with it as medical officers. Dr. Cranston was discharged with the rank of Major and Dr. Snyder finished his services as a Captain.

The American Legion, born in the aftermath of the terrible war, is the war tried youth of America of the days of 1917-1918. It was the outgrowth of a vision, a vision of opportunity for service, a desire to serve God and Country in peace times. On July 8, 1919 the following veterans gathered together in the armory—now the Municipal Auditorium—to make application for a charter for Kingston Post No. 150 American Legion: Rudolph C. Dittus, Walter H. Gill, Eugene B. Carey, Edward DuBois, Charles A. Van Etten, Robert F. DuBois, William Sickler, Daniel Styles, Louis de la Vergne, Waldron Du Mond, William A. Winston, George W. Greene, Frederick J. Dahlem, Theodore Pietrowski, Lawrence F. McHugh, L. Raymond Miller, Charles W. Shultis, August J. Winter, Robert F. Kerr, Jerry Yapple, Harold A.

Styles, Walter W. Tammany, Peter A. Carey, James F. Loughran, Dr. Fred Snyder, Edward D. Fitzgerald and Matthew F. Bence. Those veterans of the First World War, later joined by hundreds of others who served, have faithfully carried on, well and truly for the benefit of the people of Kingston, the principles for which The American Legion was formed. As years went by many of these veterans entered public office and became very active politically. Myself and Conrad J. Heiselman were elected Mayor of our City. Others attained great success in their professions and fields of endeavor. Dr. Fred Snyder became an outstanding surgeon and is today serving as Chief of Staff of the Kingston Hospital. Dr. Frank A. Johnston is also serving successfully as a surgeon on the staff of the same hospital. Doctor John F. Larkin also attained great success as a surgeon and serves on the staff of the Benedictine Hospital. Dr. William J. Cranston specialized in eye, ear, nose and throat work at the Benedictine Hospital and also was very successful.

Mr. Rudolph C. Dittus was elected to serve as the first commander of Kingston Post No. 150 American Legion and I was elected to serve as the first adjutant. Mr. Dittus was also the first to serve as Alderman-at-large or President of the Common Council of the City. The following veterans have served as subsequent post commanders, Thomas F. Coughlin, Archibald R. Leighton, Dr. William J. Cranston who succeeded Leighton, resigned, Stanley J. Matthews, Herman I. DuBois, George W. Potter, Eugene B. Carey, Andrew J. Murphy, Jr., Conrad J. Heiselman, Roy E. Jacob, Morton J. Finch, Donald Sweeney, Sam N. Mann, Eugene Cornwell, John J. Finerty who succeeded Cornwell, resigned, Lester C. Elmendorf, Eugene A. Freer, William T. Roedell, Joseph E. Sills, Harry L. Kirchner, John Melville, Stanley J. Dempsey, Gerald G. Martin, and William E. Mellert, Jr.

On May 16th 1923 a parcel of land on West O'Reilly Street was purchased by Kingston Post from Mrs. Cecelia B. O'Reilly. A memorial building, as a meeting place for war veterans, long desired and contemplated, finally came to pass during the administration of George W. Potter, post commander in 1925. The following were appointed to the Building Committee, Stanley J. Matthews, Chairman, Conrad J. Heiselman, Eugene B. Carey, Thomas F. Coughlin, Andrew J. Murphy, Jr., Martin F. Netter, George W. Potter, Dr. William J. Cranston, Charles T. Dixon, Herman I. Du Bois, John W. Reis, Albert Reese, Edwin W. Ashby, Dr. Fred Snyder, Roy E. Jacob, Edward J. Luedtke, William A. McBride, Frank L. Meagher, Ben Suskind, Bernard Forst, Merton L. Goldrick, and Charles Styles. A drive for

funds was started, the drive being headed by Mr. John D. Schoonmaker, assisted by Mr. Samuel Watts. On May 28, 1925 the amazing sum of \$36,112.08 had been collected. The Memorial Building, meeting place and service center of Kingston Post No. 150 American Legion, was built with the funds raised. It was designed by Mr. Charles S. Keefe, a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

A few years after the war, Joyce-Schirick Post No. 1386 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was formed. It was named in honor of George F. Schirick and John A. Joyce. I have told of Schirick's death in a previous paragraph. Mr. Joyce was a student at Kingston High School when he enlisted. He, like Schirick, was killed in action. Joyce-Schirick Post is still functioning, but as a veterans' organization it is not as active as Kingston Post 150 American Legion.

Quite a number Kingstonians served with the United States Navy during the war. The most outstanding was Captain Andrew S. Hickey, a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy. Mr. James F. Loughran, first treasurer of Kingston Post and for many years County Superintendent of Ulster County Highways, served as a lieutenant in the navy. Joseph Gregory, son of Wesley Gregory, now a Captain in the United States Navy and a graduate of Annapolis, served as a naval officer during the World War.

As we think of the great ports of France such as Brest, LeHarve, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, where we disembarked on our journeys, we think of wonderful docks built by the United States.

President Wilson's philosophy of 1916 was "there must be in the future a 'community of power,' not a 'balance of power,' only a tranquil world can be a stable world. The right state of mind is as necessary to a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or racial and national allegiance." We of The American Legion, veterans of 1917 and 1918, thought then that the world had been stabilized, that victory had effected a "community of power" and that we had formed a "last Man" organization, not to be succeeded by war veterans. History proves we were wrong, that our philosophy was wrong. Veterans of World War II are now eligible to join The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and so continue the existence of The American Legion eighty years beyond the expectations of the founders of The American Legion. Will fate bring on another class of veterans twenty-five years hence or will it then be a tranquil world, as is the hope of peace-loving people today?

EUGENE B. CAREY.

April 1, 1943.

CHAPTER XXXXIII

POLICE DEPARTMENT

By J. ALLAN WOOD, Chief

(We take, with the writer's consent, this rare history of our Department, written before the Chief's retirement after more than 38 years on the Force.)

"PRIOR to the year 1891, the Police Department of Kingston consisted of a few officers called constables, who were elected to office by the people in the various election districts throughout the city. They were not uniformed. They had no official head and usually operated as individual officers. These men being unorganized, there was no system of regular patrol duty performed and there was no systematic police activity formulated or carried out. Most of the time of these officers was spent in the courts and about public places. Their principal duty was to serve warrants, subpoenas and civil papers for which they received fees. Very few telephones were in use during this period. Judges and constables were not easy to locate. Therefore in the event of trouble, either in the home or on the street, or at the business place an officer was not usually available. The custom, in vogue at this time, was for victims of criminal acts to appear at the office of the judge, whose official title was "Recorder," and secure a warrant of arrest for the offender. In many instances of grave crimes, messengers were dispatched in search of one or more of the constables who generally gave efficient service, some of them being excellent officers with exceptional talent for their work. This was particularly true of those who had been retained in office continually for a period of years. When warrants were issued by the Recorder they were served by the constable of the district in which the crime was committed.

. . . The population of Kingston in 1891 was about 22,000. In that year, traffic and business conditions warranted the establishment of an organized police force. The City Charter was changed to permit such a move. A Board of Police Commissioners was appointed and at their second meeting, on May 14th of that year, a small force of officers was appointed. After a brief period, they were uniformed.

The uniforms consisted of dark blue coat and trousers and blue helmet. Later a grey helmet was used for summer duty. The first force was made up of a Chief of Police and nine policemen, one from each election district in the city There was plenty to do. From the time of its settlement, Kingston has always been a God-fearing and law abiding community— and exceptionally so—but at the time of the establishment of the new police force, the Delaware and Hudson Canal terminated in Rondout, the downtown portion of the city. The canal boats delivered large quantities of coal which was transferred to schooners and barges to larger cities. A large number of men were employed for this work. They were of the rough and ready type and were not used to police regulations. The young officers of the newly appointed force met with considerable resistance from these men when it was necessary to arrest them for minor infractions of the law. There were many battles after which the prisoner was laid up for repairs and the officers found it necessary to purchase new coats, trousers and helmets. After a short period, a great deal of this disappeared. The population became more peaceful and the orderly policing of the city continued with considerable regularity.

The force grew from nine to nineteen men.” (Comment: In the possession of the City Historian, the Author, is Volume 3 of Picturesque Ulster, by Artist De Lisser, which included a great deal of the city. On page 80 is the photograph of the force as it was about 1896. The Author, being a life-long resident, is able to recall everyone of the nineteen on the force from the first Chief, Stephan D. Hood, former lawyer; Michael Cahill and Thomas J. Murray, Sergeants; and every patrolman by face and name, such as Tom, “Ducky” Johnson, former Constable; “Bill” Ryan, possibly most powerful man on the force; Officer McEntyre; Officer “Dodger” White, Officer Edward Shader, Officer Vogt.

This writer found that he could not recall one row in rear by name and 5 in other rows, making 9 in all but remember all in face and build. The new Chief of Police Charles Phinney, on the force over 30 years, named all in the photo. Any curious ones of that generation are welcome to call at the Author’s residence and try to guess from their memory these worthy citizens who did so well for our city. The City Library has a bound copy which can be seen there on page 80. It takes one back 50 years in a twinkling.)

. . . During 1913, some of the older men were retired from service on pension under an act which became law in June, 1910. Young men were appointed to fill these vacancies and additions have

been made to the force from time to time as conditions demanded. The force as it stands today (1936) consists of 37 officers.

. . . With the coming of the automobile, the work of the Department increased rapidly. Traffic conditions became much more complicated. Our population had grown to nearly 30,000. The area is about seven and one-half square miles. We have over 100 miles of streets. Newburgh and Poughkeepsie have about 52 miles of streets each. One might ask how can so small a force police such a large area. It is a problem and demands constant planning. We have several modern police facilities to aid us, however. In 1891 very few telephones were in use except in business places, and people who require police service call headquarters. Our own police signalling system was installed in 1915. This enables policemen to communicate direct with headquarters and also headquarters to get in direct touch with officers on post.

In 1917, the use of saddle horses was abandoned. An automobile service was established for outlying districts, thus providing a more up-to-date and effective method of policing a large area of the city. The department at this time was thoroughly motorized with modern automobile equipment. Auto traffic had assumed large proportions and it was necessary to provide motorcycle officers, traffic signals, and more suitable parking arrangements, and restrictions. Kingston's bustling daily life released a heavy volume of traffic upon its streets. The city's enviable position as the Gateway to the Catskills results in an additional heavy load of seasonal resort travel in the summer months. Heavy grades are encountered on certain of the city's principal and secondary streets. The street layout in general, while enhancing in no small measure the charm of the city, it not always best adapted to efficient of heavy volume traffic There must be intelligent routing of traffic, parking regulations, speed limitations, all coupled with efficient police control. The modern conception of the by-pass route for through traffic was adopted, and increased use of this device was planned for the future.

Mechanical handling of traffic is accomplished by a judicious use of the thru-street stop sign, fixed time traffic signals and electromatic control systems. Our earlier installations of control signals are of the fixed-time type but the more recent signal control installations have been of the traffic actuated type, and future development will be along these lines.

In 1932, a modern teletype system was installed in co-operation with the State Police. This furnishes the means of direct contact with

the police departments of eight states. In 1935, a radio transmitting unit was added. Four automobiles equipped with radio receivers were placed in service to operate in conjunction with the radio transmitter The radio cars and a number of patrolmen patrol the city, and furnish adequate police protection to the residential sections, to the banks, to schools, to traffic and to incidental police services required of a police department.

The Police Department comprises the following members (1936):

Chief	1
Sergeants (Detective)	2
Motorcycle	2
Patrolmen	32
	<hr/>
Total	37

The department operates the following equipment:

Teletype System	2 Motorcycles
Radio Transmitting Unit	4 Police Radio Cars
There are 21 police call boxes in city.	

Kingston has been peculiarly fortunate in its department of police. The force has always been and is today composed of men of high character, modest in manner, courteous in their work but firm in the discharge of their duty. It is a pleasure to state that after forty-five years of observation, our own police force compares well with the forces of and the methods used by the police of many larger cities."

CHAPTER XXXXIV

KINGSTON'S FIRE DEPARTMENT

BY JOSEPH L. MURPHY, *Chief*

(Chief Murphy gives us his permission to quote this very interesting article in "People's History.")

"WITH a history of glorious achievement behind it, Kingston's Fire Department this year, (1936), is celebrating its one hundred and eighty-second anniversary, a record that few, if any, fire departments in New York State can equal. Organized on November 27, 1754, when a fire engine was ordered from England at a cost not to exceed eighty pounds, the fire department's equipment today—entirely motorized—totals an expenditure of \$95,000. The department' is in charge of Fire Chief Joseph L. Murphy and Deputy Fire Chief Frederick M. Leverich, with a force of 30 paid fire fighters; every one a picked man, both mentally and physically. In addition there are ten volunteer fire companies in the city. The volunteer companies are Excelsior Hose, Rapid Hose, Wiltwyck Hose, Rescue Hook and Ladder, Cornell Hose, Union Hose, Weiner Hose, Twaalfskill Hose, Cordts Hose and Central Hook and Ladder Company (Comment: As we are confining People's History to the period from 1820 to 1943, we omit Chief Murphy's story from 1754 to 1819, simply informing our Readers that Historian Marius Schoonmaker, in his work on Kingston, down to 1820, tells of the big fire in 1776, which broke out on Greene Street, near John, and extended through to Crown and North Front. The next year, 1777, he described the burning of uptown Kingston by the mercenary Hessian troops, against the wishes of some good British officers, but urged on by Tories hereabouts, got out of control, (according to direct tale of the eye-witness by a Great-Grand-Aunt of this writer's although not mentioned in Marius Schoonmaker's History). At any rate all but one stone house was partly destroyed. That was the VanSteenburgh Dwelling, now well-preserved, (1943), in perfect condition, in fact, at 97 Wall Street, the residence and physician office of Dr. Henry L. Bibby. Then there were big fires uptown in the early 1800's uptown and one big one in Rondout along the Creek.) Excuse this interruption—

and Fire Chief Murphy will proceed:" These were the days of the leather buckets (1816), and every householder was required to keep at hand a certain number, each bucket bearing the initial of the owner. When an alarm of fire was sounded the buckets were either thrown out in front of the house for someone else to use or were carried to the fire by the householder, who would help form a bucket brigade from the nearest water supply to the scene of the fire. It was with the use of these leather buckets, each holding about 8 quarts of water, and the primitive fire engine that the fires that occasionally broke out were fought.

It was not until 1848 that the modern fire department as we know it first came into existence with the organization of the Protector Engine Company, which was equipped with a hand fire engine, which was housed in an old barn on Mill Street, in the downtown section of what is now the city of Kingston. Several years later the Lackawanna Engine Company was formed. It was presented with a hand engine by the village of Rondout. These two fire companies rendered the village excellent service.

Uptown in the then village of Kingston there were four fire companies—American Engine Company, No. 1; Niagara Steamer, No. 2; Washington Steamer, No. 3; and Excelsior Steamer No. 4, all of which were organized in the 'thirties and early 'forties, and which were finally superseded by several of the present fire companies and other companies.

During the dark days of the Civil War there was a marked decrease in the membership of the companies, but interest gradually revived as the years passed. In 1872 the villages of Kingston and Rondout were incorporated under the name of Kingston. The city hall on Broadway marks the division line between the villages The fire departments were divided into two departments, known as the western department and the eastern. That year Cornelius Burhans was chief of the western and Augustus Hasbrouck of the eastern. In 1878 the city charter was amended so as to provide for one chief engineer and four assistants, to be appointed by the common council. Richard Mooney served during 1878-79 as chief and was succeeded in 1880 by George Weber, who served until 1882. In 1883 Mooney was again appointed chief, and served until 1886, when he was succeeded by John P. Derrenbacher, who served until 1890.

During the period between 1890 and 1896 those who served as chief were Richard Mooney, Theron Johnston, James S. Winne and William H. Kolts. In 1896 the charter was again amended so that the chief

would be appointed by the Mayor. Those who served under appointment were William H. Kolts, Michael J. Rafferty, Charles L. Quackenbush and Rodney A. Chipp.

It was during the administration of Mayor A. Wesley Thompson that agitation was started for the inauguration of the present partially paid fire department. In his message to the common council on January 1, 1906, Mayor Thompson stated that "Sooner or later this city will have to come to a paid or partially paid system for the fire department." No action was then taken on the suggestion During the month of December in 1906, Weiner Hose, one of the volunteer fire companies still in active work in the city, arranged to hold a pig roast at its engine house on Hasbrouck Avenue, to which Mayor Thompson and the then eighteen aldermen of the city and other city officials were invited to attend. The boys of Weiner Hose were anxious to have a new fire truck drawn by a team of horses, and decided at the pig roast to advance their desires in that direction. At that time Mayor Thompson again declared himself in favor of an improved fire department He again brought out the need of improving the fire department in his message read to the common council on January 1, 1907. He also advocated the installation of glass fronts in the fire alarm boxes, and that improvement was ordered by the council February 1, 1907.

Owing to ill health Mayor Thompson resigned as head of the city government on May 20, 1907, and was succeeded as mayor by Walter P. Crane, who was then President of the common council An act was passed by the State legislature creating a partially paid fire department and a board of fire commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor. August 8, Mayor Crane appointed B. J. Hornbeck, Louis A. Kolts and Charles A. Davis as commissioners

. . . The board met and organized by electing Commissioner Hornbeck as president and City Clerk John T. Cummings as clerk. When the partially paid department was created Rodney A. Chipp, who was chief under the all-volunteer system, was appointed chief of the reorganized department, Joseph L. Murphy, the present fire chief, was appointed his deputy.

Chief Chipp served as head of the Kingston fire department until November 1, 1924, when he was retired on a pension, and was succeeded as fire chief by Joseph L. Murphy, who still holds office. Frederick M. Leverich, a member of the paid fire department, was appointed deputy fire chief by the fire board, which position he still holds.

A PAGE FROM A FIREMAN'S LIFE

Deeds of heroism mark the pages of the history of the Kingston fire department, and also there is a dash of humor. Older residents recall the exciting days of the old volunteer department, when each company sought to reach the scene of the fire first and stretch lines of hose on the flames. In these later days it is not an unusual occurrence for the fire department to be called out to raise a ladder to a tree and remove the pet cat of some householder lodged in the upper branches. One resident recently sent in a call for the fire department when he arrived home and found the doors all locked. All he desired was to have the firemen raise a ladder to an unlocked second story window so that he could gain admittance to his domicile.

Largely due to the efficiency of the paid fire department, there have been but few large fires in recent years in Kingston. A glance at the records show that in 1926 there was but one really big fire, while three broke out in the city during 1927. None were accompanied by loss of life. Several firemen suffered injuries in combatting flames." (Comment:—The City of Kingston Hospital Fire in 1926, one of our big ones, is told of in this work under the story of Hospitals, etc.)

The City Hall Fire which broke out in a small room used as carpenter shop by the board of public works on the third floor swept the entire upper floor of the city hall on Broadway, Saturday evening, June 4, 1927, injuring eight firemen and gutting the entire building. It was a three-alarm fire and shortly after the third alarm had been rung from the big fire bell that hung in the tower, the bell fell with a crash, after tolling its own death knell. All of the city records were saved by the firemen, assisted by many volunteer helpers and members of the police department, and were removed to the Central Fire Station and the Municipal Building adjoining, where the city departments were lodged until the completion of the rebuilding of the city hall. The reconstructed city hall is modern in every respect.

. . . Shortly after the installation of a partly paid fire department insurance rates were adjusted downward due to the great improvement made to the fire fighting system in the city. We are entirely motorized. The first motor truck was added to the department in 1915. It was an American La France triple combination fire truck and is still in active service. The latest addition to the fire fighting department equipment was the aerial truck, which was purchased at a cost of \$16,400.

. . . Kingston is justly proud of its fire department and of its record from the days of its inception, one hundred and seventy-four years

ago to the present day (1936.) The biggest advance in its history was the creation of the partially paid system Both paid firemen and volunteer companies work together in harmony for the best interests of the city When the department was created there was appropriated by the city for its maintenance the sum of \$15,000. This year the city appropriated \$74,452.59 Appraised value of the fire stations in which ten fire companies are housed is \$80,000. Value of equipment \$95,000.

Of 33 municipalities in the State of a population of 20,000 or over, Kingston stood in tenth place with a per capita loss of .90 year 1934.

CHAPTER XXXXV

BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, INDUSTRIES IN KINGSTON, RONDOUT AND VICINITY

I. COMMERCIAL BANKING

WITHOUT Banks it would be impossible to do business with any degree of success. Banking is based on credit and reputation of the customers of each institution. The Banks provide them with necessary funds from time to time enabling all to expand and meet their purchases, pay-rolls and other obligations. By and bye these individuals and corporations become so large and successful their built up capital and worth do away with further borrowing except for special purposes easily explainable to public and Bank Committees. A healthy balance in the Banks helps all mutually. But character, honor and word in meeting obligations are equally important. One's word should be as good as his bond.

Our Banking Institutions of all kinds, National, State, Trust Companies, Savings and Loan Associations are all courteous, successful, strong and accommodating. In this recital we begin with the oldest, as near as possible, and list them all:

The National Ulster County Bank, corner of Wall and John Streets, was organized June 13, 1831. The first officers of the Bank were prominent and worthy individuals—A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, President, Cornelius Bruyn, Cashier. President Hasbrouck, Congressman and President of Rutgers and lawyer, resigned the presidency in the Bank in 1840, and was succeeded by Cornelius Bruyn, who continued as president until his death in 1873, the unusual term of 33 years. Charles D. Bruyn, a fitting successor was named as president. His career and President F. J. R. Clarke's were discussed in earlier pages of this history in alluding to the vast changes in that locality. As with all our Banks, the old National has a strong Board of Directors, Officers and banking personnel, as follows: Edward H. Remmert, President; Harold F. King, 1st Vice President; Raphael Cohen, 2nd Vice President; Chauncey M. Lane, 3rd Vice President; Charles Snyder, Cashier. Directors: William B. Byrne, also City Treasurer; Raphael Cohen, Capitalist; J. Clifford Cole, Agriculturist; Joseph M. Fowler, ex-County

Judge and Attorney; Raymond W. Garraghan, Executive; Harry Hymes, Merchant; Harold F. King, Manufacturer; Chauncey M. Lane, Contractor; Howard A. Lewis, Executive; Douw S. Meyers, M.D. (in Armed Forces); Amos R. Newcombe, Capitalist; Edward H. Remmert, President; Morris Samter, Executive; William A. Warren, Agriculturalist.

Personnel: Walter Foster, Asst. Cashier; Miss Lillian A. Wolf, Clerk; Mrs. Beulah Tronsen Hagenlocher, Clerk; Paul Phelan, Teller (in Armed Forces); Courtland W. Lunar, Teller; William K. Darling, Clerk; Charlotte R. Phillips, Helen C. Gronemeyer and Ella M. Millham. (Charles Snyder in employ over 40 years.)

Next, we take up the Kingston Trust Company, corner of Main and Fair Streets, (formerly the Kingston National Bank), incorporated May 18, 1836. History states that Ebenezer Lounsbery was elected the first President, Derrick DuBois, Vice-President, and Joseph S. Smith, Cashier, with Herman M. Romeyn as Attorney. Joseph S. Smith succeeded Mr. Lounsbery in 1843 and William F. Romer became Cashier. In 1848 Jonathan Hasbrouck was elected President, with Joseph S. Smith, Cashier. In 1854 Cornelius H. VanGaasbeek was elected Cashier and in 1858 Jacob P. Osterhoudt, President. After the Civil War, in 1867, William Reynolds was chosen President, and then in 1871 Cornelius H. VanGaasbeek was elected President and Nicholas E. Brodhead Cashier. These names begin to come within the ken and memory of people of these times—1942 and 1943. It is easily perceived how strong foundations were laid by these pioneers and successors. In 1877 Reuben Bernard of the Kingston Bar was elected President of the Bank, holding the place well into the 20th Century. In 1881 Cornelius Hume became Cashier. Mr. De Lisser, in Picturesque Ulster, records that R. Bernard was President; Luke Noone, Vice President; C. Hume, Cashier; Charles Tappen, Teller; S. D. Scudder, Bookkeeper; W. H. VanEtten, Clerk; V. B. Van Wagenen, Attorney. "The Bank has conducted its business at its banking house, corner of Main and Fair Streets since 1839," states the Artist DeLisser. (Comment: The Banking House is the largest and most impressive in the City. The columns divide gracefully the rotunda from the banking rooms and officers' posts, with plenty of space for depositors, customers and visitors. Many come in to admire. In comparing the above list of employees with the following named the careful Reader will observe that the only one left is William H. VanEtten, who rose by hard work, accuracy and attention to the Bank's affairs from Clerk to President! President VanEtten's predecessor was, as stated in these pages earlier,

Hon. Philip Elting, Collector of the Port of New York and able Party leader, who was lost to the Bank two years before this writing; also heavy loss to all.)

We explain that after the growth of the central part of the town at and round about the Broadway West Short Crossing the business men, among them Frank R. Powley, Cornelius S. Treadwell, Edward T. McGill, William O'Reilly, directors or large customers of the Bank, saw the need for Banking facilities. As a result, the Kingston Trust Company formed a Central Branch which has been as successful as the Head Office ever since. This opened in the brick building at the corner of Broadway and Dederick Street where Prince Street emerges into Broadway, an exceptional location. The Branch was fitted up as a first class banking institution and several of their best young banking experts placed in charge. The following is a complete list of all directors, officials and personnel of the Trust Company and Branch, both under the jurisdiction of President VanEtten. Sticking-to-itiveness reaps it own reward:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—MARCH 31, 1943

Holley Cantine, Mfr. Saugerties	Alva S. Staples, Brick Mfr.
Adelbert H. Chambers, Autos., Agriculturist	Cornelius S. Treadwell, Flour, etc.
Arthur V. Hoornbeek, Capitalist, Ellenville	David Terry, Brick Mfr.
Wilson C. Ingalls, Coal Dealer	William H. VanEtten, President
George F. Kaufman, Lawyer	Henry J. Wieber, Contractor
George W. Ross, M.D., Port Ewen	Charles W. Walton, Lawyer

It is our duty to name the other Directors of the 1920's who materially aided in building up the Trust Company and Central Branch to its present popularity and proportions besides above:

OTHERS ON THE BOARD—1927

Philip Elting, President	William H. VanEtten, Vice-President
Frank R. Powley, Coal	James Jenkins, ex-County Judge
E. H. Bogart, Mfr.	Jacob Rice, ex-State Senator, Mfr.
Harcourt J. Pratt, Congressman	John W. Eckert, Lawyer
Joel Brink, Merchant	John R. Millard, Autos
E. T. McGill, Coal	Bruyn Hasbrouck, Capitalist, Lumber
S. Oppenheimer, Jeweler	S. B. Schwarzwaelde, Mfr.
Irving J. Rose, Brick Mfr.	

OFFICERS—MARCH 31, 1943

William H. Van Etten, President. (Entered employ of Bank 1891.)

Alva S. Staples, Vice President

Arthur A. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer. (Been in employ of Bank 25 years.)

Gordon A. Craig, Assistant Treasurer

Ernest LeFevre, Assistant Treasurer

Munroe Burger, Assistant Treasurer

Victor Roth, Trust Officer

Jansen Hasbrouck of Rondout, son of Abram Hasbrouck, assisted in organizing the Kingston National Bank in 1836 and then, in 1848, severed his condition there and largely promoted the origin of the Bank of Rondout, which became the National Bank of Rondout. Mr. Hasbrouck was president up to the 1880's. W. B. Crane was its Vice President. The name became the Rondout National Bank which it is to this date—1943. Abram Hasbrouck, II, son of Jansen, was Cashier for a long period; we all well remember him. The Rondout National is the the Bank located on East Strand, downtown, running through to Ferry Street, of which Palmer Canfield, Sr., was President, and now James F. Dwyer, heretofore described in this History. Henry D. Fagher has been Cashier and Executive Officer since the days of A. Wesley Thompson, a quarter of a Century ago. The following is the Board of Directors and officials of this strong institution:

1943

James F. Dwyer	Merton L. Goldrick	John V. O'Connor
Henry D. Fagher	William J. O'Reilly	William J. Dwyer
John M. Cashin	John E. Weber	John N. Cordts
Carl A. Weber	James A. Dwyer	Dr. John F. Larkin

Next, in age among the Commercial Banks, is the State of New York National Bank, originally organized as a State Bank in 1853. A building located on the present site of the Ulster County Clerk's and Surrogate's Office was purchased and used as its first banking house. Mr. DeLisser states its first officers were: Jacob Burhans, President; Henry H. Reynolds, Vice-President; and Benjamin Hasbrouck, Cashier. In the early part of 1865 it was reorganized as a National Bank. Under its new organization, Henry Brodhead, Jr., was elected President, Richard W. Tappen, Vice-President, and Henry H. Reynolds was appointed Cashier. The building on Wall Street owned by Reuben Reynolds later on (and now in 1943) by Frank Forman Estate, occupied on first floor by Kinney's Shoe Store, was the first Wall Street home of the State Bank.

The President, Henry Brodhead, Jr., having died in 1868, Elijah DuBois, prominent citizen, was chosen President in January, 1869, Andrew Near, Vice-President, and Charles Burhans was appointed Cashier. In the same year the First National Bank of Kingston was consolidated with the State of New York National Bank, under that title, and the building on the west side of Wall Street, corner of John, was purchased and made into the complete banking house it now is, having recently taken over the use of the entire premises for bank purposes. In January, 1888, Charles P. Ridenour, Wall Street merchant, was elected President, Henry Abbey, our distinguished poet, Vice-President, and Charles W. Deyo, Cashier. In 1891, Mr. Ridenour passed away and Vice-President Abbey was chosen President to fill the vacancy and Judge Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr. became Vice-President. Upon the death of Judge Schoonmaker in 1894, Elisha M. Brigham, leading brick manufacturer and educator, succeeded to the Vice Presidency. Cashier Charles W. Deyo, after a successful banking career died in 1896, and Joseph M. Schaeffer, who had been an employee for more than twenty years, was elected successor to Mr. Deyo, with Charles Minard, Teller. The same year brought Dr. Jesse Myer to the Presidency, E. M. Brigham, Vice-President; Maurice Deyo, bookkeeper, and Rudolph Relyea, clerk.

As we approach the end of the nineteenth century and enter the twentieth in the history of this friendly bank we note the continued policy of keeping on the Board descendants of families who helped to form this organization and the chief customers thereof. Also to remain a "Country and City" Bank. Six to eight Towns of the County were generally represented, such as Hurley, Olive, Shandaken, Woodstock, Ulster, Esopus and other neighboring townships. Then there were City business men, formerly from different Towns. All these helped the Bank. Some Directors lived here and had their main business interests in the villages outside the City.

Changes occurred and Delancy N. Mathews of West Shokan, Town of Olive, and a director for years, was chosen President. Mr. Mathews was already identified with financial and business interests here—F. B. Mathews & Co., Inc., wholesalers, as Secretary and Treasurer; and Kingston Grain Co., as Secretary; so when New York City planned an immense reservoir covering part of the Town of Olive and a portion of other Towns, Mr. Mathews also planned a beautiful home somewhere in Kingston and later on had Architect Myron Teller design the residence opposite the gardens of his friends and associates—George and David Burgevin's nurseries on Pearl Street, corner of Johnston Avenue, described on our tour of Kingston.

On the loss of Cashier Joseph M. Schaeffer, after over thirty years with the Bank in various capacities, the Directors chose for his successor Russel P. Clayton, United States Government Bank examiner, well-known in Kingston and throughout the State.

As a matter of comparison, we here show the Board of Directors as of, say 1927, as follows:

G. M. Beekman, Merchant, Shandaken
 H. R. Brigham, Brick Manufacturer, City and Ulster
 G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Justice Supreme Court, City
 John H. Saxe, Farmer, Merchant (West Hurley)
 M. H. Herzog, Hardware, City
 A. D. Rose, Merchant, City
 C. W. Winne, Farmer, Manager, Woodstock
 D. N. Mathews, President, City
 Peter A. Black, Automobiles, City
 A. R. Newcombe, Magnate, etc., City
 F. B. Matthews, Flour and Feed, City
 C. H. Schoonmaker, Secretary, S. R. Deyo Co., City
 Charles S. Wood, Merchant, City
 Nicholas Hogeboom, Contractor, City
 Alexander B. Shufeldt, Executive, Universal Road
 Machinery Co., City.

1927

OFFICERS

D. N. Mathews, *President*
 Russel P. Clayton, *Cashier*
 H. R. Brigham, *Vice-President*
 Rudolph Relyea, *Teller*

During the next period, we are discussing, changes came, as inevitable. We felt the loss, not only of President D. N. Mathews, A. D. Rose, C. W. Winne, F. B. Matthews, A. R. Newcombe, Oil and Gasoline King, Clarence H. Schoonmaker, Charles S. Wood, and, more recently, Honorable G. D. B. Hasbrouck, all long members of the Board of Directors. Besides these, Russell P. Clayton, Cashier, died in the prime of his life and activities, regretted by all. G. M. Beekman retired as a Director and Rudolph Relyea was pensioned after forty years in the employ of the Bank as Clerk and Teller. Mr. H. R. Brigham succeeded President Mathews, January, 1936. He served one year and resigned. During these occurrences, John H. Saxe had, after a career in three important County Offices, in real estate development and general store, all suc-

cessful, taken up Banking, becoming Trustee in the Ulster County Savings Institution as well as showing ability on his own Board in the State Bank and indicating to the public, the customers of the Bank and his fellow-directors that he, at just the right age, was fitted to succeed the able and diplomatic Mr. Brigham as President. Mr. Saxe was chosen and made good at once. The progress of the Bank continued.

The son of Mr. Russel P. Clayton, Mr. Harold V. Clayton, showing aptitude in the Banking line, was chosen Cashier to succeed his father. So, now in 1943, the following is the list of Directors and Officers of this strong and growing Bank, also the complete personnel made up by the Bank for this People's History.

1943

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Peter A. Black, Automobiles, Governor Clinton Hotel,
Vice-President
Pratt Boice, Dairy-Farmer, Banker
H. R. Brigham, Brick Manufacturer
Roscoe V. Elsworth, Attorney
Allan L. Hanstein, Insurance and Realty
(In Service)
M. H. Herzog, Hardware
Nicholas Hogeboom, Contractor
John T. Loughran, Judge of Court of Appeals
Stanley J. Matthews, Flour and Feed
John H. Saxe, President
Alexander B. Shufeldt, Vice-President and Executive

Personnel

Robert C. Murray, Cashier
(Twenty-six years in employ of Bank)
Oscar J. Lawatsch, Assistant Cashier
Carl Will, Head Bookkeeper
(Thirty-three years in employ of Bank)
Howard DeWitt Bertha M. Hill
John J. Bott, Evelyn B. Miller
Vivian F. Brenn Edna A. Rowe
Twenty years in this and Alma M. Harris
two other Banks) Mildred Stephens
Dorothy M. Kennedy Hilda M. Winne
Mayme C. Hutton Dorothy I. Joyce

IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Harold V. Clayton

Howard Stephens, Jr.

During recent years it became necessary to occupy the upper floors of the Bank Building for accounting rooms and Directors' meeting quarters; also to rearrange the Banking Room and modernize the front and partitions, giving needed space to public and officers. The Directors, with foresight, purchased the Brinnier Building, in rear, on John Street, so people, with vision, are able to look forward, as the Bank continues its growth, to a much required depth to the Banks' first floor. And, thus, we leave the happy State of New York National Bank family of pleasant faces, always ready to welcome and meet clients and strangers, and wait upon them, from President Saxe, all the way down the line.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RONDOUT

Last, but not least, among these Banks, we come to the youngest Bank—First National Bank of Rondout. It was the first National Bank in this Congressional District, and the third in the State. It was organized in the year 1863, with the following Board of Directors:

Thomas Cornell, William C. More, Henry A. Sampson, Lorenzo A. Sykes, James Westcott, Henry D. H. Snyder, Michael J. Madden, James G. Lindsley, James L. VanDeusen. "The first President of the Institution," continues the Artist DeLisser, in 1896, as he describes the Bank fittingly, "was the Honorable Thomas Cornell, who was foremost in effecting the organization. He held office until his death in 1890, when S. D. Coykendall was appointed in his place by the Board of Directors. He was succeeded in 1891 by Edwin Young, who remained in office until his death in 1893. His successor was Horace G. Young, who was succeeded in 1894 by S. D. Coykendall, who is still at the head of the Bank (1896). The other officers of the Bank are: Charles Bray, Vice President; F. D. Dewey, Cashier. S. D. Coykendall, A. S. Staples, Edward Coykendall, H. S. Coykendall, T. C. Coykendall, H. C. Soop, H. Boice, C. Bray, Board of Directors. From its organization until September, 1891, the Bank was located on the second floor of the Masonic Hall Building on the Strand, but at the time mentioned the building which it occupies, on the corner of Strand and Broadway, was purchased and is now occupied by the Bank. It is the most prominent location in the lower part of the City."

The head of the First National Bank, as said, began with Major Cornell, whom many of us yet recall, descended to S. D. Coykendall,

and except for three years, the latter remained President until his death in 1913, since when Edward Coykendall has held the Presidency. This covers practically seventy-five years of personal leadership—grandfather, father and son—with each President retaining the same ideals and methods in caring for the interests of each and every depositor, stockholder and customer doing business with the Banks, corporations and institutions with which the Messrs. Cornell and Coykendall were or are the heads.

In the case of the Bank we are continuing to describe from where Mr. DeLisser left off—we note where the artist alluded to its strength. The policy of its leader and Board of Directors has always been to keep a healthy surplus and undivided profits among the assets of the Bank in which they take such pride. Therefor, one is able to make the same claim as to its proportionate strength through all the years of its existence.

We will give a list of this Bank's Board of Directors, say of 1914, and Officers; then the same, as a matter of comparison, in 1943:

JANUARY 1914

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS

Edward Coykendall, President	Hewitt Boice
Thomas C. Coykendall	Harry S. Coykendall
Frank Coykendall, Vice-President	J. T. Johnson
Isaac M. North	Louis Beeres, Cashier

JANUARY 1943

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS

Edward Coykendall, President	Louis Beeres,
Edgar T. Shultis	Vice-President and Cashier
H. H. Fleming, Counsel	(In the employ of this Bank
Louis N. Stock	since 1888, the longest period of
Thomas F. Fleming,	any Banker in the City)
Vice-President	Addison D. Pardee
W. J. C. Buddenhagen,	
Trust Officer	

In the midst of completing the history of our local Banking Institutions in the month of June, 1943, the City and County were shocked and grieved at the death of President James F. Dwyer of the Rondout National Bank. We have just time to insert in the pages of our History,

at the end of the treatise on Commercial Banking, its proper place, the loss of this leading citizen, before the manuscript goes to press. The Rondout National Bank feels the heavy loss and has the sympathy of all the other financial organizations. The Board of Directors acted after a period of respect and passed the following fitting Resolution, which we place herein:

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF THE
HONORABLE JAMES F. DWYER

WHEREAS, the Lord in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst, the Honorable James F. Dwyer, President of this, our Bank, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Dwyer, in his lifetime, fulfilled the many duties and obligations of the office as President of this Bank with distinguished faithfulness and skill, all of which contributed greatly to the advancement of this Bank, and

WHEREAS, who had the real opportunity of meeting and knowing him, personally, have been enriched by that acquaintanceship, and

WHEREAS, we will always remember pleasantly his unfailing kindness and courtesy, the charm of his personality and zest that he had for his work, and

WHEREAS, as the President of this Institution, he always gave it his wholehearted support and always worked for its advantage and always gave it wise counsel and

WHEREAS, he was not only a distinguished banker of this community, but was also one of its leading and outstanding citizens and one who was always in the forefront for community and civic betterment, and

WHEREAS, we who have been privileged to work with him can always take great pride in the fact of our association with him both as a banker and as a friend.

Now, Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense of this Board of Directors of the Rondout National Bank, that we place on our record our sincere feeling of great loss in the passing of this distinguished and associate, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Secretary of this Bank be and he hereby is instructed to send to the family of the deceased, a certified

copy of this resolution and that this resolution be published in full in both daily papers of the City of Kingston.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RONDOUT NATIONAL BANK

KINGSTON, N. Y.

In addition to the recital of events occurring the following action of the Board of Directors of the Rondout National Bank must be recorded to keep the history correct.

At the meeting of the Board in the month of June, James A. Dwyer, son of James F. Dwyer, deceased, Director of the Bank, was unanimously elected President of the Bank, in place of his father.

Henry D. Fagher, Cashier, was elected Vice-President, besides holding the Cashiership. Both these officials have been connected with the Bank for a number of years.

SAVINGS BANKS AND SAVINGS AND
LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Our oldest in this class of Banks, and one of the oldest in the State, is the Ulster County Savings Institution, located in the handsome Bank structure at 280 Wall Street, opposite the old Ulster County Court House and adjoining the First Reformed Dutch Churchyard. It was organized by a special act of the Legislature in 1851, before there was a law authorizing the organization of savings banks.

This Savings Bank became the largest in the City and County and still retains its leadership in resources—January 1, 1943, \$10,198,961.00. The Trustees grew in number to 24 by 1896. Supreme Court Justice Alton B. Parker, afterward candidate for President of the United States, was President of the Institution and a Trustee in 1893-95. The following is the complete Board of Trustees and Officers in 1896, and then, for comparison, in 1910, 1927 and 1942-43, the present; by so doing we give a little Biography of many of our people, in itself:

TRUSTEES OF ULSTER COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 1896

John B. Alliger, Treasurer, Rondout

Harry R. Brigham, Brick Manufacturer, Kingston

John Brodhead, Assistant Treasurer, Kingston

Peter C. Black, Eddyville, Merchant, Kingston

F. J. R. Clarke, Banker, Kingston

Charles W. Deyo, President, Kingston

Emery Freer, Farmer, Esopus

PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF KINGSTON

William Hutton, Brick Manufacturer, Rondout
 Henry Hardy, Laflin Rand Company, Kingston
 William S. Kenyon, Lawyer, ex-Judge, Kingston
 Alfred P. Lasher, Bank Director, Saugerties
 E. H. Loughran, M.D., Kingston
 Jesse Myer, M.D., Kingston
 John L. McGrath, Merchant, Phoenicia
 Alton B. Parker, Judge, Supreme Court, Kingston
 George J. Smith, Member Congress, Kingston
 General George H. Sharpe, Civil War, Kingston
 J. W. Searing, Lawyer, Kingston
 Edgar Snyder, Farmer, Woodstock
 James VanLeuven, Farmer, Kingston
 Davis Winne, Farmer, The Corner
 James S. Winne, Proprietor Hotel, Kingston
 Noah Wolven, Merchant, Kingston
 George W. Washburn, Brick Manufacturer, Saugerties

OFFICERS, 1896

Charles W. Deyo, President, Kingston
 G. W. Washburn, Vice-President, Saugerties
 John B. Alliger, Treasurer, Rondout
 John Brodhead, Assistant Treasurer, Kingston
 F. J. R. Clarke, Secretary, Kingston
 James J. O'Connor, Clerk, Kingston (Elected Clerk, 1894)

This is how the Board of Trustees and Officers stood in 1910:

TRUSTEES

John B. Alliger, Treasurer, Rondout
 Harry R. Brigham, Brick Manufacturer, Kingston
 Peter C. Black, Merchant, Eddyville
 Howard Chipp, Lawyer, Kingston
 Emery Freer, Farmer, Esopus
 Henry Hardy, Laflin Rand Company, Kingston
 George Hutton, Brick Manufacturer, Rondout
 E. H. Loughran, M.D., President, Kingston
 John L. McGrath, Merchant, Phoenicia
 Alton B. Parker, ex-Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, Kingston
 George J. Smith, ex-Member Congress, Kingston
 J. W. Searing, Lawyer, New York
 J. M. Schaeffer, Banker, Kingston

James S. Winne, Proprietor Hotel, Kingston
G. W. Washburn, Brick Manufacturer, Saugerties

OFFICERS

E. H. Loughran, M.D., President Kingston
G. W. Washburn, Brick Manufacturer, Saugerties
H. R. Brigham, Brick Manufacturer, Kingston
J. M. Schaeffer, Secretary, Kingston
John B. Alliger, Treasurer, Kingston
James J. O'Connor, Teller, Kingston (Elected Teller, 1907)
John T. R. Hall, Bookkeeper, Kingston
(Elected Bookkeeper, 1905)
Philip Elting, Attorney, Kingston

This is how the Trustees and Officers were in 1927:

TRUSTEES

Harry R. Brigham, Brick Manufacturer, Kingston
David Burgevin, Florist, Kingston
Joel Brink, Merchant, Lake Katrine
Howard Chipp, Lawyer, Kingston
Walter P. Crane, ex-Mayor, Kingston
Philip Elting, Attorney, Kingston
John W. Eckert, Attorney, Kingston
Vincent A. Gorman, Merchant, Kingston
John Hildebrant, Shipbuilding, Kingston
Frank B. Mathews, Flour and Feed, Kingston
John H. Saxe, Farmer, West Hurley
William C. Shafer, President, Kingston
Charles S. Wood, Merchant, Kingston

OFFICERS

William C. Shafer, President, Kingston
H. R. Brigham, Vice-President, Kingston
C. S. Wood, Vice-President, Kingston
W. R. Harrison, Secretary, Kingston
James J. O'Connor, Treasurer, Kingston
(Elected Treasurer, 1923)
John T. R. Hall, Teller, Kingston
Clyde K. Wood, Bookkeeper, Kingston
Edward J. Hillis, Clerk, Kingston
Philip Elting, Attorney, Kingston

Finally, January 1, 1943, the Trustees and Officers of this old Institution stand, as follows:

TRUSTEES

Harry J. Beatty, Dairy Farmer, Kingston
 Pratt Boice, President, Dairy Farmer, Kingston
 H. R. Brigham, Vice-President, Brick Manufacturer, Kingston
 David Burgevin, Vice-President, Florist, Kingston
 John T. Cahill, Lawyer, Kingston
 Arthur G. Carr, A. Carr & Sons, Kingston
 Roscoe V. Elsworth, Lawyer, Port Ewen
 Robert G. Groves, Attorney, Kingston
 John H. Saxe, Banker, etc., West Hurley
 James A. Simpson, Executive, etc., Phoenicia
 Howard R. St. John, Insurance, Kingston
 Herbert E. Thomas, C. M. Thomas' Sons, Kingston

OFFICERS, ETC.

Pratt Boice, President
 H. R. Brigham, Vice-President
 David Burgevin, Vice-President
 Robert G. Groves, Secretary
 Robert G. Groves, Attorney
 James J. O'Connor, Treasurer
 Edward J. Hillis, Assistant Treasurer
 John T. R. Hall, Teller
 S. Maxwell Taylor, Clerk
 Roberta Avery, Stenographer

Next came the Rondout Savings Bank incorporated March 24, 1868, commencing business May 1, that year, in the building known as Masonic Hall, corner of Union Avenue, and the Strand, (the adjoining offices to the First National Bank.) It remained there until December, 1890, when a change was made to No. 20 Ferry Street, a block away. The original incorporators and trustees were: Thomas Cornell, William Kelly, James G. Lindsley, Henry A. Sampson, Lorenzo A. Sykes, Walter B. Crane, Roliff Elting, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., John Derrenbacher, John Maxwell, William H. Gedney, Samuel D. Coykendall, Michael J. Madden, Hiram Schoonmaker, Robert H. Atwater, Nathaniel Booth, Edward Tompkins, Frederick Stephan, Jacob Hermance, Thomas Murray, Henry D. H. Snyder. "At the first meeting, held April 7, 1868, by the Board of Trustees, Thomas Cornell

was elected President, S. D. Coykendall, Vice-President, and A. Benson, Secretary," states Artist DeLisser. "The office of President was held by Thomas Cornell until his death, which occurred March 30, 1890, when he was succeeded by James G. Lindsley, who continued in office until his resignation, January 15, 1894. He was succeeded by A. S. Staples, prominent Mill owner, manufacturer and Banker. A. Benson continued in his office as Secretary until his death, October 30, 1890, when he was succeeded by Jacob E. Derrenbacher. L. L. Osterhoudt, its Assistant Secretary, was appointed November 17, 1890." (Comment: It should be added here in justice to the Bank and its clerk at that time—William H. Kniffin of Rondout, who served his apprenticeship in banking there, left for wider fields in the same line on Long Island, and is now in 1943, President in his turn of a large Banking and Trust Company in Rockville Centre in that part of New York State. And so it goes in regard to our young men and women, mostly, who settle elsewhere. Though those who stay at home here thriftily do pretty well, too.) Great strides were made by the Bank and its Board of Trustees in 1896 are listed, as follows:

A. S. Staples, President
 J. G. Lindsley, Member Congress
 I. M. North, Superintendent
 John Weber, Merchant
 F. W. Griffiths, Grain
 J. W. Salzmann, Baker
 S. D. Coykendall, Banker, Railways, etc.
 Frederick Stephan, Flour and Feed
 A. A. Crosby, Merchant
 C. Bray, Banker
 W. D. Hale, Merchant
 I. N. Weiner, Merchant

OFFICIALS OF ROUNDOUT SAVINGS BANK—1896

A. S. Staples, President
 I. M. North, 1st Vice President
 F. Stephan, 2nd Vice President
 J. E. Derrenbacher, Secretary
 L. L. Osterhoudt, Assistant Secretary

We will pass along quickly with the names of the succeeding Presidents to Mr. Staples, very reliable and successful individuals:

Mr. Staples held office until his death in 1905—11 years.

PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF KINGSTON

Isaac M. North	1906—1914
Jacob Derrenbacher	1915—1920
J. Graham Rose	1921—1925
John D. Schoonmaker	1925—1935

Here, about 1927, we list as a matter of comparison, names of Trustees on the Board and then the officials of the Bank:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—1927

Edgar T. Shultis, Ice Manufacturer
 F. Stephan, Jr., Attorney
 Nicholas Stock, Merchant
 John S. Thompson, Packer
 A. A. Stern, Physician
 John D. Schoonmaker, President
 George V. D. Hutton, Brick Manufacturer
 H. H. Flemming, Attorney
 William A. VanDerveer, Fruits Raiser
 E. Coykendall, Banker
 John D. Schoonmaker, Jr., Executive

OFFICIALS—1927

John D. Schoonmaker, President
 John S. Thompson, 2nd Vice President
 Herbert Hall, Assistant Secretary
 H. H. Flemming, First Vice-President
 Dayton Murray, Secretary
 Edward J. Abernethy, Bookkeeper
 Alfred W. Tongue, Bookkeeper

In 1928, the Rondout Savings Bank built its new, modern Banking House, larger and with all conveniences for public, customers and employes, besides handsome and impressive exterior and interior, and removed from 20 Ferry Street, to its present location at Broadway and Mill Street.

We now give our Readers the 1943 list of Trustees and Officers, as follows:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—1943

Edward Coykendall, Banker
 Frederick Stephan, Jr., Attorney
 H. H. Flemming, President
 William A. VanDerveer, Fruits Raiser
 Edgar T. Shultis, Ice Manufacturer

George V. D. Hutton, Brick Manufacturer
William C. Kingman, Executive
S. D. Hiltebrant, Shipbuilder
Walter E. Joyce, Contractor

OFFICERS—1943

Harry H. Flemming, President
Frederick Stephan, Jr., 2nd Vice President
Edward J. Abernethy, Assistant Secretary
Edgar T. Shultis, 1st Vice President
Jason W. Stockbridge, Secretary
(In Armed Forces)

We take the liberty of using the very appropriate and historical description of Rondout Village contained in the 75th Anniversary Booklet of this Bank, just at hand, May 1, 1943. It demonstrates the intent of our History and proves the same that where change succeeds change, yet with determination, thrift and originality the "march of progress" continues:

"The Village of Rondout proper consisted of that section east of the point where the West Shore Railroad intersects the city. It had the advantage of location on the Hudson River and Rondout Creek. Transportation by water was the principal means in 1868. The port of Rondout was the scene of many vessels used in transporting coal, cement, bluestone, ice and other commodities; a night line of streamers operating to and from New York; a day line between Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Albany, and the famous Mary Powell, the 'Queen of the Hudson,' making trips daily, except Sunday, between Rondout and New York. This, in brief, was the environment surrounding the territory in which the new savings bank was located.

On the opening date its deposits were \$14,107.75, which grew within the 75 years to almost six millions in deposits, and from \$19,107.02 to \$1,615,787.82 in surplus.

It was in 1898 that the Delaware & Hudson Canal, extending from Honesdale, Pennsylvania, to tidewater at Eddyville, was discontinued. Later the natural cement industry was crowded out by Portland cement, and bluestone flag and curb gave way to concrete walks and granite curb and sills. The prediction of times expressed and still frequently heard, is that the passing of the industries named the decline, if not the fall, of the Rondout section as a business center, at least.

The history of the growth of the Rondout Savings Bank alone gainsays the prophecies cited. It is an index that very pointedly directs

attention to the fact that industries come and go, and with their passing others fill the gap; the march of progress continues.

Here we have welcomed the extensive boat building industry on the Rondout Creek; boat repairs and construction shops; the numerous plants of the large oil companies; the brick industry; a large powder plant across the Creek; Ulster County's largest newspaper and job printing plant; one of the largest meat packing plants in this section of the State, and others that might be mentioned.

A fixed policy consistently followed throughout the years limited investments to Federal, State and Municipal Bonds and first mortgages on real estate. For three years past new desposits have been restricted to residents of Ulster County. The reason is found in the low interest rates on bond investment; the lack of opportunity to invest in mortgages on improved real estate.

Confronted with this situation, our first concern is the depositors that the bank has served for many years past; coming from all sections of this County they have contributed to its growth and present standing among the banking institutions of the State.

As before stated, a new banking house on the present location, corner of Broadway and Mill Street, was erected at a cost of approximately \$160,000., which has been charged down in the interim to \$20,000. Prior to the construction of the present building the bank had been in rented quarters from the date of its organization. It now has modern banking facilities and accommodations which will answer all requirements for many years to come."

Now, we come to the Kingston Savings Bank. This is the way Artist De Lisser told the story of its origin, as of 1874, in Picturesque Ulster of 1896: "During the winter of 1874, while the Hon. Henry C. Connelly was serving as State Senator, from the Fourteenth District, comprising the Counties of Ulster and Greene, the late Judge Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr. and Luke Noone paid a social visit to Mr. Connelly at the Delavan House, Albany. During the conversation the Judge incidentally said to Mr. Connelly, "Why cannot we have another Savings Bank in Kingston?" Mr. Connelly replied, "There is room for one." The Judge asked Mr. Connelly if he was in favor of it, to which Mr. Connelly replied, "Judge, you draw up the bill and I will see it becomes a law." The terms of the above informal conversation were carried out and the Kingston Savings Bank was chartered April 23, 1874. The Trustees named in the Act were Robert Loughran, Augustus T. Newton, Henry C. Connelly, James VanLeuven, James Myer, Jr., William H. Romeyn, George S. Coutant, Lucius Lawson, Michael Hallihan, Luke Noone,

Isaac Bernstein, Abraham H. Vandling, John R. Freer, James S. Pine, Charles T. Clearwater, Frederick W. Ingalls, William H. Fredenburgh, Jacob H. Vandemark, Benjamin Turner, Jacob Freileweh, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr. and Jacob B. VanDeusen. The first meeting of the Trustees was held at the Court House on the 4th of June, 1874, for organization. Henry C. Connelly was elected President, A. T. Newton and F. W. Ingalls, Vice-Presidents, and Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr. was appointed Attorney. On June 11th, William H. Finch was elected its first Treasurer, and on June 29, 1874, the Bank was formally opened for business in the Romeyn Building, No. 293 Wall Street; May 1, 1885 the Bank moved to its present location No. 279 Wall Street. On the retirement of William H. Finch, October 31, 1876, M. Peter Schoonmaker was elected Treasurer, serving until August 2, 1879, when Charles Burhans, the present Treasurer, was elected."

Mr. DeLisser also gives a list of the Trustees, as of December 1, 1896, also the Officials of the same date, which we print, as follows:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—KINGSTON SAVINGS BANK—DECEMBER 1, 1896

James A. Betts, Surrogate
 Charles D. Bruyn, Banker
 Charles Burhans, Treasurer
 John Charles, Superintendent
 Henry C. Connelly, Cement Manufacturer
 John E. Kraft, Publisher
 John J. Linson, Attorney
 Robert Loughran, Physician
 Luke Noone, Stone Dealer
 Howard Osterhoudt, Bluestone
 Myron Teller, Steamboats
 Levan S. Winne, Hardware

OFFICIALS

Henry C. Connelly, President
 Luke Noone, Vice-President
 Robert Loughran, Vice-President
 Charles Burhans, Treasurer
 Frank Johnston, Accountant
 John J. Linson, Attorney

To give one an idea how the strength of this Institution was kept up to the mark in the face of the changes and removals by death of

most of the above Trustees and Officers, we show the following Board of thirty years after, also the Officers of 1926:—

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—1926

James A. Betts, ex-Justice Supreme Court, Attorney
George Burgevin, President, Florist
Sam Bernstein, Merchant
Everett Fowler, Vice-President Decker & Fowler, Inc.
John E. Kraft, President Milk Producers Creamery
Delancy Mathews, Banker
Ervin E. Norwood, M.D.
Abram D. Rose, Merchant
Charles Tappen, Treasurer
Myron Teller, Capitalist
V. B. VanWagenen, Lawyer and Vice-President
Benjamin J. Winne, Hardware
Holt N. Winfield, Farmer

OFFICERS—1926

George Burgevin, President
V. B. VanWagenen, Vice-President
D. N. Mathews, Vice-President
Charles Tappen, Treasurer
Charles H. De La Vergne, Assistant Treasurer
Harry S. Ensign, Accountant
James A. Betts, Counsel

The final statement of 1943 before us shows continued gain all along the line and fitting Trustees and Officers taking the place of those who passed on or retired:—

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—1943

Peter A. Black, Automobiles
Harold V. Clayton, Banker
(In Armed Forces)
Andrew J. Cook, ex-Judge, County Court
C. H. DeLaVergne, ex-Treasurer
Harry S. Ensign, Treasurer
Frederic W. Holcomb, M.D.
William L. Krom, Merchant
Lloyd R. LeFever, Attorney

Fred S. Osterhoudt, Merchant

Alexander B. Shufeldt, Executive Universal Road Machinery Co.

Holt N. Winfield, President

OFFICERS—1943

Holt N. Winfield, President

Andrew J. Cook, Vice-President

Lloyd R. LeFever, Vice-President

Harry S. Ensign, Treasurer

Harry V. TenHagen, Assistant Treasurer

Joseph H. Craig, Teller

Lloyd R. LeFever, Counsel

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Homeseekers' Co-operative Savings and Loan Association was founded in the Rondout section, July 5th, 1889, in the upper floor rooms at 22-24 Broadway in the Newkirk Building, which now houses the Goldman Style Shop. The idea was to provide a way to build homes, at the same time to help the owners pay for same and become free of debt on land and building.

The great advantage of systematic saving is proven by the fifty-three year accomplishment of this Association. At first the name was chosen as "Home" Co-operative Savings and Loan Association. In 1892 it became the "Homeseekers." The founders were some forty or fifty gentlemen, according to the record in the handwriting of Lambert J. DuBois, who assembled in the hat store of William B. Terwilliger on the Strand one evening, and the next at the law offices of Frederick Stephan, Jr., where the name was chosen and the Constitution and By-laws agreed upon.

The 1889 Officers and Directors were:

DIRECTORS

Dr. A. H. Mambert, President

A. A. Crosby, Vice-President

P. A. Canfield, Jr., Treasurer

Lambert J. DuBois, Secretary

Frederick Stephan, Jr., Attorney

L. L. Osterhoudt

W. B. Terwilliger

R. W. Anderson

Christopher Larsen

Daniel Halloran

R. B. DuBois

J. C. Mould

A. Hammond

E. G. Adams

Here is how the assets grew in ten year periods since:

1889.....\$	9,420.38	In fifty years there have been but three
1899.....	218,198.40	Presidents
1909.....	221,117.56	Dr. Mambert, thirty-one years, 1889—1920
1919.....	318,096.85	James Tongue, eighteen years, 1920—1938
1929.....	1,912,899.26	Fred J. Walter 1938—
1939.....	2,032,004.48	

The Association has moved its offices several times. From 22-24 Broadway, they moved to the Masonic Building, corner of Broadway and Strand. Later to the Sampson Building and when The Freeman bought that building for their newspaper and job-printing plant, the Homeseekers moved to 21-23 Broadway, and then back to the Yallum Building. About 1931, they finally moved to 20 Ferry Street, the site of the Rondout Savings Bank for many years, perfectly equipped, with Lawyers Stephan and Sterley's Law Offices next door and customers' quarters on the other side.

In the Jubilee Year (1939) it was estimated that two thousand homes were bought or built through the Homeseekers' Association and that more than eighteen hundred purchased shares in the organization, which is purely mutual.

The 1939 list of Officers and Directors is as follows:

OFFICERS

Fred J. Walter	Samuel Stern
President	Vice-President
Charles R. O'Connor	Irvin McCausland
Treasurer	Secretary (Twenty-five Years)
Frederick J. Stephan, Jr.	John B. Sterley
Attorney	Attorney

DIRECTORS

Peter J. Halloran	Samuel H. Peyer
Harry Hymes	F. L. Southard
E. P. MacConnell	F. W. Thompson
Henry Wieber	Harry Kirchner
Eugene Freer	William B. Byrne

The Jubilee Celebration, held at the Governor Clinton Hotel, in this City, July 5th, 1939, was considered one of the most interesting and eloquent of the kind, and attracted attention widely.

Best wishes to the Homeseekers' for another fifty years!

KINGSTON CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

(Name recently changed to

SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION OF KINGSTON)

New Home Offices at 267 Wall Street

The present Officers and Directors of this Association tell the best possible History in their 1939 booklet issued upon the completion and opening of the brand new building at 267 Wall Street, Kingston, New York. Our People's History is permitted to use as much as we desire of the same and we express our deep appreciation of the favor. They begin as follows and our regret is that for lack of space we must cut here and there, for this writer knew all the founders, officers and directors over all the fifty years since its beginnings—the same as he did those of the Homeseekers' of whom we have just been reading:—

“There was quite a distance between landlord and tenant in 1892. The average workman rented such living quarters as he could find. Only a most favorable combination of circumstances permitted a young family to have a home of its own in the city. Things were altogether different out on the farm where successive generations aided in the establishment and enlargement of the family homestead.

So it was that the new plan of “co-operative” savings, with objective of acquiring that most cherished “a home of your own,” met with many questions and suspicions as horse cars rattled over unpaved streets, adding to the din of horse-drawn trucks and raising dust to settle upon more fashionable horse-drawn buggies and carriages and elaborately painted delivery wagons. Homes were few and far between on all streets above the industrial center of Rondout, and many of the streets of Kingston of today did not exist.

After several preliminary meetings, on January 19, 1892, Elbert H. Loughran, a doctor; Edward B. Walker, Jr., carriage manufacturer; Edward T. Stelle, shoe retailer; Alonzo E. Pye, cigar manufacturer; Peter Measter, carpenter-builder; Frank A. Palen, wood mill operator; William M. Cooper, druggist; George E. Hoffman, stove merchant; William C. Preston, real estate-insurance; Emerson Barlow; Andrew F. Mason, architect; Artemus S. Walker, attorney; John A. Gaul, insurance; Jacob D. Wurts, physician; and George Vredenburg, hotel proprietor; encouraged by favorable sentiments of their friends, organized the Kingston Co-operative Savings and Loan Association.

The first meeting of the incorporators was held Friday evening, February 19, 1892, at the office of George C. Preston & Son, 80 Fair Street, and elected E. H. Loughran, president; A. E. Pye, vice-president; W.

C. Preston, treasurer; and E. B. Walker, secretary and treasurer. The directors chosen were Edward T. Stelle, Peter Measter, Andrew F. Mason, George E. Hoffman, John A. Gaul, Jacob D. Wurts, George W. Vredenburgh, William M. Cooper and Frank A. Palen.

A draft of by-laws, prepared by Mr. Walker, was adopted February 22, 1892. There were seventy-two subscribers to the first series, payments upon which started in April, 1892. Some of these first members took out shares in the names of their children. (Comment: The next few paragraphs show the plan and methods of helping hundreds save and own eventually their homes and shares.) The association lost no time in placing its funds to work. At the first meeting, in April, 1892, \$1,600 were loaned, after bidding and securing a top bid of fifteen per cent premium, which means that the borrower paid fifteen per cent of \$1,600, or \$240 for the loan. The next accumulation of funds available for loaning was in June when \$800 was loaned at fifteen per cent. Borrowers bid up to fifteen per cent for funds up to 1900 when records show that sufficient funds were accumulated to permit borrowers to have the associations money at par. This tells the story of the great need for funds which was met by the association . . . The books of the association have contained the most prominent names in the city. Today it stands ready, with ample resources, to assist any member in owning a home. Its history is embodied in the growth of the city; in hundreds of homes built and in many thousands of dollars paid to members through the most practical form of savings funds that has as yet been devised, a system whereby the savings of many people added to their own, brings profit to all, and to the community. All are invited to join the long list of people who, throughout the fifty years, have found the Savings and Loan Association of Kingston a most valuable organization.

The present officers and directors have been affiliated with the association for many years: E. Frank Flanagan was elected a director on January 7, 1921. He was elected president in 1933. A member for a quarter of a century. Samuel D. Scudder, Jr. was elected treasurer January 6, 1922 and has been serving continuously as such to the present. Jay W. Rifenburg, vice-president, was elected to this position in 1935 and has been a member for over thirty years.

All directors have been chosen for their business ability and reputation and for their interest in the objectives of the association.

Fowler & Fowler, formerly Fowler & Connelly, have been attorneys for the organization since 1927.

We quote:

AN APPRECIATION

ARTHUR C. CONNELLY

The history of each successful enterprise reveals that in its formative years there were men who applied their hearts and minds unreservedly to its problems and its growth. The Savings & Loan Association has been blessed, throughout its years of organization, in having in its membership many such men whose devotion to its cause made for its progress. Outstanding in this group is Arthur C. Connelly who passed away February 3, 1939 when plans of the new building were already formed, largely by himself. During the forty-six years he served as secretary, the association made its greatest progress. Much of this was due to the fact that the association and the savings and loan plan, in general, was his life work. To this he devoted himself. He inculcated many innovations which have made home ownership easier. The present officers and directors, grateful for his friendship and his influence, affectionately dedicate this tribute to his memory.

THE NEW HOME

It became necessary to have a new building for the Association and a fine plot of land at 267 Wall Street was purchased from the Kingston Club, in the heart of banking structures, near County Court House and not far from County Clerk and Surrogate Building. In a beautiful setting, also, opposite the First Dutch Church and across from St. Joseph's, corner of Wall and Main, its architecture adding to the vicinity, reflects credit on the architect, Girard Betz; the building contractors, W. E. Joyce Co., Inc. and T. I. Rifenbary & Son, together with the Building Committee and all the directors, who follow: Arthur J. Burns, Real Estate, (Burns & Graham), R. Frederick Chidsey, Insurance, Charles B. Everett, Real Estate, E. Frank Flanagan, Merchant, William A. Frey, Kingston Coal, John B. Kearney, Retired, Chauncey Lane, Construction Engineer, Alfred D. Ronder, C.P.A., S. D. Scudder, Jr., Jeweler, Arthur H. Wicks, Laundry Operator, general business, State Senator continuously since 1927, Clarence S. Rowland, vice-president J. S. Fuller, Inc., Shirt Manufacturers. (Comment: Charles H. Buchholtz, prominent director of long standing is deceased to regret of all and vacancy not yet filled.)

The growth of the association is shown by the assets in ten year periods from 1909 to 1939, then to December 31, 1942:

1909.....	\$ 73,285.23
1919.....	132,648.20
1929.....	1,133,250.03

1939.....	1,348,198.44
1943.....	1,769,519.47

The Savings & Loan Association of Kingston's Achievement is hundreds of homes purchased, many thousands of dollars saved by members and many thousands earned for investors."

Congratulations and more good fortune for another half century!

CORPORATIONS, INDUSTRIES, BUSINESS, OWNERS, IN KINGSTON, RONDOUT AND VICINITY

Among our local industries, the business of which has not been increased by the World War II, in which we are engaged, (on the contrary, the War effort has caused the laying up of ten trucks of the Company's fifty, leaving forty in daily operation throughout the sales district in the Eastern section of the United States), now we are referring to the Jacob Forst Packing Company, operating on Abeel Street in the Rondout portion of the City. This is now a million-dollar plant, rebuilt and remodeled along the very latest lines and with all modern equipment. The number of live stock processed per week averages thirteen hundred, federally inspected by four full time Government Inspectors. The wages paid to many employees, drivers, office and salesmen amount to \$260,000 per annum, never having been interrupted for years and years. Jacob Forst in the 1880's, as this writer recalls, operated a little business in a small house and yard, purchasing his livestock from nearby farms, selling his product to butchers in the vicinity, delivering it and making his own collections. Through thrift, foresight and judgment, with honesty and fair treatment always, Mr. Forst saw his business grow and taught his sons all the fine points of the same; the following are the officials and owners, all sons and a daughter of Jacob Forst:

Max Forst, President
Bernard Forst, Vice-President
Henry Forst, Secretary-Treasurer
Leon Forst, Director. (Lawyer in New York City)
Mrs. Sophie Forst Davis, Director

The following are the Office force and Superintendent:

Arthur E. Vincent, Accountant, Office Manager
John Measter, Cashier
Floyd Baker, Plant Superintendent

The different products are all sold under the brand of "Forst For-most," distributed to cities throughout the United States, and exported.

The Catskill Mountain Sausage by "Forst Formost" is one of the most popular manufactured. Their smoked hams, frankfurters and all pork and beef processed meats are in constant demand and Kingston and Rondout are benefitted the year round. Continued success to this Company and employees!

It is found impossible by listing all of the above entitled corporations and individuals and their respective factories, yards, works, and kinds and places of business (with comments as a historian tries to do) to even consider in this publication all of them. Our History now runs into hundreds of pages already. The number of the above business people exceed two thousand, two hundred and a description of them from largest to smallest would make this work the size of an Encyclopedia of several volumes. So, although all are worthy of notice in paragraphic form, we must limit ourselves to those most historical, those having grown up with the two villages we started with—merging into one good-sized City—those having the largest payrolls and thus helping our continual progress and increase in population and size, etc. It is a satisfaction, however, that hundreds will be named in detail of their work for their City, charities, and the common weal; and, of these, numerous business and professional men and women and philanthropists will go down to posterity with their deeds unneglected.

Having completed the history of our banks and institutions of that nature, it is our intention to take up the local history of great companies, having Branches or Home Offices here from the time they opened these in our City. We begin, first, with the largest Life Insurance Company in the World, The Metropolitan, which formed its District Office here in 1897, and especially because its head, Chairman of the Board, Frederick H. Ecker, was born in our vicinity, Phoenicia near The Corner, in Ulster County, grew up with his Company to the highest executive position and all who know him do not hesitate in acclaiming him for his invaluable services to Life Insurance generally and The Metropolitan in particular. His career is a lesson to our youth.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

New York City, March 31, 1943

Publication Division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,
H. W. McClintock, Manager,
Mr. William C. DeWitt,
City Historian, Kingston, New York.

Dear Mr. DeWitt:

Mr. Ecker has asked me to send you the following material which you requested in your letter of February 19th.

1. As you may know, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this year, it having been incorporated on March 24, 1868.
2. The Company's Kingston, New York, District was opened August 2, 1897.
3. The Managers who have been in charge of the District from the date of its opening down to the present follow:

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Miller, William B.....	August 2, 1897	June 13, 1898
Favreau, Joseph.....	December 19, 1898	April 15, 1901
Hough, John M.....	April 22, 1901	October 28, 1901
VanPelt, Henry T.....	November 4, 1901	March 2, 1903
Griffin, William L.....	March 9, 1903	October 29, 1906
Ansbro, James.....	November 5, 1906	May 17, 1909
Williams, Frederick J.....	May 24, 1909	December 23, 1912
Weber, Charles J.....	December 30, 1912	January 15, 1917
Alford, Ernest R.....	January 22, 1917	January 8, 1923
Heimerle, Francis W.....	January 29, 1923	October 19, 1935
Morrison, John H.....	October 21, 1935	

It may be of interest to know that Frederick J. Williams, who was in charge of the District from 1909 to 1912, later became a Second Vice-President of the Company and was in charge of the Metropolitan's Pacific Coast Head Office in San Francisco, California from 1928 until his death in 1937.

4. The present staff of the District consists of the Manager, three Assistant Managers, twenty-three Agents and six Clerks.
5. In addition to Kingston proper, the following neighboring communities are also served from Kingston District:

Alcove	Greenville	Ravena
Alsen	Haines Falls	Rifton
Athens	Hannacroix	Rosendale
Binnewater	High Falls	St. Remy
Bloomington	Hunter	Saugerties
Cairo	Hurley	Sawkill

Catskill	Jefferson Heights	Selkirk
Cementon	Lake Katrine	Sleightsburg
Climax	Leeds	South Bethlehem
Coeymans	LeFever Falls	South Cairo
Coeymans Hollows	Malden	Stone Ridge
Connelly	Maple Hill	Stoney Hollow
Cottekill	Medway	Tannersville
Coxsackie	Mt. Marion	Tillson
Creek Locks	New Baltimore	Veteran
Deans Mills	Palenville	West Camp
East Kingston	Port Ewen	West Coxsackie
Eddyville	Quarryville	West Saugerties
Glasco		

If there is any other information that we can furnish you about the District or the Company, we will be very glad to.

Yours very truly,

H. W. McCLINTOCK

Briefly Mr. Ecker's career is described modestly in the special issue to commemorate the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Company's incorporation, and the connection of Chairman Ecker with his Company for sixty years:—"Young Fred attended the country school near his home (Phoenicia, Town of Shandaken, Ulster County, New York), and later when the family moved to Brooklyn, he attended the schools of that Borough, from which he was graduated at the age of fifteen. He decided that his best chance lay in continuing his education at a night school and associating himself by day with some company which showed signs of progress. His first job was with a small manufacturing concern. This did not seem to offer the desired opportunity, and he transferred to the law offices of Arnoux, Ritch and Woodford, in New York City, as an office boy, with the idea of acquiring some knowledge of law for the advantage it might offer in business at a later date. The law firm had its offices in the same building as the Metropolitan—32 Church Street—(away downtown as we judge the great City now in 1943), and the firm served as counsel to the Company. Included among its staff was the late Haley Fiske . . . As our subject passed in and out of the building in the course of his duties, the boy in the law office was impressed with the prosperous appearance of the Metropolitan's office, and because of the close association his firm had with the insurance company he learned much about its short history and its promising prospects.

It was when he decided that a career with the Metropolitan offered greater opportunities than his future with the law office that Mr. Ecker applied to Mr. Knapp, then President, for employment. On May 7, 1883, he started as an office boy at a salary of \$4.00 a week. The regular hours were 8:00 a.m. to 6 p.m., but frequently it was 9:00 at night before he could call it a day. It was from the view point of this modest title that he availed himself of every opportunity to learn about the many operations of a Life Insurance company. In time he was thoroughly familiar with the routine which a policy passed from the time the application was received at the Home Office until the claim was paid. He had an inclination for accounting, and the job of Bookkeeper was his first goal. It was not long after he mastered that position that his assiduity and ability attracted the attention of the Manager of the Company's Real Estate Section, and he was appointed to be the latter's assistant. Mr. Ecker saw quickly the potentialities of his new promotion and began to study law relating to real estate, which ended in his reading a complete law course. This was followed with an intensive study of real estate and the principles applicable to real estate valuation, which resulted in him being sent frequently to inspect properties on which loans were being considered.

The depression of 1893 gave Mr. Ecker his first opportunity to prove himself to his employers. During the period the Metropolitan acquired considerable real estate through foreclosure, and the prospects of disposing of it seemed none too bright. The young assistant gave special study to the problem presented by several run-down and sparsely tenanted apartment properties in Brooklyn, and he devised a plan for their complete renovation and rehabilitation at small expense. His plan was approved, and it was not long before the buildings were filled with tenants and, with the properties on an income-producing basis, they were sold with little difficulty to investors.

As a result of this accomplishment, Mr. Ecker, still in his twenties, was placed at the head of the newly formed Bond and Mortgage Division, organized to handle all of the Company's real estate transactions. In his capacity he had full charge of all loans on real estate, and so sound was his judgment proved to be, and so completely did he keep abreast of the times and changing methods of construction and rising standards, together with a knowledge of the shifting centers of population in the New York area, that he became a recognized authority on New York City real estate.

Late in 1905 the Company established the office of Comptroller, and Mr. Ecker became its first incumbent. By the following year the finan-

cial side of the Company had grown to such proportions that a Treasurer was necessary. Up to this time the President and the Cashier had handled the finances, but the assets had increased from \$2,000,000.00 to \$176,000,000.00. With his particular characteristics of understudying the other fellow's job, Mr. Ecker had become familiar with the work, and the Comptroller of a year became the first Treasurer of the Metropolitan. At the age of forty the Office Boy of twenty-five years before became the chief financial officer, responsible for the financial progress of the Company." (Comment: Familiarity with Insurance Companies and their methods at Home Offices will excuse the writer for modifying details in the amazing tale of this great man's steps upward. Sufficient to say two things now stand out:—While in the 1880's and 1890's, first mortgage loans on real estate had reached to three-quarters of the Company's investments: after 1891 municipal Bond issues to finance internal improvements were purchased by the Metropolitan so that, with United States Government Bonds, these accounted for a quarter of the investment portfolios. But there came repudiation by some municipalities and these kind of investments were removed from the Metropolitan's assets largely. Railroad securities became popular among large investors. This type Mr. Ecker began to favor and soon his Company was holding bonds in twenty large railroads so that thirty per cent of the Company's invested funds were in that class engaged in tremendous improvements and expansion. Mr. Ecker became an outstanding authority on the intricacies of railroad investment. The Mutualization of the Company came next: When Mr. Ecker took office, as Treasurer, the Metropolitan was a stock company with assets of \$176,000,000.00, capital and surplus \$16,000,000.00, and an income of about \$70,000,000.00 per annum. Care had been taken to treat the stockholders liberally but the interests of the Company was the first consideration. There existed, however, the potential danger of other owners gaining control should Mr. Knapp and Mr. Hegeman, by death, or division following demise, by will dispose of their interest elsewhere than to hands loyal to the Company. A surplus of many millions of dollars stock control would be a great temptation. So mutualization was in order. Great credit belongs to Mr. Ecker as Treasurer for successful negotiations with the son of the second president, Joseph Fairchild Knapp, deceased in 1891. This Mr. Joseph P. Knapp and other stockholders consenting to sell their holdings to the Company for \$6,000,000.00, giving up all future dividends and bonuses, was an act of diplomacy and tact on the part of Treasurer Ecker invaluable to Company and policyholders.) (Comment: Interest intensifies as narrative spins. Author.)

"With the death of President Hegeman and the advancement to the Presidency of Haley Fiske, it was inevitable that Mr. Ecker should succeed to the Vice-Presidency. He had literally grown up with the business; his ability and judgment reflected thirty-six years of valuable service, and he was enjoying the prime of life at fifty-two. When the Fiske-Ecker administration began, the total amount of life insurance in force was about \$5,000,000,000.00 (Five Billions;) only one decade later this figure had more than trebled, the business on the books having reached the sum of \$17,000,000,000.00 (Seventeen Billions.) During the same period the Company assets increased by \$2,000,000,000.00 reaching the \$3,000,000,000.00 mark before the end of 1929. Also during this decade . . . was the continued adherence to sound investment principles." Mr. Ecker was against the trend to amend the laws to permit Life insurance companies to make common-stock investments . . . He warned against speculation hazard . . . and the stock market crash followed his words. His ideas were vindicated and his Company's position safe. "Following the death of Mr. Fiske in March, 1929, Mr. Ecker was chosen President. Mr. Ecker's experience, extensive knowledge of securities, and his quickness and accuracy of decision, stood the Company in good stead. Values ultimately proved to be well conserved, and with the economic upswing which began in 1934 the Company was in a sound financial position."

"In March 1936 the Board of Directors established the office of Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Ecker was advanced from the Presidency to fill this position. Under the terms of the Company's Insurance and Retirement Program his retirement was scheduled for December 31, 1937. At its November meeting the Board of Directors of the Company declined to permit him to retire and unanimously elected him to continue as Chairman. Mr. Ecker yielded, but only upon the express condition, imposed by him, that his continuance in that position be without salary." (Comment: This was said to be \$250,000.00 per annum.)

The booklet now emphasizes the Parkchester Development. In 1938 Mr. Ecker announced plans for construction of the huge new housing project to be owned and operated by the Company. A desirable property in the Borough of the Bronx, consisting of 129 acres, was purchased. In this location an attractive and complete community providing housing for more than 12,000 families was created under the guidance of a Board of Design, consisting of leaders in the field of architecture, engineering and city planning. Since the completion of Parkchester the Company has launched three other sizable housing developments, one in San Francisco, another in Los Angeles, and a third in Alex-

andria, Va. The latest three projects accommodate a combined population of some 25,000 people.

Recognition of Mr. Ecker's position in the financial world has caused him to be sought for consultation on investment matters. He is a director in the Chase National Bank and of the Western Union Telegraph Company; a trustee of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.; vice-president and trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank and trustee of the Provident Loan Society of New York. He has served on Boards of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, the St. Louis-San Francisco, the Western Pacific and several other important railroads operating in the United States. . . . He is a director of the Greater New York Fund, Inc., councillor of the National Industrial Conference Board, and a member of the Council, Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. Other civic responsibilities include membership on the Mayor's Business Advisory Committee, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. His career has been a constant source of inspiration to all who labor with the hope of attaining some measure of the satisfaction that accrues when that labor is dedicated to the public good. . . . The results of his vision and industry are all about us. . . . The millions who have been benefitted join his co-workers in all our Offices and in the Field in this salute: "esto perpetuel"—may your shadow never be less.

Our final comment herein is: "What a President of the United States Frederick H. Ecker would have made! With his ideals, planning, firmness, foresightedness, patriotism and example set, this great citizen from Ulster County's Mountains would have ranked with our most famous! What a strong Cabinet he would have named!"

In justice to President LeRoy A. Lincoln and his fellow executives, also, including the former Managers at Kingston District, the former Agents here, and the present Manager and Agents, we pay a well-earned tribute for what all have done for us hereabouts. To have assisted in building up a Life Insurance Organization of \$6,000,000,000 in assets, such as the Metropolitan, is an honor and satisfaction, indeed.

The Metropolitan Branch at Kingston is located in the upper floor of the newly renovated National Ulster County Bank Building, corner of Wall and John Streets, with entrance on the latter Street.

Resuming our Peoples' History—re Corporations, Business, etc., the following communication is self-explanatory:

Publication Department,
H. M. KENNEDY, *Manager*

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
Newark, New Jersey.

February 10, 1943.

MR. WILLIAM C. DEWITT,
City Historian,
20 John Street,
Kingston, N. Y.

Dear Mr. De Witt:

I appreciate your letter of February second, asking for information about The Prudential in the City of Kingston. We, of course, have no objection to your mentioning The Prudential in your general story of Kingston's history. We are pleased that The Prudential has had a part—we hope an important one—in Kingston's progress and development.

The Prudential was founded by John F. Dryden October 13, 1875. It was on January 1, 1900, that the Prudential first established an office in Kingston. Prudential superintendents at Kingston since then have been:

John Quinn—January 1, 1900, to May 5, 1906

John E. Mahar—May 28, 1906, to October 15, 1921

Peter Daeubler—October 17, 1921, to November 28, 1925

William A. Alexander—November 30, 1925, to April 12, 1930

William Rose—April 13, 1930—

You might be interested in knowing that at the present time the Kingston Districts includes fifty-five agents, eight assistant superintendents, ten clerks and four "detached" offices—at Catskill, Delhi, Saugerties and Margaretville.

I hope that this information will be of some value to you.

Very truly yours,

HENRY M. KENNEDY,

Manager, Publication Department."

All of the above Superintendents made a success in Kingston: John E. Mahar, who remained among us over 15 years, was transferred to Hartford, Connecticut, and made a fine impression there, also. Mr. Daeubler and Mr. Alexander, his immediate successors, continued that success in building up a tremendous business and doing a lot of good to Kingston. The present head of the Kingston District Office upstairs in the United Whelan Drug Store Building, corner of Wall-

entrance on John Street, William Rose is the equal of any. To all of these we herein pay a tribute for their assistance to Kingston and Rondout and Vicinity's advancement and say to them—"What a satisfaction, indeed, to have had the honor of helping in building up a Life Insurance Organization of \$5,000,000,000 in assets, such as The Prudential!"

We turn now to the only Insurance Company having its Home Office in Kingston;—the Olive Cooperative Fire Insurance Association, Incorporated. This concern, one of the earliest organized in the State, was formed by farmers and villagers of the Town of Olive, Ulster County, a very rich and productive township, a large portion of which later was chosen by the City of New York for the greatest and purest Mountain Water Reservoir and Dam ever planned. (Comment: Commenced, with dykes and great 100 mile aqueduct, more or less, passing through the Shawangunk Mountains, and under the Hudson River, about 1905 and completed in 1915, at a cost of \$188,000,000. This was only a drop in the bucket. Of late the City had grown so that a \$375,000,000 project had to be begun by taking waters from the Rondout headwaters, the Lackawack section, the Neversink region and so on toward the Delaware River, taking enormous amounts from all these sources, pouring same from other dams through other aqueducts to the main aqueduct just spoken of. Before all this, it was also found necessary to construct what is called the Gilboa Reservoir with an 11 mile aqueduct under the Westkill Notch into the Ashokan Lake, a mass of over 129,000,000,000 of gallons, covering as we stated much of said Town of Olive. The result will be a sufficient supply for a City of 15,000,000, or more, and last until New York will eventually have to go to the Adirondacks and the Great Lakes. All this water will fall by gravity excepting from the Great Lakes; that will have to be pumped.)

We trust the Reader will excuse our dissertation but the history of our Olive Co-operative is intertwined with the history of the Great City's development of its water supply in the Vicinity of Kingston, both of which affected our prosperity and progress.

Many of us recall in 1896 the founding of this Home Company. Such names as the following stand out as members:

Joseph S. Hill, Secretary for many years, and when the villages were to be taken for Reservoir purposes, we remember Mr. Hill moving to Kingston and writing the policies from his residence on Warren Street.

Delancy N. Mathews, Merchant and Capitalist; and President of the State of New York National Bank, 1897, Treasurer.

Jacob V. Merrihew, late Secretary, Farmer, Under Sheriff, Agent.

Matthias Burgher, First President, Farmer.

J. S. Patchen, Farmer.

Frank Roosa, Farmer, Superintendent.

Charles E. Krom, Farmer.

Charles H. Weidner, Justice of the Peace, Farmer, First Treasurer.

Thomas Carson, Farmer.

H. B. Hudler, Farmer.

John I. Boice, Mill Owner, Farmer, etc.

John J. Weeks, Farmer.

Benjamin F. Winchell, Farmer

Then in 1897, D. N. and Charles MacDonough were added, Romain Longyear and J. M. Ennist. In 1898, James A. Pine; all these farmers, also.

After the beginning of the 20th Century James MacMillan, Floyd S. Oakley, R. G. Locke, and O. F. Hall, of the same type of citizens, all joined and added to the strength and prestige of the Association.

The President at this date, 1943, Augustus S. Weeks, son of one of the founders, and the newly elected Secretary, Howard S. Pangburn, successor to Jacob V. Merrihew, founder and just recently deceased, opened the minutes and books of the Association to this Author, and gave our Readers all these details. One observes the great courtesy and attention extended callers in this Office; all seem to come from the same stamp of citizens, with a country background, strong, plain-spoken folks. We receive the impression that Secretary Pangburn was brought up that way, too. He has had expert practise for years in Insurance circles up-State and fits in this Home Office as the annual statements continue to show. The Offices in the Cordts Row Building, 276 Fair Street, have had to be enlarged, and make a splendid appearance.

At the end of 1896 forty-six policies had been issued to the amount of \$75,435. Receipts \$429.30. Disbursements \$54.

The next year showed seventy-six policies issued to a total amount of \$177,445. Receipts \$999.62. Disbursements \$152.14.

The following is the Statement of the Association as of December 31, 1942, with Officers and Directors, showing remarkable progress and economy:

As filed with the New York State Insurance Department.

(Comment: Most creditable statement! Author.)

LEDGER ASSETS

Cash in Banks and on Hand	\$100,006.30
Bonds—Government	64,837.50
Premiums in course of collection	11,017.54
Interest due and accrued	2,120.81
<hr/>	
Total	\$177,982.15
Non-admitted assets, premiums over 3 months due	746.35
<hr/>	
Total admitted assets	\$177,235.80

LIABILITIES

Reserve for unadjusted losses	\$2,505.77
Reserve for unpaid expense, etc.	543.61
Reserve for unearned premiums (100%)	68,747.61
Surplus	105,488.74
<hr/>	
Total	\$177,235.81
Increase in Surplus	\$19,507.00
Increase in unearned premium reserve	10,657.63
Increase in Admitted Assets	33,028.00

SPLENDID MANAGEMENT IN EVERY WAY!

(Comment: Peoples' History)

OFFICERS

Augustus S. Weeks, President and Treasurer, Insurance, Modena
 Frederick S. Osterhoudt, Vice-President, Merchant, Bank Director,
 Insurance, Shandaken
 Ross K. Osterhoudt, Secretary, Insurance, Stone Ridge
 Howard Pangburn, Manager, 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Kingston

DIRECTORS

Frank Aldrich, Farmer and Insurance, Lake Katrine
 Peter A. Black, Vice-President, Gov. Clinton Hotel, Bank Director, etc.,
 Kingston
 Pratt Boice, Banker and Farmer, Katrine
 M. H. Davis, Farmer, etc., Kerhonkson
 Fred DePuy, Farmer, Insurance, New Paltz
 F. S. Osterhoudt, Shandaken
 R. K. Osterhoudt, Stone Ridge
 Arthur Rice, Appraiser, etc., Kingston

H. R. St. John, Insurance and Director, Kingston

John H. Saxe, Bank President, etc., West Hurley

Augustus S. Weeks, President, Modena

Grover C. Winchell Farmer and Insurance, Olive Bridge

This closes our story of the Olive Association, of which the mutual owners are so proud. It carries out an idea increasing that while stock Companies in the Fire Insurance Field have advantages, the Cooperatives, managed along the lines of the Olive, are the equal of any in the business.

Hail to the Olive Co-operative Fire Association Incorporated!!

Historically speaking, our City and Vicinity's oldest and most profitable industry was that from the Rock in abundance in our Hills and called Rosendale Cement. In the town of Rosendale the discovery was first made and after experiments over a period of time, the rock was burned in kilns and crushed to fine particles. Mixing with clean sand and water this made a soft, heavy substance that when placed between cut stone or brick firmly adhered to these, hardened so as to hold for a lifetime. The Century Cement Company, near Rosendale, Ulster County, New York, (7 miles or less, from Kingston, New York), Mr. A. J. Snyder, Treasurer, descendant of Jacob Lou Snyder, one of the first pioneers in the industry, has issued a booklet of facts, from which we are permitted to quote, as follows:

"ROSENDALE, ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK, HOME OF CEMENT.

One of the first buildings of cement in the United States was made from native cement rock at Rosendale, New York. Near the Old Snyder Grist Mill (1810) referred to herein and pictured as of this date (1942), engineers in charge of construction of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, discovered the now famous Rosendale cement rock deposits out-cropping from the valley through which was built this Canal that served as a celebrated waterway for almost a century of time. Cement was made in the old Snyder Grist Mill as early as 1830. The D. & H. Canal was started in 1825 and before completion, cement manufactured from Rosendale rock was used in construction of its locks and abutments.

Thus from a pioneer transportation necessity sprang the cement industry, and Rosendale Cement, having had its initial start with what has been proven one of the most valuable cement rock deposits in the nation, has long since perfected the product beyond proof of contradiction. For over 100 years cement made from the Rosendale Natural

has been used in buildings by the thousands of every type in the Eastern States. Century Masonry Cement, the progeny of old Rosendale, has continued to add to that impressive array of Rosendale-Cement built structures: Edifices destined to retain their integrity through the years. Statistics show that approximately three hundred million barrels of the Rosendale Masonry Cement have been used.

Notable among these structures:

In New York—Brooklyn Bridge, Statue of Liberty, High Bridge, American Museum of Natural History.

In Boston—State House, Tremont Temple, Suffolk Bank Building.

In Pittsburgh—Post Office, Carnegie Mills, Davis Island Dam.

In Washington—The United States Capitol Building, Patent Office, Treasury Building.

Great skyscrapers in New York such as River House; in Ohio, at Akron, the Central Savings and Trust Tower, while in Albany, the massive new County Jail, are shown in the catalogue as having been constructed with Century Masonry Cement. Century is approved by the Building Departments of all the Boroughs of Greater New York; of Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and Hartford, etc. The capacity of the Century Mills exceeds 3,500 barrels per day."

We are informed in this City from data at the City Hall that at the Century Cement Company plant near Rosendale, a trip may be made by a tiny gasoline railroad train down into the cement mines, and the entire process of manufacture may be inspected.

We recall the old Snyder Mill, afterward run by Harry R. Brigham; the Lawrence Cement Mills, operated by the Ackermans, the Lawrenceville Cement Plant of William N. Beach, the New York Cement Works at LeFever Falls and at Tillson, the F. O. Norton Cement Co. plant at 5th. Binnewater, run by Mr. Norton and Mr. Paulding, the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Co., heretofore mentioned in this History, run by Mr. James G. Lindsley at Rondout and the one at Whiteport by Fred Doremus, later our City Clerk and City Treasurer here in town. Then the R. & C. I. Lefever mill at Lawrenceville, opposite A. J. Snyder's; also Connelly and Shafer's at Creek Locks, Charles Clearwater's and Lawyer Hardenburgh's at Le Fever Falls, the Mill at Rock Lock, the Daniel Barnhart's and James H. Vander-Mark's High Falls plants, the New York and Rosendale Mill of S. D. Coykendall at Rosendale and the other of the same owner at Wilbur, this City. Mr. Coykendall acquired all but the A. J. Snyder Mill and the New York Cement Co. of Thomas Miller, Jr. when Beach formed the Consolidated Rosendale Cement Company of the majority of the

other plants and failed to make good owing to Portland Cement competition and biting off more than he could chew. The owners who sold to Beach went to Pennsylvania to engage in manufacture of Portland Cement, a quicker-hardening product, but from this writer's knowledge and experience, no more tenacious in maintaining its bond or welding each individual masonry unit to an integral part of the mass. Through it all, S. D. Coykendall, out of pride and to keep employed so many remaining men who did not care to pull up stakes and move away, with their families, to other soil, kept the Consolidated for nearly ten years longer. Mr. A. J. Snyder bided his time, then a youth, kept interested in Rosendale Cement, and now in this period, 1942, devotes his time and experience to the Century Cement Manufacturing Company, Inc. With hundreds of employed workers at two plants we are reminded of the activities of Rosendale Cement in olden days as described above. Congratulations are extended by this author to Mr. Snyder of this generation and best wishes to the "Century." Our Readers will be interested in the history of Rosendale Cement in City and County so generously and accurately provided for our pages, as above, from the literature of the Company.

We are not through, however, with the full history of Rosendale Cement. The outcropping referred to from the Rosendale Hills runs north along the Rondout Creek and can be seen in the rocky ledges near Eddyville, Wilbur, through Rondout and the City of Kingston, where the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company worked out the mines overlooking the High Road and East Strand, recently closed by falling boulders at Hasbrouck Avenue and High Road. Other abandoned mines are to be seen at Ponckhockie; part of these taken over for mushroom growing purposes successfully by Kneiss Brothers. It appears that the dark depths, with damp atmosphere, gives just the right temperature required for a steady growth of this delectable edible. From there the outcroppings of Cement Rock continued north close to the Hudson River, then in Greene County a different kind of Rock appeared, from which Portland Cement has been manufactured since the latter part of the Nineteenth Century and through the years, so far, into the Twentieth.

The fact of a Rosendale Cement Mill having been at East Kingston many years ago had not come to this writer's notice. It was built and operated by Elisha M. Brigham, deceased, a prominent leader of Kingston, and father of the banker and brick manufacturer, Harry R. Brigham, equally prominent. The reminiscences of Mr. Harry R. Brigham are among the most interesting the author herein has ever

had the fortune to hear. Mr. Brigham has a most accurate memory and reaches back farther than anyone mentioned in these pages as to recalling toll gates, his own experiences in the cement and brick lines, and marine matters along the Hudson. The East Kingston Mill of Elisha M. Brigham was later purchased by Mr. S. D. Coykendall of Rondout, who owned the Hudson River Cement Company. This was news to this writer. Mr. Harry R. Brigham retained ten acres of lands containing this Rock there. Owns it yet. He told of Mr. Coykendall, after he (Harry R. Brigham) handling as salesman, Rosendale Cement for his father, Elisha M. Brigham, as a 21 year old, Mr. Coykendall appointed him salesman for the Hudson River Cement, and he gradually worked up as salesman for Andrew J. Synder, former owner of the mines where the present Century Mills get their rock, taking an annual output of 300,00 barrels of "Synder's Brooklyn Bridge Rosendale Cement" off A. J. Synder's hands. Mr. Harry R. Brigham remained in the cement business over 25 years, of which three years was manufacturing of the A. J. Snyder Mill.

Mr. Brigham, in the brick manufacturing business for a lifetime and still going strong as Brigham Brothers, East Kingston is no doubt qualified to make a comparison between the two products of Cement and Brick as to which is the most beneficial industry to Rondout, Kingston and Vicinity in the same period of time each was producing. He admits Rosendale Cement ante-dated Hudson River brick some decades but the latter has lasted longer by more than 30 years, except for Century Cement's 3,500 barrels per day, and so has overhauled in pay-rolls and profit the older industry.

Mr. Brigham now suggests that the history of Hudson River Brick be told in these pages, which we next proceed to do. We appreciate this leading industrialist, banker and dairy farmer-for-years' suggestion and unerring judgment in this matter. He was also on our Board of Public Works three years and Education Board eight years. Treasurer, Brick Manufacturers Association of New York since organization, up to two years ago when son, Harold S. Brigham, succeeded him.

HUDSON RIVER BRICK

Brick-making art has existed for over five thousand years. The Babylonians and Egyptians and other ancients used these in linings of their great stone structures. The Bible mentions their methods of making bricks. A million years before, the Ice Age carried masses of rock, down this way; clay and mud and upheavals occurred. A valley of one hundred miles wide was formed, with the Catskills on the west and the Green

and White Mountains on the east; science claims that the canyon left was a second Grand Canyon, not so deep but as wide and as long. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is five thousand feet in depth, while our Canyon here was two thousand to three thousand. Mountain climbers and students of Geology write that standing on the sites of Harding's Hotel Kaaterskill and Beach's Old Mountain House, on a clear day, so the Green and White Mountains and the Berkshires can be easily traced, it is possible to see the outlines of the floor of the Canyon, and noting the Hudson ribbon at the spectators' feet, imagine the broad stream at the bottom of the great valley as it was, now reduced to a mere trickle by the forces of Nature. It so happened, from Sauger-ties Town, near Glasco, down along town of Ulster, continuing to Rondout, a great deposit of best blue clay along the river remained. This deposit ran back from the River's edge several thousand feet in places, on the west bank of the Hudson only. This writer has visited all the brick plants from Washburn Brothers near Glasco, down to Philip Goldrick & Sons two plants, Rose Brothers, Brigham Brothers, A. S. Staples, then right in the City of Kingston—Ponckhockie and Rondout—the Hutton Company, the Terry Brothers' Co., Charles S. Schultz & Son and then Honorable George Washburn's two plants, as we recall, and finally the Christian Schleede plant near Port Ewen. This was in the 1890's and we saw the way brick-making was carried on. In the 1900's we saw great changes in methods and machinery. During the 1880's there were sixteen to twenty works in the section we are discussing and all were shut down in winter and cold weather. The colored workers were sent back to their homes in the South, transportation paid each way. There used to be one thousand workers. With Streeter & Hendricks making fifteen million brick and the output of the others named above, over two hundred and fifty million, in 1895, (the yards in the City limits doing fifty million alone, according to Howard Hendricks' article in Judge Clearwater's History published in 1907), the brick industry was very important to our prosperity.

Continuing down the River, still on the west side, stretches this vein of excellent blue quality clay. It cuts away from the River Bank, skipping Newburgh, Cornwall, West Point and outcrops again—the Haverstraw section making a great Hudson River brick manufacturing centre. There the clay disappears into the Palisades. These are five hundred feet abrupt hills, marking the beginning of the end of our grand canyon, burying itself in the bay of New York, the mouth of the Hudson. A few miles out in the Atlantic Ocean the canyon, explorers say, drops thousands of feet, eighteen thousand or more. Imagining

what the appearance was to the human eye, before any Ocean met the shores, is startling. Ending with the several mile drop of the Hudson Stream, many miles wide, our Grand Canyon of the East far outdid what the Grand Canyon of the Colorado now is. But, the probabilities of the size of the Colorado at the time we are writing, may have excelled our Hudson, probably did, but our water-fall would be more tremendous into the Ocean.

HUDSON RIVER BRICK INDUSTRY

City of Kingston statistics on the Brick Industry hereabouts state that that over ten per cent of the country's brick making capacity is located along the Hudson River, of which Kingston is one of the most important centers. Practically all their product is shipped to the metropolitan district.

The brick industry, not only in Kingston but all along the Hudson River, enjoys a unique position. The type of manufacture known as the "Soft Mud Process," improved with just the right amount of mechanical equipment, produces a brick surpassed by none in the country for building purposes. Brigham used machines in 1882.

It is customarily assumed that industries operating near New York will have high production costs. These manufacturers of ours, however, due to their long participation in the industry, have been able to reduce costs below those found in almost any other part of the country. In 1890 they dried brick by steam and dryers.

In recent years the better architects throughout the territory have come to use Hudson River brick extensively, not only for heavy wall construction but as a facing material. To date, all of the large housing projects built in New York City used Hudson River brick entirely. Other large buildings such as Radio City and Empire State Building each used approximately fourteen million Hudson River brick. The radius of shipment of the Kingston common brick sometimes crosses the ocean. Recently a brick manufacturer visiting Bermuda noticed that a sidewalk built of brick used Brigham Brothers brick made in Kingston. Other plants have shipped their brick to Alaska and South America.

For the time being, confining ourselves to War Contracts, we will take a look over Rondout and her harbor, where activity is bustling, as the accompanying news item, taken from the Daily Leader, newspaper already mentioned in our pages, shows, as of March 16, 1942:

(Comment: Rondout is directly affected favorably by all these pay-rolls. Author.)

THREE BOATYARDS HERE ENGAGED IN BUILDING OF
'FABRICATED' SCOWS

Three of Kingston's boatyards, Dwyer Bros., Inc., the Rondout & Christie Shipyards, along the shore of Rondout Creek, have been bustling with activity since last Thursday, when construction started on the new 'fabricated' scows, a type of ship-building which has never been attempted in local boatyards.

The new method of building makes it possible that all the intricate parts which go into the completed scow, can be marked, packed and shipped in any manner to any corner of the world. Upon arrival they can easily and quickly be assembled by anyone skilled in reading the accompanying blueprints and equipped with a hammer and saw. The 'fabricated' scow is singularly adapted to meet war-time demands for speed in production and transportation.

During the next five weeks, the hills bordering the creek will ring with the echo of clattering hammers, rustling saws and the voices of busy boatmen. At the end of that time, the three local concerns will have each assembled two scows, under the terms of the contract awarded them by the Johnson, Drake and Piper Co. of New York. Since the boats will not be assembled locally it is estimated that five weeks is about half the time formerly required to build a scow.

Approximately sixty-five thousand feet of lumber will go into completion of each boat, with each separate piece carefully stencilled and marked. Deck fittings, chocks, cleats and pumps will also be stamped to be easily identified. Capable of carrying seven tons of raw material, the scows will measure ninety feet long, thirty wide. Figures show that completion of each scow will require about thirty men, consisting of carpenters, fasteners and caulkers, work over four weeks. But the 'fabrication' method cuts that time down to two weeks, a decided advantage under the stress of war. Completed, each scow will be shipped to New York, from where it will embark for an unknown destination."

Continuing War Plants of 1943 we think of the record made by C. Hiltebrant & Sons great Dry Dock and Repair and Ship Building plant across the Rondout Creek, at South Rondout (Connelly), in World War I. There much was accomplished toward winning that conflict in 1917-18 and now they are completing a War Contract of \$1,800,000.00 for mine sweepers for the United States Navy. Conrad Hiltebrant was the founder of this great industry and brought up his family on President's Place in Rondout. His son William did not stay in the ship repairing and Dry Dock construction business long but was one of the

first gasoline station proprietors in Rondout in the automobile age. His station was at the Chain Ferry at Hasbrouck Avenue and Ferry Street. The other boys, John, O. Ray and Stephen D. Hiltebrant stuck right to father's line and under them the great American Malting brick plant was acquired which gave them additional Creek frontage and depth into village, a very important move. The employees amount to hundreds from the vicinity and Rondout and even up-town bringing us immense payrolls, and never shutting down. O. Ray Hiltebrant never neglects this work nor Stephen (or Bert), always patriotic and at the front in all Bond drives etc. Besides, Major Ray Hiltebrant gave more time to drilling us in the first World War, equalling Major Carlton Preston, in the same arduous duties, than either could well spare. Both have had their baptism under fire and have risen, bringing credit to our citizens. Fred Walter, member Board of Education, president of Home-seekers' Co-operative Savings and Loan Association herein described, was a forty year employee of Conrad Hiltebrant & Sons.

Then, next, half-way across the Creek is the Island Dock, Inc., War Plant, building submarine chasers, and doing very well. John D. Schoonmaker, Jr., chip off the "old block," John D. Schoonmaker, is following in his father's foot-steps. In World War I on Island Dock, which originally lay between the Delaware & Hudson Canal ending right there and the Rondout Creek, the Kingston Shipyards or Ship-building Corporation secured large War contracts in 1917 for especially designed cargo vessels, the largest ever built here in length and carrying capacity for the cargoes meant for. Now, with a well-organized staff and increased number of employes, the chasers under the contract are fast being delivered. Harold Brigham, son of Harry R. Brigham, is in the organization, too, and many of the old timers of the other War. Arthur Connors of Kingston was with John D. Schoonmaker and now has his own Towing Company in New York Harbor.

Success to all these War Contractors whom we are now describing!

W. F. & R. BOATBUILDERS, INC.

This corporation on the Wilbur side of the Creek is a busy place. It was founded by Woods, Feeney and Rafferty, all prominent and successful business men of our City, and now the head is Bernard A. Feeney, president of our Board of Education, to which he has given much time, the past eight years, as member freely. We note, in the June 22d graduation of three hundred and eleven students, 1943, President Feeney gave one of the best Class addresses heard in some years, in delivery and eloquence. Large barges and scows are being built.

THE HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

Other industries along the Creek have been described. We will now continue on over the new Rondout Creek Bridge through the village of Port Ewen, a very pretty place, and a mile or two south is the immense powder factory of a dozen buildings or more with over eleven hundred employees, producing for the United States and Allies in this War, their product necessary to complete the annihilation of Hitler and the Japs, which it now looks will soon be done. Great care is taken to protect all these young and older people gathered from our community against any possible explosion. The various buildings are widely scattered and the powder after manufactured is stored against hill sides, guarded by armed men; also the rest of the acreage containing the structures. The payrolls of all these and our other War contract concerns are beneficial to all our merchants, banks and business of all kinds.

Continuing the story of our War Industries (1942-1943) we are impressed with Electrol, Inc., 85 Grand Street, covering a couple of blocks, working twenty-four hour schedule on United States Government War Contracts, principally parts on fighting Navy planes which leap from our air-craft carriers. It is most interesting to inspect this fine brick plant under full time operation. This is the first in this War the author has had the opportunity to be shown through a great in-door war industry. Our experience has been in the Rondout harbor among the sub-chasers and mine-sweepers and cargo vessels in course of construction out of doors.

In the Electrol one is instantly impressed with the atmosphere of friendliness and hand-waving from the workers, girls and men, to the visitor, those seated at tables busy with operating machines and machinery. Many also standing up. Day and night the full capacity is five hundred and fifty employed. We noticed one screened-in-cart. That was full of chocolate candies to be pushed around among those working at 3 o'clock or so the afternoon we were shown through. The chocolate peps up the girls and men just at the time there might be a let-down or tiredness. War hours are long, ten instead of eight, the usual peace time. We also saw the cafeteria, carried on at cost so the employees have their dinner right in the plant, with the result of rest and comfort instead of rush and heat. This never happened in previous wars. All are behind the boys abroad or on the seas. "Get Hitler and the Japs" are the watchwords!

Many improvements and renovations have been made to the former Apollo Magneto plant. One wouldn't recognize it as having been that or the Lorillard Refrigerator factory now.

Our City received favorable consideration on account of its transportation facilities and satisfactory labor conditions; and the Apollo plant of Mr. John K. Lencke, located at 85 Grand Street, attracted the attention of Electrol, Incorporated and offers were made to the owner for site and buildings.

With the aid of Defense Plant Corporation, and under the management of Dr. W. R. Robinson, President; R. B. Criddle, Vice-President and General Manager; B. N. Ashton, Chief Engineer; and Mr. F. I. Bertsch, Secretary-Treasurer, the plant grew and developed into one of the most outstanding manufacturers of hydraulics in the aircraft field, and one of the principal suppliers of hydraulics for Navy aircraft. The building at the rear of 85 Grand Street, occupied by the Pilgrim Furniture Company, was acquired, modern machinery and equipment installed, production methods perfected, improvements in working conditions from the standpoint of light, safety and health were made, and at the end of a year—with practically no change in personnel—the production of this vital war-time product had quadrupled itself.

The hydraulic equipment manufactured at Electrol has seen action throughout the world, and was particularly effective against the "Japs" at the battle of Midway. To a pilot flying a torpedo plane in the midst of machine gun or anti-aircraft fire; or piloting a Navy fighter plane in the midst of the enemy, it is comforting to know that his controls are going to work; and from reports that have come back from Naval Air Stations and from the men themselves who have handled these planes in battle, Electrol hydraulics are dependable and have shown extremely satisfactory service. The part that Kingston and her skilled workers who are employed at Electrol is playing in this war is neither small nor unimportant, and the quantity and quality of work turned out at this plant will have a decided effect upon the final outcome of the war. We thank Mr. Criddle for the above facts.

So far, we have had before us Rosendale Cement, Hudson River Brick, Water Transportation, Forst's Formost Products, V. Burgevin's Nurseries, (David Burgevin, oldest surviving partner), Dwyer Bothers, (James F. Dwyer, oldest surviving partner), Electrol, Inc., and many merchants and other Business Proprietors, and we now proceed to enter upon brief mention of the following Industries:

APOLLO MAGNETO CORPORATION

Our City records at City Hall relate that the above Corporation moved from its former location in Brooklyn, New York in 1919, to the Grand Street Block here in the central industrial part of our City,

originally the Peckham Motor Truck & Wheel Company of the 1890's. The Apollo Magneto and Impulse starters enjoy the very highest reputation throughout the world. In the Far East they are well-known in China, Japan and India. In Africa, from the shores of the Mediterranean to the South African Republic, the Apollo Magneto is considered a standard of comparison. Way down under in Australia it is well-known for its absolute dependability and all-around efficiency. In the Western Hemisphere from the Far North and throughout Canada and the United States many of these Magnetos are giving satisfactory performance under all sorts of conditions. Mexico, Cuba, the Pan-American countries and throughout all South America, you will find this invention enjoying a very enviable reputation for their unfailing performance. Within the past few years this Corporation has put on the market the Hydrolater, a device that will prevent fire hose from deteriorating from moisture and lack of ventilation. It is a very necessary adjunct to all Fire Department equipment and is recommended by Underwriters' Laboratories in Chicago, the Factory Mutual Laboratories in Boston, the United States Navy Department, United States Department of Commerce Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, the Veterans' Bureaus and many other departments.

Suddenly, as it was seen that Germany was resuming her plan of World Conquest and attacked Poland, September, 1939, and Britain and France declared War as per their Treaty with Poland, and World War II began, farsighted Americans saw that we, in our turn, would be attacked by dictators, sometime, somewhere. Apollo having sold Grand Street plant to Electrol, Inc., has removed to Deyo Street, necessarily cutting down their product until after the War.

We are quite a shirt manufacturing City, besides the brick making, Dry Dock, Boat Building, Transportation, Lumber, Wood Manufacturing, Paper and Paper Products, Cigar Factories, Foundries, Lace Curtains, Road Machinery, Furniture Factory, Dress Manufacturing place. There are over five thousand employed outside the War plant average which is not permanent. To this we must add several hundred clerks in our stores and offices. We are unable to list all our smaller business organizations, as before stated, owing to lack of space, our number of pages now exceeding four hundred. Here are our principle industries, not already described, taken from the City records.

We believe our population is now thirty thousand, when our two thousand eight hundred boys return from helping to win this War for the Four Freedoms. The census of 1940 gave us twenty-eight thousand five hundred and eight-nine, the highest peak since our founding three

hundred years ago. Cities so near New York lose young folks drawn down there for, as they feel, larger opportunities and the attractions of metropolitan life. Give this Author the way of life we have led and been brought up to in this City and vicinity. This is perfection.

INDUSTRIES NOT DESCRIBED:

There may be some removals or additions among our factories of Textiles—therefore unavoidable errors. These our are 1942 lists.

TEXTILES AND THEIR PRODUCTS

C. A. Baltz, "Loyal" and "No-fade," Mens' Pajamas	Shirts, Samuel Jacobson, Manager
Beacon Co., Dresses	B. M. Charchian, Shirts, B. M. Charchian, Owner
Fessenden Shirt Co., "Fessenden" Shirts, Anderson Carl, General Manager	United States Lace Mills, Curtains, etc.
J. S. Fuller Shirt Co., "Clermont" Shirts, Clarence S. Rowland, Manager	Country Club Frocks
F. Jacobson & Sons, "Jayson"	Kingston Knitwear Knitting Mills
	Clermont Cravat Co.

FOREST PRODUCTS

J. A. Cassidy & Son, Inc., Refrigerators	W. C. Schryver Lumber Co., Millwork
American Tight Cooperage Co., Barrels	Theodore Weeks & Son, Millwork
Quality Maple Block Co., Butcher Blocks	Kingston Lumber Corp., Lumber, etc.
	Clark & Davis Lumber Co., Lumber, etc.

IRON AND STEEL

L. Hoysradt "Hoysradt"	Special Machinery & Supplies
Kingston Machine & Foundry Co.	Castings
Kingston Welding Works	Special Machine Works
Charles A. Rice	Castings
Ulster Foundry (Established 1830)	Castings, Marine Hardware
Universal Road Machinery Co.	Road Machinery
H. F. King Co.	Automobile Parts, etc.

PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

Powell Paper Box Company	Paper Boxes
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Neben Manufacturing Co.	Paper Napkins, Embossed
"Paperlin"	Crepe Paper
Emile Taiclet	Paper Boxes
Silas LeFever	Paper Dealer (Wholesale)

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Central Print Shop	Job Printing
Leader Company	Newspapers and Printing
C. M. Thomas' Sons	Commercial Printing
Freeman Publishing Company	Newspapers and Printing
Kingston Print Shop	Job Printing
Rondout " "	" "

MISCELLANEOUS

Cornell Steamboat Company	Marine Repairs
G. W. VanSlyke & Horton	Cigars—Peter Schuyler & Briefs
J. B. Back & Co.	Cigars—Royal Moor
Heneph Corp.	Medicines
Charles Ramsey Corp.	Piano Hardware
Zeesh's Bottling Works	Soda and Seltzer Water
Byrne Bros.	Monuments
John F. Murray & Co.	Monuments
H. Reuner	Monuments
S. R. Deyo	Cider and Vinegar
Thompson's Laundry,	
Arthur Wicks, President	243 Clinton Avenue
Mother's Laundry	500 Wilbur Avenue
Kingston Laundry	83 Broadway
V. P. Reiboldt	Laundry, 37 Henry Street

CHINESE LAUNDRIES

Ching Harry	11 Mill
Kee Jim	720 Broadway
Wing Charley	654 Broadway

KNIT GOODS—MANUFACTURERS

Colonial Manufacturing Co.	16-18 Pine Grove Avenue
Kingston Knitting Mill, Inc.	131 Cornell Street

LADIES' TAILORS

Brossman, Morris	245 Wall Street
Sterly, Frank J.	744 Broadway

GROCERIES, ETC., DELICATESSEN, BAKERIES—RETAIL & WHOLESALE, MEAT, ETC.

C. Schwenk's, C. & Sons	201 Foxhall Avenue
Delamater, Isaac R.	88 Broadway
Grunewald, William	474 Broadway
Grunenwald's	137-145 Hasbrouck Avenue
Ketterer's	584 Broadway
Modern	62 Broadway
Modern	130 Hasbrouck Avenue
Mohican	55 John (All departments)
Peterman's	51-55 Cedar (Delicatessen)
Borst Company, William H. Niles	203 Foxhall (All departments)
A. & P. Chain	Uptown and Central (All departments)
Bull Markets, J. W. Matthews	Uptown and Central (All departments)
Grand Union	Uptown and Central (All departments)
Ray Craft	Down Street (All departments)
John S. Thompson's Son	
Frank W. Thompson	115 Hunter Celebrated Hams Wholesale
(John S. Thompson, noted Civil War Veteran, founded this Hickory Smoked Product.)	
Beck's Market, Harry Beck	662 Broadway (All departments)
B & F Market	34 Broadway (All departments)
F. J. Zoller & Co.	587 Abeel Street (Also coal, etc.)

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL DEALERS

Armstrong Coal Co., Inc.	11 Thomas Street
Consumers Fuel Co.	14 Cedar Street
Frederick, John T., Jr., Inc.	55-63 Deyo Street
Ingalls & Bouton Coal Co., Inc.	503 Wilbur Avenue
Jackson, Clifford R.	20 Taylor Street
Kingston Coal Co., Inc.	11 Thomas Street
McGill, Edward T., Inc.	539 Broadway
Osterhoudt, Edward C.	194 Greenkill Avenue
Phelan & Cahill (James A. Phelan, James R. Cahill, James E. Phelan, Salesman)	299, 325, 329 South Wall Street
Wilber, Leon	125 Tremper Avenue

CHAPTER XXXXVI

LONGEST STREETS AND AVENUES

Nobody knows which are the longest Streets or Avenues in town, except possibly, civil engineers, and they cannot tell you offhand.

In going over the outlines, your Historian looked it up on maps, but found an easy way to verify the figures.

Here is the answer: Broadway from Ferry Street to Albany Avenue is two and one-half miles long—seven hundred and ninety-five numbers.

Abeel Street is next, two and one-quarter miles—seven hundred and sixty-seven numbers, from Broadway to City Line in Wilbur.

Delaware Avenue next, two miles, six hundred and fifty numbers.

Albany Avenue, City Line to Pearl Street, five hundred and seventy-one numbers, one and three-quarters miles.

Wilbur Avenue, one and one-half miles, five hundred and seven numbers.

Washington Avenue, same, five hundred and nine numbers.

Hasbrouck Avenue to Grand, one and one-half miles, four hundred and eighty-eight numbers.

Our oldest and one of our most interesting citizens—Mr. James Osterhoudt of St. James Street attends all our Old Timers Y.M.C.A. Dinners every year. Was Superintendent First Dutch Church Sunday School many years and has been a member of that Congregation over seventy-five years. Takes active interest in news at home and abroad.

Howard Newman, a native of this town, left for Florida and made good there in development in homes. Lately, Howard applied apartment building methods to our homes, purchasing the Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater Albany Avenue homestead and Luke Noone Pearl Street Hillside Manor and is busy converting them into suites. The former Albany Avenue site was the General Smith and the Monroe well known residence, before taken by Judge Clearwater, was immediately rented to Kingstonians by Mr. Newman. It will be difficult to adopt a name for this famous place. Mr. Newman, from his knowledge of old-time Kingston, will decide on a suitable title. The Luke Noone Manor Hillside will do for the other; if too long for Howard's taste, call it "Hillside Apartments." Mr. Newman also engaged in Catskill Mountain development up Woodland Valley early in 1900.

CHAPTER XXXXVII

UP BROADWAY AND ROUND-ABOUT WEST SHORE CROSSING

CONTINUING past the Weber Pharmacy and Netburn's Plumbing Supply Establishment, the Laundry, the Jewish Community Centre, we cross over to the former Stock & Cordts Buildings, recently acquired by M. Reina, Radios, Supplies, Home Equipment, Ranges, Refrigerators, etc. He has also rented a portion of the building to the Pilgrim Furniture Co. The Orpheum is the former Liscomb Opera House, now a modernized moving picture theatre. Then we pass where the old Long House was, now the property of St. Peter's formerly described, and farther up, the buildings of the St. Mary's Parish, also discussed under "Churches and Clergy."

We have now arrived at the top of the hill, with which we are all well posted in these pages. Then along to the Civic Centre where a great improvement occurred in the change of the old State Armory to the City Auditorium, seating two thousand five hundred, where all civic and political conventions are held. The Post Office Building has been added to, requiring an increase of space and room for the Federal agencies upstairs. The big firms and the Central Branch of the Kingston Trust Company have been named heretofore and after the War it is planned to discontinue the West Shore crossing by raising Broadway on a viaduct, the West Shore and Walkill Valley tracks remaining on the level. The plan has been approved by the Public Service Commission. Farther up Broadway developments are continuing, the plant of Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company, office building and store-rooms, described already, being erected some years ago. We give this large Company a few lines at this point:

Gas service and electricity are furnished in Kingston by this Corporation with high voltage lines throughout the Central Hudson Valley and are interconnected with the transmission lines and power plant, of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation in Northern New York, the Metropolitan Edson Co. of Pennsylvania, and the Hartford Electric Light Co. of Connecticut.

This Company has acquired many water powers, and they also built the Sturgeon Pool Dam at Rifton.

CHAPTER XXXXVIII

KINGSTONIANS' CAREERS ELSEWHERE

THERE has been mention of citizens of our City (Kingston and Rondout) and vicinity, such as Charles Freer, Frank Hecker, famous in the Midwest and Northwest and James Ross, in Canada and the Canadian Northwest and East; also Frederick H. Ecker, in the City of New York and Metropolitan District and throughout the United States, and others. All these left for larger fields in their youth but still retained interest in this place.

We now proceed with this section of our History and take up next the career and records of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. VanEtten (Elizabeth Barnard Schoonmaker) of New Rochelle, New York. Part of our article upon this ideal couple, having gone to press, it is impossible to make changes which an unforeseen circumstance might have compelled, suffice it to say that it was our hardest task to secure the consent of Mr. and Mrs. VanEtten, owing to their extreme reserve, shyness and retiringness of character about themselves, to permit a write-up for this History of their former home and the people from it. However, finally on this writer's promise to confine himself to a modest recital of their activities (which was almost impossible to keep) we begin with Mr. VanEtten's career after he left Kingston in 1888 and then returned to wed Miss Elizabeth Barnard Schoonmaker in 1890, taking up their residence for over fifty years in New Rochelle, most happily:

LAWRENCE E. VAN ETTEN

Lawrence E. VanEtten was born on October 7, 1865 at Kingston, Ulster County, the son of John E. VanEtten, a noted lawyer, and Adelaide Green VanEtten. His education was received at the public schools of his birthplace, at Kingston Academy and Princeton University, engineering course. Although he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, on February 20, 1888, his predilection for mathematics made him continue his career as civil engineer. Having had experience in railroad and sewer construction, as well as general surveying in Ulster, Herkimer, Greene and Dutchess Counties and Los Angeles, California, he came to New Rochelle, in December, 1889, serving as assistant under Horace Crosby, civil engineer, and started in business for himself in 1890.

While the development of large sub-divisions and landscape work took him to Hartford, Bridgeport, New Jersey, Long Island, Vermont, Florida, and elsewhere, the result of his labors may be visualized here in New Rochelle Parks, such as Beechmont, Broadview, Forest Heights, Rochelle Heights, Sutton Manor, Pelhamwood and many others, besides large subdivisions in Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, Larchmont, Port Chester, Rye, Greenwich, Eastchester and the town of Greenburg.

In order to calculate accurately the lot lines on curves in subdivisional work, required in developing residential parks from a landscape viewpoint, in the early nineties Mr. VanEtten simplified and created a more accurate system by the use of co-ordinates and calculating machines. After searching in vain for a calculating machine in America, he finally located one in Germany, invented and made by Burkhardt, securing which enabled him to perfect a mathematical system which included many original formulas and tables, which he still uses.

Mr. VanEtten was no grind, either in his school and university days or in after life. (Comment: His amateur baseball games with "The Leaders" here show that in previous pages herein.) He was so expert in athletics that he became a member of the Princeton varsity baseball team while there. He took up golf in about 1891 and followed that game with no inconsiderable reputation for over twenty years. Being a golfer, it was practically inevitable that he should lay out a number of courses and country club grounds. Among these are the Deal course and club of New Jersey; Knollwood course and grounds, Westchester County, the grounds and course of the Greenwich Country Club at Greenwich, Connecticut, and the famous Wykagyl course in New Rochelle. He also laid out the public course in Pelham Bay Park and a private course for James B. Duke on his New Jersey estate.

One service of historic interest was Mr. VanEtten's rescue from destruction and his subsequent preservation of the home of the American Revolutionist patriot, Tom Paine, which now stands near Paine's monument on North Avenue, New Rochelle. This house originally stood about a half mile from its present location on property known today as Lyncroft. As the purchaser was building on the site he determined to tear it down. Mr. VanEtten finally persuaded the owner to give him a little time to have it moved. Through the assistance of the late Henry M. Lester (then president of the National City Bank of New Rochelle) and the late Charles Pryer, who aided with finances and advice, Mr. VanEtten procured the service of a building mover and induced the Standard Improvement Company to provide a suitable

park and setting for it in Broadview, where it is. The Huguenot Society has since purchased the land from the Standard Improvement Co.

Mr. VanEtten was a member of the zoning commission of New Rochelle and Larchmont and is a member of the water commission of Larchmont (1923). At the same time he is a director of National City Bank and People's Savings Bank, as well as a Director and Engineer of City Realty Co. His practice increasing to so large an extent, he had to turn business away. Finally, a few years since he moved his data, maps and instruments to his residence at 67 Montgomery Circle, Beechmont, New Rochelle, where he has plenty of room; declining as he intended any new clients, keeping the old. But found that impossible for in July and August, 1942, continuous and heavy rains caused serious and heavy flood conditions in Westchester County and damage suits were brought and he felt he had to accept giving aid along the Sheldrake River and three reservoirs there. It turned out that he had commenced surveying along the Sheldrake back in 1891 and it all came back to him clearly.

Mr. VanEtten is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Was a member of the Advisory Board of the Westchester County Control Survey (triangulation of the County). Was the first President of the Westchester Society of Civil Engineers and a Director. Also Licensed New York State Professional Engineer and Land Surveyor.

In going farther into detail for our Readers, this Author found at New Rochelle the great sub-division work, alluded to toward the beginning of Mr. VanEtten's career, ranged from small ones of perhaps ten to fifteen acres up to his largest of four hundred and sixty acres. From 1900 to 1930, Mr. VanEtten planned some sixty-eight of such subdivisions, of which over fifty were either completed, or at least certain sections of them developed. Each property was called only a single subdivision, although the larger ones might take years to develop, as they were undertaken a section at a time, calling it such as Beechmont, Section One. Later another map as Beechmont, Sections One and Two, and so on. Some of the larger ones would run to six or seven sections. We found that the total of the single properties, as mentioned above, is an enormous number for any one engineer, with his staff, to do in a lifetime, to say nothing of those beyond the thirty year period, where our fellow citizen, active in other Counties, Cities and States, continued a brilliant, private and public career.

Thus is told the story of a busy life, ever useful to his community, always identified with Ulster County.

MRS. LAWRENCE E. VAN ETTEN (ELIZABETH BARNARD SCHOONMAKER)

Elizabeth Barnard Schoonmaker was the daughter of Henry Barnard Schoonmaker and Helen Kiersted of Kingston. Mr. Schoonmaker was named for Henry Barnard, who was a classmate and friend of Grandfather Schoonmaker, both graduating in the Class of 1830, at Yale. (Comment: Mr. Marius Schoonmaker, Historian, also graduated in that Class, as shown in our Appendix.) Helen Kiersted, daughter of Christopher L. Kiersted and Elizabeth Palen, married Henry Barnard Schoonmaker, October, 1866. Mr. Schoonmaker died in December, 1867, Elizabeth, of whom we are writing, being born February 9th, 1868. In 1872, Helen Kiersted Schoonmaker, widow, married Dr. Robert Loughran, surgeon in the Civil War, after the death of his first wife, Mary Buddington, whom he had married in 1866, also. Both weddings above-referred to as having taken place in 1866, occurred in Manor Avenue, as the Christopher Kiersted's Farm was at the end of Manor Avenue.

Mrs. VanEtten always considered that she had been indeed fortunate in having such a wonderful step-father and the five children, four brothers and a sister, that survived from that marriage. Mrs. VanEtten writes that their family reunions were among her most pleasant memories.

Mrs. VanEtten recalls attending School Number Eleven and School Number Eight with Sara Godkins teaching at the former and Miss Sparling (Mrs. Brigham) and Principal Henry D. Darrow, at Number Eight. She feels that New Rochelle has, indeed, been good to her and her husband. One of the finest public schools is named for Henry Barnard, above spoken of, one of our first United States Commissioners of Education, who gave his life and fortune to the cause of Education.

Mrs. VanEtten was Chairman of the Conservation Committee for thirty years up to this time and many other honors placed upon her in New Rochelle. Also the founder and head for years of the Woman's Club of New Rochelle.

Now, prepare for the shock all the numberless friends and intimates of Mrs. VanEtten in her life work received the past month in many parts of the United States on the sad occasion of her death. In the midst of writing this very portion of this History, the news was received here at Kingston. We at once changed our plan in placing in our work this lady's life and career at New Rochelle and in Westchester County. Immediately, the press and the Woman's Club Magazine called the "Club Candle," spontaneously used columns of space acclaiming words of praise for the great work accomplished for women, children, the

citizens generally, even throughout New York City and New York State and other States. It thus became our duty to substitute for our words on Mrs. VanEtten's career those in the Club Magazine of the May, 1943, Number, written by many who worked and co-operated with her so many years as the Founder of the Woman's Club of New Rochelle, and in her other numerous activities and philanthropies.

The following Resolution was presented by Mrs. M. M. Baker:

WHEREAS, in His loving kindness, her Heavenly Father has called Elizabeth, Mrs. Lawrence E. VanEtten, Home to more extensive gardens and broader fields, and

WHEREAS, He did bless her vision to inspire those about her to greater beauty; always He did bless abundantly her efforts to enrich their daily lives, and

WHEREAS, In so doing, She became the FOUNDER of the Woman's Club of New Rochelle, New York, and

WHEREAS, For more than thirty years, she did protect, guide and nurture its growth from its early seedling days to its present flourishing state, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Club, now assembled, do hereby express our thanks for such leadership and,

That the room formerly known as the Upper Lounge be renamed The VanEtten Lounge and,

That it be maintained in loving memory of the FOUNDER,

ELIZABETH SCHOONMAKER VAN ETTEN

as long as these walls may stand.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Club, and

That a copy of this resolution be sent to her husband, Mr. Lawrence E. VanEtten.

We dedicate this number of the Candle to the memory of

MRS. LAWRENCE VAN ETTEN

In part, Mrs. Grace T. Lee, President, paid a tribute:

"It was a privilege and blessing to know Mrs. VanEtten. This last year her body was frail but the spirit was just as dauntless and valiant as it was fifty years ago when she began to work in New Rochelle—work

designed always with the idea that her City must be made a better and more beautiful place in which to live. Truly it may be said of her as it was of Lincoln—her desire to 'pluck a thistle, and plant a flower, wherever a flower might grow.'"

"Compromise" and "expediency" were words unknown to Mrs. VanEtten but determination and stick-to-itiveness were qualities that were a part of her being. She had her moments of doubt this last year—wondering if people today really cared for the things for which she labored all her life, particularly the preservation of the natural beauty and resources bestowed on this country in such great degree, and which she felt were being neglected and wasted so sorely. Is there, then, any way we can honor her more than to try to carry on the work so close to her heart? For her

"Hope has changed to glad fruition,
Faith to sight, and prayer to praise."

It remains for us to keep bright the glowing torch she carried so bravely for so many years."

FROM CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT (IN PART)

"When I came to live in New Rochelle in 1928, I believe the first stranger in the City to call upon me was Mrs. VanEtten. She astonished me by the information that I had purchased a bit of Thomas Paine's farm which had been presented to him by the State of New York at the close of the American Revolution. I had entirely forgotten that he had ever lived at New Rochelle and no one mentioned that fact to me until she did. Mrs. VanEtten asked the pointed question whether I had ever read his biography. I had, but long years before, so she brought me one and I re-read it to refresh my memory. This was followed by still another. She came to see me often and we talked about Thomas Paine, what he had done for American history and what was his status among the people of New Rochelle. She invited me to become a member of the Thomas Paine Society which I promptly did . . . Mrs. VanEtten was a personal historical society who never forgot the great influence the past has over the present. In China, they call an outstanding citizen a "man mountain." Mrs. VanEtten was a "woman mountain," never allowing her fellow citizens to forget the greatness of New Rochelle's early years. Now that she is gone, other citizens of this City should take up her task of informing all the new comers of New Rochelle's history. Had she been Mayor of this City, it would have been a more beautiful city than it is. She lived to better the world. We may well follow her example."

FROM EMMA CONKLIN (IN PART)

... "For the fifty-two years that Mrs. VanEtten was my friend—and I met her the day Mr. VanEtten brought her as a bride to New Rochelle, I looked upon her as the most outstanding woman in New Rochelle, accomplishing much for the betterment of the city."

FROM GRACE W. WHITNEY (IN PART)

"My association with Elizabeth VanEtten began years before I became a member of our Woman's Club. My first civic interest in New Rochelle was the Parent-Teacher Association of Mayflower School, and it was in that work that I first met her. When I was president of the Parent-Teacher Council she had one of her fine ideas on Conservation. She organized school boys to gather fruit that was going to waste in New Rochelle's "back yards," asked the Parent-Teacher Association to furnish the sugar and cans, and see that these materials were delivered to schools. There, under the supervision of Domestic Science teachers, the children made jellies and jams. These were turned over to the Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild for distribution . . ."

FROM MARY HUSTON GREGORY (IN PART)

"If service to the general good is the measure of a life, Elizabeth VanEtten's manifold services to this community should linger long beyond her generation as a gracious tradition. Civilization has always marched forward on the impetus furnished by such pioneering leaders.

The story of her life might well be likened to Saul of Tarsus, who lived according to the beliefs and manners of his harsh and materialistic time. But as he traveled a great light shone around him, and he saw a vision of a nobler life. From that day he became Paul, the Apostle of brotherly love, charity and forgiveness, a man who was to change the whole world to his ideals.

Mrs. VanEtten, then a popular and charming young society matron on whom the responsibilities of life outside of her family circle sat lightly, heard a Lenten talk in the Spring of 1912 that so impressed with the conviction that it was her duty to look about her and discover how she could best serve others. She believed too firmly in self-help and self-respect to be satisfied with the role of Lady Bountiful.

She saw the piles of rubbish, the unplanted neglected public places, the disease-breeding flies and mosquitoes, that were the responsibilities of everybody and nobody, and resolved to make them her own. Turning aside from her pleasant leisure she led the way to a clean-up move-

ment in which she enlisted the help of her friends and gained their enthusiastic cooperation. She talked to all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, seeking to instill pride in their own homes and grounds, their streets and their city. Soon she had enlisted the help of the Superintendent of Schools, the City Forester, the Department of Public Works, the Fire and Police Departments, and all working together they gave New Rochelle such a cleaning as it had not received in its whole two hundred and twenty-four years.

Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, wealthy resident of Davenport Neck, and head of the New Rochelle Water Company, struck by the unusual spectacle of prominent women wandering down dirty alley-ways picking up rusty tin cans and bottles, asked Mr. VanEtten what his wife and the other women were doing. He commended the idea, but said little.

The next morning Mrs. VanEtten was amazed to find in her mail a letter of praise and appreciation for the work of the women, and enclosing a check for \$600.00 to aid it. Fired with enthusiasm, she called together her fellow-workers to rejoice and plan improvements on an elaborate scale, beginning with a survey by a competent outside agency, the raising of more money so the nest-egg could be kept for emergencies, and a permanent organization. It was decided that this would be of more wide-spread and sustained interest if it were combined with cultural and other studies as well as civic activities. The years have proved the wisdom of this decision. For the thirty years of cultural life of the city has been enriched and many enterprises now flourishing on an independent basis have had their incipency in the Woman's Club . . .

Her life has been full of good deeds. She had a great quality of leadership, enthusiasm to inspire others, organizing ability to plan work effectively and to take the hard end herself. She gave credit unstintingly to her colleagues and modestly disclaimed it for herself.

Homemaking was her vocation. Her husband, her childhood sweetheart, was the center of her life, and looking well to the ways of her household was her first consideration. No matter how many extra cares she assumed, her house was always in order before she left it, and at the end of the day she was ready to pick up the threads of domesticity, and became again the companion of her husband. They shared one great avocation in common love of music and especially grand opera. Even before their marriage she came regularly to New York every week-end to attend performances and they kept the same seats for a lifetime. Later friends joined them, and for many years twenty or more friends, seated in a group, shared the pleasure with them. Out of this grew her

efforts to induce the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company to put on an annual childrens' matinee, so that young people might grow up with a critical appreciation of music. This campaign was so well organized and met with such success that the young people's matinee is now an annual institution sponsored by schools and Womans' Clubs. Over two hundred children, accompanied by music teachers attended the 1943 performance despite the War. So a whole generation of children in the New York area will owe to her the opportunity to enjoy this most inaccessible of the cultural arts in America . . ."

For lack of space a dozen other eloquent tributes are regretfully omitted.

SKETCH OF MACDONALD DEWITT, COUNSELOR-AT-LAW

In writing up the characteristics, achievements, career as a member of the New York Bar, which really belong to this People's History, if those of anyone's do, this author is using extracts from articles on his life, such as "Esquire's," and those in the New York press. But, we note that while those descriptions are well done and very like unto Macdonald DeWitt, they plunge into their recital from the peak of his fame, perhaps, while here we like to begin with his birth right here in Kingston, his youth, education and watch him climb the ladder of the Law. The sixth and last son of the marriage of David Miller DeWitt of Kingston and Mary Antoinette Macdonald of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was born in the family home at 165 Pearl Street, Kingston, on September 29th, 1878. Excepting for three years when his father was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn and took his wife and five living sons with him, Macdonald clung to his native town up to virtually the end of the Century.

Returning in 1881, Valentine Burgevin leased the large Curtis house 7 Johnston Avenue, corner of Pearl Street, to father and mother De Witt, where many happy years were spent. Macdonald succeeded well at School No. 11 (now No. 7) and passed rapidly through Kingston Academy (noted as one of the oldest in the State), where Latin, Greek and Mathematical courses continued on into the equivalent of freshman year in College. He was adept in English and English Literature and had ambitions to study Law and become a Trial Lawyer as was his father before him. He was one of the best orators in school, all his principals, teachers and fellow-students said. After a couple of years of valued apprenticeship in his father's Law Office, he sought broader field for education and Law in the great City of New York, secured an opening in the Law Firm of Pinney, Thayer and VanSlyke, and entered

New York Law School, working and studying early and late. This was a habit formed in youth, which has clung to him all the years. Obstacles could not delay such determination as this. He graduated quickly from New York Law School and passed his examination to the State Bar.

Rejecting opportunities for a scholarship at Rutgers or entrance by passing examination to enter Yale, Mr. De Witt, burning with fire for the branch of the Law he craved, pursued such opportunities as opened to him. One was to enter the office of Clarence J. Shearn, chief counsel for William R. Hearst in New York. He devoted time and study to the Law of Libel and Slander. He found that many newspapers had the habit of settling cases with which they were threatened rather than suffer publicity. He won the reputation of insisting upon going ahead with the defense and the clients got to like it, especially as he won the vast majority. Judge Shearn was called to the Bench and Macdonald De Witt opened his own offices. Here ensued a period of victory after victory.

Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald De Witt, during all the years of their New York life, have retained their weekend home in Kingston. This is a matter of 30 years—at 183 Pearl Street, where they bought the DeWitt homestead, corner of Emerson Street, and selling after 17 years, then purchasing the large residence at 309 Albany Avenue, for their weekly visits, and, perhaps a vacation, normally, August, in summer, and the Holidays, in winter.

In our own short sketch we can make room for but one of his cases. The one, we reserve for our Readers' enjoyment, is the "Andy Gump" comic strip suit for damages against 400 different newspapers, as the Chicago Tribune-New York Daily News Syndicate had leased the strip by Sydney Smith, artist, to that many papers and had done so for over six years. Here was danger of bankruptcy to most of the newspapers by continuous adverses should the plaintiff and his lawyer win and pile up expenses and costs besides judgments. Hoag of Canandaigua was the plaintiff and he had a case. He had really suffered a bona-fide accident from which he suffered an operation by which it was necessary to remove his entire lower jaw. He did wear a mustache and looked somewhat like the character, Gump, considered so funny. His lawyer claimed that Sydney Smith, the artist, had visited Canandaigua before the first appearance of the Gump comic strip and made a pencil outline of Hoag, and that from the narrative of alleged unhappy domestic life of the Gumps pictured, great damages, ridicule and embarrassment had been brought to Hoag in the sum of \$150,000. This was but the first case, and imagine 399 others to follow. Mr. De Witt's policy to

defend his client might be in danger but his pluck and determination, backed by brains and experience in surrounding himself with a staff of assistants and investigators, to obtain all the facts and uncover any weaknesses on the part of the plaintiff, made him cast the die and go into Court. After a long legal battle, Mr. De Witt won this case, too, and then had to go on to plead for an injunction to prevent Hoag from continuing present suits pending, bringing more suits or claiming by word of mouth that he was the original Andy Gump. He was successful in this plea, also.

This victory brought fame to Mr. De Witt's Law Firm—De Witt & Van Aken,—now (1943) the firm of De Witt, Van Aken & Nast, consisting of Macdonald De Witt, Harry H. Van Aken, C. Coudert Nast and William R. Lonergan. Without a doubt one of the leading Law firms in the City of New York in Trial Branches of the Law, it does not confine its practice to Libel Law or Corporation Law, but takes on legitimate cases for, what they consider, after thorough investigation, abused plaintiffs or wrongfully accused defendants, with Mr. De Witt or Mr. Van Aken opening, examining or cross-examining all witnesses, then making the summations in person.

In bringing to a close the part of Macdonald De Witt's career in the New York City Courts or as far west as Chicago, it is well to emphasize Mr. De Witt's ability unconsciously to bring into the City Courts with him a country atmosphere, "a kindly old-fashioned courtesy, tinged with a kind of rural gentility," as one writer describes him. This always had an amusing effect on Court and Jury, and some say seemed to make an "Old Home Week" of the Court Room.

And as we approach the year 1939 in Macdonald De Witt's public life in New York, we find the same ability in campaign speaking to his audiences, mannerisms and friendly jokes, when he, being nominated by his Party, (the Republican), ran for Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, which includes Manhattan and the Bronx. He had never been in politics before and was no traditional campaigner; he had the idea that, perhaps, the voters might think he would fit up there on the Bench, in that they, hearing him discuss things or reading of his ideas on Law or that he had spent a lifetime in court rooms and trial of cases, might vote him in. Mr. De Witt made the liveliest race for a Judgeship, it was said, in several decades, many newspapers and associations supporting his candidacy from the opposite side. He was fortunate to have the advice and political experience of Mrs. De Witt, his wife, who had been one of the most active State Committeewomen in the Republican Party, behind him. Running against Tammany Hall

candidates, the bulwark of the Democratic Party, in the East, it turned out an impossibility to overcome the adverse majority, although he made a splendid showing, and this writer believes he enjoyed the experience of facing his audiences as much as Courts and juries. Macdonald De Witt comes by both, naturally, from his father, formerly member of Congress, assemblyman, Trial Lawyer and Surrogate at Kingston.

So, in closing, it must be said, as he returns to his native City and community on those thousand weekly trips, glimpsing the glorious Catskills stretching 60 miles from the Pennsylvania State line to the great Wall of the Manitou, parallelling the Hudson and making a magnificent panoramic background (we are now referring to the view on entering Port Ewen village) he and wife are glad they have kept such an interest in our City and County. It must be the feeling of "Home, Sweet, Sweet Home!"

SKETCH OF WASHINGTON IRVING CHAMBERS, U.S.N.

Of our United States Navy men, natives of this City, Capt. Chambers, and Commander Schoonmaker, lost at Samoa, come to our mind now, in this department of our History. Both thought the world of Kingston and brought great honor and credit to their home City.

Capt. Chambers was born in Kingston in 1856 and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1871. He was a member of the Greely Relief expedition in 1884. In 1887, always of an inventive turn of mind, Capt. Chambers was the only American to produce an acceptable design for a modern armored ship in *world* competition. In 1888 the first American to design and construct a thoroughly reliable and novel gyroscopic device for steering torpedoes. During the Spanish-American War he was ordered to the U.S.S. Texas. Later that year he was transferred to the U.S.S. Annapolis as executive and navigating officer. In 1902 he commanded the U.S. Frölic and in 1904 he was ordered to duty with the general board and served as a member of the board on rules for the construction and classification of steel and iron vessels and also on a board for proposed rules governing steamboat inspection service. In 1905 he commended the U.S.S. Nashville and in 1906 he assumed command of the U.S.S. Florida. He served as assistant to the chief of the bureau of ordnance from 1907 until March 1909, when he was appointed as assistant to aide for material. In 1910 he was a pioneer in developing the aeroplane for naval use. In 1911 he served as a member of the general board. In 1912 Capt. Chambers was first to develop a practical catapult for sending aeroplanes in flight from ships. He was the pioneer in efforts to establish an aerodynamic Laboratory. His

catapulting device was successfully tested in a flight November 2, 1912, at the Washington Navy Yard. He then devoted his entire time toward the establishment of Naval aviation service. To his prophetic vision, his devotion to duty and his progressive efforts the present excellent aeronautical organization of the Navy as it was in World War I and World War II, authorities say was and is due. Capt. Chambers was placed on the retired list of the Navy, 1913. He was recalled to active duty in the office of naval operations in January, 1914, and remained on active duty until November 8, 1919.

This sterling seaman married a Kingston girl, Miss Isabel Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds of Maiden Lane. Capt. and Mrs. Washington Irving Chambers had a son, who followed in the footsteps of his father in the United States Navy, in which, in the present hostilities, the son is Lieut. Commander Irving R. Chambers. Kingstonians were saddened at the death of Capt. Chambers some years since and conveyed their deepest sympathy to Mrs. Chambers and the son.

SKETCH OF COMMANDER SCHOONMAKER, U.S.N.

Our individual we are now writing of was the son of Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, former Congressman and City Historian here. He took great delight in the Sea and after securing an appointment at Annapolis, made it his career. He rose to a Commandership, and was in command of our fleet in 1888 in the Pacific on a cruise to Samoa. The German fleet, on the same tactics as usual, to endeavor to gain islands or harbors, attempted to pick a quarrel with our fleet. Commander Schoonmaker, who was a determined Yankee seaman and required no encouragement, nevertheless, received a message from a British fleet, usually showing up on time anywhere that activities might be going on, to the effect, (on his flagship), that he could rely on our cousins, the British, in case the Germans intended to attack. The crisis was interrupted by a fierce waterspout causing a tidal wave, which carried on the breakers both some of the German and American warships, among them Commander Schoonmaker's flagship, many sailors and officers going down on each side, including Commander Schoonmaker. The British lost no ships or crew because they were far enough out at sea to manoeuvre their fleet away from shore. Ten years later came the similar incident at Manila Bay when Dewey was about to engage the Spanish and the Germans figured, perhaps, on siding with Spain, when the British conveniently at hand said them "nay." Congressman Marius Schoonmaker and family received the blow courageously and the City went into a

state of mourning. Had the catastrophe not occurred, Commander Schoonmaker, in order of rank, would have been in command of the Pacific Fleet in the Spanish-American conflict in the Phillipines, instead of Admiral Dewey.

We recall the morning the news came to Congressman Schoonmaker at his imposing residence, Wall and Marius Streets, and making with the writer's father and others the call extending sympathy in the deep and sudden loss. The great lawn was covered with mourning friends.

Such an impressive scene 55 years ago cannot be forgotten!

SKETCH OF DR. ROBERT LIVINGSTON LOUGHRAN

One of our well-known former Kingstonians, now to be written up for our Peoples' history, under our plan to give citizens, who have retained affections for their native City, their just due for their accomplishments elsewhere. Dr. Robert L. Loughran, a famous specialist in disease of the ear and throat, was born in Kingston, New York, the oldest son of Dr. Robert Loughran and Helen Kiersted Schoonmaker Loughran. Dr. Robert L., named for his father, inherited from him, surgeon in the Civil War, whom we will describe in this article, a desire to practice medicine and surgery. The father, in his youth, before his six years' service in the War of the Rebellion and two years' duty connected therewith, after, studied medicine and the art of operation, obstetrics, etc. in the office of Doctors Aaron Burr De Witt and William C. De Witt, at Saugerties, (Great-uncles of this author.) He then graduated from the Albany Medical School and developed rare skill as an operative surgeon in the War, as aforesaid. After his service there for which he received the brevet rank of Colonel, Dr. Loughran returned to and settled in Kingston. He, not only practised his profession here, but also entered public life, went to the Assembly, became Republican Leader, was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, twice, and member 7 times.

His son, Robert L. was educated at the Kingston grade schools and Kingston Academy. From this Institution, Dr. Loughran went to Princeton where he secured his degree of A.B. in 1895. After taking his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia, in 1899, he served for two years as an interne in the New York Post Graduate Hospital. From 1903 to 1914 he was associated in otological practice with Dr. James F. McKernon of New York. Dr. Loughran was a former assistant surgeon at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital; an attending otologist to the Lying-In Hospital, and for several years he was on the faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical School

and Hospital, advancing from instructor to professor. In the first World War Dr. Loughran held the rank of Major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, assigned to the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. He served during two years 1917-1919 as superintendent of the Ancon Hospital and as chief public health officer of the Canal Zone.

Dr. Loughran taught as Professor and practised as specialist in his branches of the profession—diseases of the ear, nose and throat— other than during his War service, in New York City, from 1903 until his retirement in 1934, when he and his wife, (a popular Kingston and Rondout girl married in 1916), having lost their daughter, Althea Kiersted Loughran suddenly, removed to Sharon, Connecticut.

Dr. Loughran and wife, (Althea H. Briggs), always kept in touch with relatives and numerous friends in Kingston and Rondout. It is sad to relate that while this sketch of our honored citizen was being written for this history the news came of his demise, January 26, 1942, to the great regret of all.

SKETCH OF ENGINEER MARC A. GUIGOU OF CONSOLIDATED EDISON

Mr. Marc A. Guigou, son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Guigou, born in Pine Hill, Ulster County, brought up some years in Kingston, became an Engineer in the Consolidated Edison Corporation of New York, now retired after 30 years' service. He collaborated in the design of power houses in the Great City. Mr. Guigou never forgot his boyhood homes in Pine Hill and Kingston, frequently visiting hereabouts. He married Frances Adele Filley of Brooklyn.

SKETCH OF PHILIP WILLIAM DE GARMO, M.D.

Philip William De Garmo, M.D., now of Poughkeepsie, New York, prominent specialist in diseases of the eye, ear and throat, also spent his boyhood in Kingston. Dr. De Garmo was a veteran in World War I, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Dr. De Garmo married Miss Bess Adams of the well-known Adams Family here on Pine Street. Dr. De Garmo was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip DeGarmo, formerly of 97 St. James Street.

SKETCH OF HARRY H. VAN AKEN, ULSTER COUNTY LAWYER, FROM VICINITY OF KINGSTON AND RONDOUT—PORT EWEN.

In this section of our People's History of our 122 years from 1820 to 1943, we mention able and distinguished professional men who left here for broader fields, there made good and thus honored their home town and City, and always kept an interest in things here, ever recalling

the days of their youth. Among these is the worthy subject of our sketch—Harry H. Van Aken. The first this writer calls to mind Mr. Van Aken was as an earnest, capable employee of the New York Telephone Company in Kingston, Rondout and Vicinity. He made his calls on patrons courteously and increased the business of his Company. At the same time, after graduation from High School, he pursued higher studies, and, although, we did not realize it, for years pointed for the Law. Seized with an ambition to seek opportunity at the City of New York Bar, Mr. Van Aken, by hard work, determination and study, succeeded in establishing with leading firms at the Bar.

We are referring to the early years of the 20th Century—about 1918—that our subject began to specialize in Court and Trial work, and now, 1943, is a leading member of the New York Bar at that Branch of the Law.

Mr. Van Aken is a member of the Law Firm of De Witt, Van Aken & Nast, at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.

He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York Athletic Club, the Milbrook Club of Greenwich, Connecticut, the Holland Society of the City of New York, New York, the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, and Chairman of the Board of Cue Publishing Co., Inc.

It must be a satisfaction to our subject that he has added to Port Ewen, his native place, his own good name, where lawyers have always been noted for forensic ability. Today, that village is also noted that Roscoe V. Elsworth is leading member of the Bar of Ulster County, and also Leader of his political Party, having succeeded the late Hon. Philip Elting, as Chairman.

DRAMATICS IN KINGSTON

MISS LILA STUART

In the 1890's, we were taught a great deal by Lila Stuart. She was a graceful teacher and originator of the Kirmess and dramatics. The Kirmess was a group of several hundred dancing in costume and drew great crowds. Miss Stuart's fame increased throughout the East and she often directed affairs at the Waldorf Astoria, New York.

She taught dramatics. As we recall, she gave or assisted at the spectacle "Ben Hur" here. Also the "Romeo and Juliet" balcony scene. Miss Katherine Wood (afterwards Mrs. Madden, still a resident in town), acted in the late 1890's the part of Juliet in this scene and was considered the most attractive among the amateurs.

Miss Stuart carried on her "Kirmess" in Cities and villages, made it her profession, expanding to teaching others.

JUDGE BERNARD CULLOTON

NOW MAJOR CULLOTON IN PRESENT WORLD WAR—1943

"Bud" Culloton had a great career on the Colonial Baseball Club. The Colonials had Artie Rice, Fay, Johnnie Robbins, Bill Schwab, and other Post Office employes, Judge Schirick, catching him. Next to the Leader's, 25 years to 35 years before, stood highest. Bud defeated several big League teams and lost to several by tight scores. Was finally signed up by the Pittsburgh "Pirates" and remained with them one season. Bud had an excellent downward, effortless ball like Christy Matthewson's and perfect control. When touched up for a couple of blows, he could stop the offensive quickly. Schirick was a great back-stop and, after retiring, got another famous catcher "Jack Robbins" at the Athletic Field, and kept an interest in the success of the Colonials.

Judge Schirick, Sheriff and County Treasurer "Artie" Rice and "Bud" Culloton, Leader of his Party, all made good in politics, too.

CHAPTER XXXIX

BRIEF HISTORY OF TWO YEARS OF MAYOR EDELMUTH'S ADMINISTRATION

FROM an attendance at Common Council meetings, missing very few the first year, the Historian received an impression of co-operation and mutual good feeling on each side, with but an exception or two. This is a rarity, where there is a minority on the Mayor's side, in that the Alderman-at-large (President of the Council) has the appointment of Committees. The Mayor is to be congratulated, also the Council and President Schwenk.

Personality and friendly, smiling faces go a great way. As this writer was engaged in setting this article down, there was passed a criticism at an unofficial convention that Mayor smiled too much—there was a smiling salesman in the City Hall, or words to that effect.

The home folks gave the office to William F. Edelmuth in 1941 because they liked his manner, record as a business man, courtesy to everyone, and after a term is nearly concluded, they still seem to like him. He went into the office of Mayor under difficulties. Numbers of positions had been unexpectedly placed under Civil Service. But the Mayor got along well under the change by being square under the Law passed by an opposing State Legislature. The impression was that this bill was hurried through to keep the officeholders of the minority in and the appointees by the winner out. A Mayor that cannot make the usual appointments to capable, experienced citizens of his own Party, is criticised by thoughtless partisans, and a weak man seeking power might be driven into hasty, ill-advised action. Not so the newly victor, Mr. Edelmuth.

As said, the Council, with the Presiding officer, gave the opposition control of the Chamber for a time but soon changes occurred and the vote switched from 7 to 6 Republican over to 7 to 6 in favor of the Democrats. Give and take, with a pleasant spirit, between sides, with the Mayor showing diplomacy and tact, resulted in very little disagreement. In fact, after years spent in the City Hall, we do not recall as peaceful a year.

The War with the Nazis and Japs took most of everyone's time. William F. Edelmuth led the way,—saw off every contingent, going into

the armed forces, helped the U.S. O., providing funds to furnish quarters where selectees passing through could rest, have a treat, meet with each other; have large numbers of cigaret packs sent to our boys (raising \$2,500 for a million smokes.) Co-operated with the State authorities and other centres holding black-outs. The appointments of volunteers in all this work, such as air-raid wardens, were all attended to by the Mayor. The Mayoralty is an all day full time job and William F. Edelmuth gave it everything.

The Honor Rolls at each Ward, with names of all our 2,800, who have left here to win this conflict, painted thereon, are well worth examining. They are beautiful pieces of work and everyone should see them. The most impressive so far to the Historian is that on the former Addison E. Dederick corner, Foxhall Avenue, in the Third Ward, with Globe in the centre of columns. The Second Ward, owing to unavoidable delay in securing a site, will not be built until July, 1943. This will have the largest number of soldiers and sailors of any Ward. The First Ward's is situated in the grounds in front of the stately Court House on Wall Street. This rivals others. Mayor Edelmuth has been present at the patriotic exercises held so far in each section of the City at the unveiling or showing the public the Roll, giving a short address.

Yes, Mr. Edelmuth has been what fair-minded people would call a real war-time Mayor—deeply interested in the Boys before and after they leave for the front, pushing the sales of War Bonds, War Savings Stamps, urging employers and employees to so carry out the Government wishes that Kingston was awarded a special honor by Treasurer Morgenthau, who came here to award it personally. Thousands gathered on the High School lawn and at the City Hall to witness the proceedings. Kingston was one of ten cities of the State to receive this signal honor.

The Mayor has been to Washington, Albany, New York City and to Conference of Mayors, all in interest of the City. His business ability has given him insight into municipal problems, taxation, and surrounding himself with able business men and a well trained and legal mind in the Corporation Counsel seat. James H. Betts is a most capable Assessor; William B. Byrne, a Treasurer second to none in our history; Joseph A. Forman, Corporation Counsel, Arthur H. Hallinan, City Engineer, none better; Leo P. Fennelly, especially well equipped for the place. R. L. S. Rhinehart makes an excellent secretary.

Yes, our smiling Mayor fills the bill and our citizens are well satisfied with his two years of his administration, according to the speech of people on the street.

ADDENDA

KINGSTON, NEW YORK

Sketch of its Indian Wars. Formation and Organization of State Government. Burning of village by the British. History of Court House, Senate House and old Stone Houses, etc.

BY MARIUS SCHOONMAKER

Yale 1830

Author of History of Kingston

Contributed to this Work by Hon. G. D. B. Hasbrouck, former Historian of Kingston and late president of the Ulster County Historical Society. Hon. Marius Schoonmaker presented these additions to his History of Kingston, intending their use in one to follow his, leaving the choice to Judge Hasbrouck, whose action in choosing this work is appreciated and hereby acknowledged.
Kingston, New York
January 1, 1942.

ADDENDA A

INTRODUCTION

A few years ago in 1888 I gave to the public an extended, and as far as my materials warranted, a full history of Kingston from the first Settlement at Atkarkaton or Esopus until 1820. Which history according to my ideas necessarily embraced much of the Colonial history of the state. That work was well received by the public, but I have been urged to prepare a book of less bulk and less expensive, containing only some of the more prominent and more interesting incidents in the history briefly related. It being said that it would fill a want now desired and be acceptable to a large number of readers.

That has given rise to the preparation of the following sketch. It embraces the early settlement and organization of the village of Wittwyck now Kingston. The two Esopus Indian Wars, the formation and establishment of the state government in Kingston, the destruction of the village by the British, the history of the Senate House and others of the most important of the old stone Houses in connection with the state organization and proceedings and locating the many revolutionary stone houses still left. I am enabled also in this work to insert *the first Governor's message* delivered to our state legislature and the response of the Senate thereto.

These are the matters with which this little messenger is freighted. The freight is not heavy or burdensome but trust it may be acceptable. The narrative is not carried to a later period for the subsequent results of historical research in regard to Kingston, which I have accumulated and am still gathering, with life and health spared, to contribute towards the continuation of the Main History from 1820.

Kingston, March 1892

MARIUS SCHOONMAKER

CHAPTER I

THE scope and object of this work is not such as to lead us to follow Hendrick Hudson in his search for a western passage to the East Indies, which led to the discovery of the "Great River of the Mountains" which has immortalized and perpetuated his name; nor to his

delightful and encouraging passage thereover and friendly intercourse with the Indian natives. But a brief allusion to the early settlement of Atkarkaton seems necessary.

At about the same time, after the advent in 1610 of the traders sent by the East India Company of Holland, to trade with the Indians, a trading post was established at the mouth of the Rondout Creek, then called Atkarkaton as well as at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange. That was without doubt followed by the settlement of some immigrants in the Esopus very soon thereafter but we have no authentic record of any permanent settlement in that locality prior to that of Thomas Chambers and his associates in 1652.

The peculiar topography of the country about the Esopus and the territory then known as Arkarkaton was particularly inviting to the husbandman and agriculturalist. There were the broad acres and low-land flats skirting for miles along the several large streams concentrating at that point as it was then styled "very pleasant land;" while on the other hand the merchantmen and traders preferred New Amsterdam for its fine harbor and facilities of intercourse with the outside world, or the Fort Orange on account of its peculiar advantages for extended traffic with the Indian tribes. The inevitable result of that tendency was soon seen by a concentrated settlement at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange that being advantageous to them in their business as well as conducive to safety and protection from the attacks of the natives—while at the Esopus each one anchored and located his dwelling where it would be most convenient for his work and care of his land. That of course separated them from one another, and drew them in different directions and where they could not be immediately at hand to support each other in savage attacks. So it was in this case the settlers' houses were scattered about as the convenience of their occupations called for, and the cabins of many of the natives were sprinkled round among them. This state of affairs led to frequent altercations, greatly increased in number and violence by the distribution or dealing out to the natives of the terrible "fire water," for which in all ages the greed of gain has proved superior to the love of safety and good morals. It was not long before those disturbances assumed a grave and serious character.

In May 1658, in a drunken spree near Ponckhockie, at the mouth of the Rondout Creek, some Indians in their craziness from drink killed one man, a skipper who was standing on the deck of his vessel, and also set fire to and burned two houses located at Ponckhockie to the ground. This occurrence was at once reported to New Amsterdam,

and a demand made for protection. The Council, at New Amsterdam, immediately on the receipt of the news and on the 28th of May directed the Director General to proceed to Esopus with 60 or 70 men for the relief of the inhabitants.

The inhabitants, in their call for aid, recounted many hardships, indignities and persecutions, which they had submitted to in their scattered and defenceless condition from fear of the Indians.

The Director General, with his soldiers, proceeded as early as possible. The next day after his arrival he held a meeting of the inhabitants. He told them that the killing of one man and the burning of two houses was not a sufficient ground for war, that they must concentrate and form a village with a stockade, so as to be able to protect themselves. They plead poverty and wanted delay until after harvest, and in the interim military protection. He finally told them that there was no security as they then lived; that they must concentrate there or remove to Manhattan, or Fort Orange. If they continued as they were, they must not give him any further trouble. If they concentrated he would remain until the work was complete.

The next day he had a conference with about fifty Indian Warriors who met him under a tree. Stuyvesant recounted to them their insolence to the whites, their murders and their burning of dwellings; that still he did not come to make war, but punish the guilty. He asked them why they acted thus and were constantly threatening the inhabitants? After a pause one of their chiefs arose and said: "The Shawan-akins sold our children drink, and were thus the cause of making the Indians crazy, which caused all the mischief. That the murder was not committed by one of our tribe but by a Minisink who had skulked away among the Harvistraws. We are innocent, not actuated by malice; we do not want to fight but cannot control the young men."

The Governor and the Indians then settled upon terms of peace, and the savages departed after exchanging some small presents.

The citizens also came to the terms dictated by the Governor, and agreed to leave their separate dwellings immediately, and concentrate in such place as the Lord Director should choose. Stuyvesant wisely selected the site which subsequently became the thickly settled part of the old village of Kingston. It comprised the land having North Front Street on the North, Main Street on the South, Green Street on the West and East Front Street, now Clinton Avenue, on the East. It was a neck or plateau of land elevated considerably with a steep bank, above the adjoining land on three sides and exposed on a level only at the South. The average length of the site marked out and

selected was about 1300 feet and the width 1200 feet. The selection was thus made on the 31st day of May 1658 and in three weeks time the palisades were substantially completed, the buildings removed and a guard house and temporary barracks built.

Stuyvesant remained until the completion of the work, building of Stockade and removal of the buildings, and then on the 24th of June, 1658 he left for his quarters at New Amsterdam.

The preceding settlements, thus hurriedly made and forced by the Governor, was the commencement and founding of the old village of Kingston first named Wittwyck. The following is a representation of the form of the stockade and showing the streets as located therein:

In the preceding illustration the outside lines represent the stockade, a very high fence made of the bodies of trees stuck into the ground several feet in depth and fastened together above.

Figure one—Is the fortified part including guardhouse and barracks. Figure two—the blockhouse. Figure three—the gates to the fortified part and to the outside gates. The average height of the stockade was about 13 feet.

The Director General, when he returned to New York, left a force of 50 men with Ensign Smith in chief command, strictly for defense and not attack.

Matters continued in a very unsettled condition with great distress and suspicion on both sides ready to blaze forth at the touch of the slightest spark. Thus it continued until the fall of 1659, when a few Indians, about eight in number who had been employed by Thomas Chambers on his farm outside the village and being furnished with brandy, had a drunken frolic at the brook on the place. As the liquor operated, shouting, noise, and yelling resounded through the air. A detachment was sent out by Smith to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. They returned and reported "*A few Indians on a drunken spree.*"

That was enough to start ten hotheads, against the order of Ensign Smith, to go out and attack the Indians. When they reached the spot they found the Indians in a drunken stupor, and attacked them as they huddled together, incapable of resistance or defense. They at once fired a volley of musketry among them killing some and wounding others.

The unfortunate wretches immediately jumped up; one was knocked on the head with an axe; a second was taken prisoner, a third fled; a fourth while lying intoxicated was cut on the head with a cutlass

which aroused him from his stupor and he made off. The men it is said then returned to the fort, "*with great speed,*" after that most brilliant exploit, murdering Indians stupidly drunk.

Ensign Smith, perceiving that he could not control the action of the settlers, determined to return at once with his command to New Amsterdam and leave the settlers to abide the consequence of their own acts, and he at once commenced preparations to leave the next day. The settlers were wild with excitement and made earnest opposition, they did not know what to do in the emergency. Smith would not yield. Stott and Chambers then went quietly and got possession of all boats in the neighborhood, and thus deprived Smith of his only means of transportation. He secured however one canoe with which he sent Christopher Davis to inform the Governor of the situation of affairs. Davis was escorted to the river by eight soldiers and about a dozen citizens under the command of Sergeant Laurentson. This was four days after the massacre. When this party was returning from the river it fell into an ambuscade. The Sergeant and thirteen men at once surrendered, seeing with the opposing numbers the folly of resistance. The others fled and reached the gate in safety.

War to the Knife was now fully inaugurated. The Indians to the number of 500 and upwards, surrounded the place and kept up a constant skirmish. Throwing firebrands, they set fire to the house of Jacob Seben, which with many barns, stacks, and barracks were burned. They made a most desperate assault to take the place by storm, but without success. Only one man inside of the enclosure was killed. Not succeeding in capturing the place the Indians proceeded to kill all the domestic animals they could find.

The siege was kept up for three weeks, and failing in their main object, they proceeded to wreck their vengeance upon the prisoners. Most of them were forced to run the gauntlet, after which they were tied to stakes and then cut and beaten in the most cruel manner, such as survived the torture were burned alive. Thomas Chambers was exchanged for an Indian captive—one soldier escaped—Sergeant Laurents and Peter Hillebrante were ransomed, Pellson, a youth, was adopted into an Indian family. He remained with the tribe, took a wife from among them, had children and refused to leave them.

On Sunday, the 9th of October after the second service, the Governor set off with about 160 men, and as many Indians from Long Island. He reached the Esopus the next day. On his arrival he learned that the Indians had abandoned the siege and gone to their homes. Stuyvesant was unable to pursue them on account of the inundation of the

country, and the great freshets in the streams caused by heavy rains. Stuyvesant then strengthened the garrison leaving Smith in command and at once returned to Manhattan.

The savages only made their appearance occasionally to make threats and keep the people watchful. In the meantime the authorities at Fort Orange had sent two Maquas chiefs with a Mohican Sachem to conclude an armistice. In this, after a few days stay, they were successful. The armistice to continue at the pleasure of the Director. At the same time they ransomed two men.

On the 28th November 1659 Stuyvesant again visited the place hoping to conclude a permanent peace, but the savages were afraid of him and did not meet him. About the middle of the following month, they brought in some turkeys, and some deer "to see if we were sincere." Some powder was given in exchange which had a happy effect. Tradition and old documents have left but little information how the settlers passed the winter. There is no doubt but that they had a very watchful anxious and busy time interspersed with many episodes which would at this day have made interesting and thrilling narratives. But the mantle of oblivion has been thrown over it by the lapse of ages, and we must pass on to scenes the records of which have not been thus obliterated.

Late in the winter or early in the spring of 1660, Director Stuyvesant had a consultation with his council in regard to the affairs of Esopus, and proposed to make a formal declaration of war. He thought it too humiliating to bear what had passed in the Esopus and proposed to fight. He said the People of Esopus could produce more grain than all the other settlements, and there was therefore the greater need for their protection. He did not purpose to declare war immediately but to begin preparations and increase the military strength of the colony.

VanRuyvon, the Secretary of the Colony, opposed this scheme, if it could be avoided reminding them that the whites were the aggressors not the Indians and urging that another effort be made for peace. The council however agreed to declare war, but advised that it be deferred until fall.

After this and on the 15th of March, Goetchels, a chief of the Wappingers, appeared at the Council of the Manhattan and asked for peace in behalf of the Sachems of the Esopus Indians. He told them that "they had been very fearful all winter that the Dutch would make War, that they had the wampum belt and beaver all ready to make peace. They did not come themselves because they were full of fear." Stuyvesant replied it was only the empty heads that wanted war.

In the meantime, Smith was pursuing the Indians and harassing them wherever they could be found. On the 15th of March he marched into the interior about eight or ten miles where they discovered sixty savages who fled without offering any resistance. But the soldiers fired on them, killed three or four and took twelve prisoners. Returning they destroyed an Indian fort called Willmeet supposed to have been located in Marbletown. This again struck terror in the savages and they were afraid to go and meet Stuyvesant in Esopus, who arrived there on the 18th to meet them. Stuyvesant, irritated by their failure to meet him, sent the prisoners to Manhattan, ordered the remnant of the tribes to be driven across the Catskill mountains, and he left for Fort Orange. On the 25th of March, 1660, he made a formal declaration of war.

During this time the Indians continued their prayers for peace. On the 21st of April three sachems of the Catskill and Mohican tribes asked for peace in behalf of the Esopus Indians, and in their name offered to give up all land on the Esopus and exchange booty and prisoners on the 23rd of April. About the same time three sachems of the Mohican tribe appeared before the Director, in behalf of the Esopus Indians and laid down two strings of wampum and one of them said "This is a pledge that the Esopus sachems Kaalebackers, young and old men, and women desire peace." These belts were taken but Stuyvesant told them that peace could only be assured by coming to New Amsterdam. Then presenting two other belts they asked that the *Prisoners* might be released. This they were told was impossible and the wampus was returned. They then laid down twelve belts and renewed the request. This was also refused. The Indians finding their efforts fruitless for the release of the prisoners, one of their number laid a belt at the Directors feet and requested the war be confined to the Esopus country. They were assured that as long as they remained friendly to the Dutch they would not be molested. Other belts of wampum were laid at his feet to wipe out the remembrance of the rejection of those they had offered for the prisoners. These were taken and each was given a blanket, a piece of frieze, an axe, a knife, a pair of stockings, two small kettles and a pound of powder. They then left apparently satisfied taking with them a pass for the Esopus chiefs.

This represents an original belt of white wampum preserved in the county clerks office in Kingston.

On the next day, May 25, 1660, about 20 of the Indian captives were sent by the Director to the island of Curacoa, with directions that they were to be employed there or at Bunaire with the company's negroes in the mines.

The only excuse Stuyvesant ever gave for that cruel and indeed barbarous act was "that their their enlargement would have a tendency to create disaffection towards our nation. Our barbarous neighbors would glory as if they had inspired us with terror." Stuyvesant in this act exhibited a great lack of good policy and acuteness as a statesman. It was never forgotten by the Indians and they awaited their time for the terrible retribution of blood.

Smith continued following up and attacking the Indians wherever they could be found. He was informed that some were located about four hours distance up stream; he sent his men to take them by surprise; when within sight of their dwellings they saw some women and children planting who at once fled to the woods leaving behind Prymaker, a chief of their tribe, who was crippled and bent with age. He was armed with a gun, six knives, and a tomahawk, he demanded "What are ye doing here, ye dogs" and at the same time levelled his gun at them. They at once disarmed him and put him under charge of a guard. The old chief lived below Hurley and was designated as "the oldest and best of their chiefs." The soldiers crossed the creek and destroyed all they could find. Then finding Prymaker something of an incumbrance they struck him down with his own axe.

On the third of June, Ontany, Chief of the Hackensack and Harvestaw Indians, at the instance of Senwackennamo, one of the Esopus Sachems, appeared at New Amsterdam before Stuyvesant and sued for peace. He said all classes had consented to make peace. He had just heard of the killing of their greatest and best chief and it had fallen like lead on his heart.

Stuyvesant assured him that the Christians wanted peace. The old Chief replied: "It is strange then that your people have so lately killed their chief, they mourn his loss."

After some negotiations the council concluded to send Stuyvesant to Esopus with two Burgomasters to advise with him. On the 7th day of July this party left Manhattan and arrived at Esopus on the 9th. The Esopus Indians did not appear until the 14th towards evening. On the next day the 15th of July there was a memorable gathering of Christians and savages on the flat near the strand gate just without the enclosure of the village "under the sky of heaven."

There were eighteen Indian sachems of different neighboring tribes together with the Director, his advisors and interpreter and the inhabitants of Esopus.

After much talking with the Indians to and fro and Stuyvesant consenting to peace, Onderis of the Minquas addressed the Esopus Sachems

and said: "You must not renew this quame; neither kill horse nor cow, nor steal any property. Whatever you want you must purchase or earn." After some more talking to and fro he said: "Throw down the hatchet. Tread it so deep into the earth that it shall never be taken up again." He then presented them a belt of white wampum and addressed the Dutch and charged them not to renew the quame "nor brat the Esopus savages in the face and then laugh at them." Then taking an axe from the hands of an Esopus chief he threw it on the ground, jumped on it and said: "now they will never commence this quame again."

The Esopus chief rising slowly said: "We have permitted the hatchet to be taken from our hands and trodden in the ground. We will never again take it up."

The conditions of peace were then submitted and agreed to.

Thus terminated what has been styled the first Esopus Indian war as has before been said, we have but little information in regard to it. Much of what we do know is not complimentary to the humanity of the whites. It was started by a cold blooded brutal and cowardly murder. Afterwards while the Indians were praying and beseeching for peace their cries were for a long time unheeded, their villages and planting grounds destroyed, their old men killed, and their warriors in the hands of the whites as prisoners, sent to the tropics to wear out their helpless existence in bondage and in the mines.

It will now be necessary for us to pass on about three years during which it may be said there was a cessation of hostilities.

In the meantime Esopus which had been without a local government, and in fact a dependency upon Fort Orange, had become vested with a local government and a charter granted to Wittwick. A church had been organized and established with Domini Blom from Holand as their minister. Wittwyck, the village, had increased in population and a colony swarmed out forming a "new village" about three miles further in the interior upon the table land. Where Hurley is now.

In the settlement matters passed along apparently peaceful as usual, the citizens respectively performing their accustomed duties. While the Scout and Schepens were occasionally called upon to administer even handed justice between citizens in which they sometimes succeeded to the satisfaction of one of the parties and sometimes not. Then, as well as now, in the experience of the courts of the present day, the more even handed the justice which was administered the less probability there was of either of the litigants being satisfied.

But under all this, there existed an ill concealed feeling of fear and unrest, caused by frequent signs of discontent on the part of the savages.

The unfortunate action of the Director General in sending captive savages to work at the mines in the tropics was never forgotten or forgiven by the Indians. It continually rankled in their bosoms, and kept burning fiercer and fiercer, as time rolled on, until it culminated, with other real or fancied causes of discontent, into a horrid butchery and another bloody war.

The inhabitants alarmed at evidences of unfriendliness and dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians asked the Director for a guard and organized themselves into a military corps. The military by which they had been theretofore protected had been withdrawn and only a small guard left, which was quartered at the Redout or fort situated near the junction of the Rondout stream with the river.

The savages showed signs of dissatisfaction and hostility—complained that the captives taken from them in the former war had not been liberated and returned to them and constantly muttered threats of vengeance. Stuyvesant was informed of this state of things when he sent word that he would soon be up and make presents and renew peace. This message was communicated to the savages by Thomas Chambers on the 5th of June, 1663; to which they replied: "If peace was to be renewed with them, the Director General should with some unarmed persons sit with them in the open field without the gate, as it was their own custom to meet unarmed, when renewing peace or in other negotiations."

Thrown off their guard by such pacific reply the inhabitants went about their ordinary avocations as usual. The farmers and workmen going to work upon their farms, and leaving their families unprotected at their homes.

On the 7th of June, 1663 while the greater part of the men were absent in the fields the Indians entered the village about noon through the different gates and divided and scattered themselves through the different houses in a friendly manner having with them some maize and a few beans to sell. After they had been in about a quarter of an hour some people on horseback rushed through the mill gate from the "new village" crying out that the "Indians have destroyed the new village." As soon as their cry was heard the Indians, who were scattered through Wittwyck, began a general attack upon the people, murdering them in their houses with axes and tomahawks, and firing on them with guns and pistols. They seized whatever women and children they could catch and carried them as prisoners outside the gates. They plundered the houses and set the village on fire to the windward, the wind at the time blowing from the south. The remaining Indians com-

manded all the streets. They fired upon the inhabitants wherever they could see or reach them and wounded quite a number. Providentially, when the flames were at their height, the wind suddenly shifted to the west, which stayed the progress of the fire and saved a part of the village from destruction.

At the time of the attack very few men, less than a dozen, were within the stockade, and they were scattered in different parts of the place. As soon as they could concentrate and rally together, they seized whatever weapons they could and fought for their lives, attacking the Indians vigorously. The sight of the conflagration and the noise of the conflict alarmed those in the fields and brought them to the rescue. Lieut. Schoonmaker was one of the first to arrive and at once entered into the conflict, he was wounded twice but fought on. Captain Chambers also soon arrived, he received a severe gunshot wound while on his way in, but rushed into the heat of the fray. Others soon arriving from the fields in command of their officers were enabled to turn upon the Indians and put them to flight. They chased them beyond the gates but found that those who had been taken prisoners had already been moved beyond reach. They then returned to the village and their first care was the wounded and the dying.

When all the absentees had reached the village they mustered 69 efficient men. They then repaired the damages to the stockade, and set a guard around the village for the night.

In the attack upon Wittwyck there were 12 men, including three soldiers and a negro; also 4 women and two children murdered, 8 men wounded, 4 women and 4 children taken prisoners and 12 houses burned.

At the new village, there were 3 men killed; one man, 8 women and 26 children taken prisoners. The new village was entirely destroyed, every building was burned except a new unfinished barn.

Fortunately for the whites the Indians did not renew their attack, but left for their homes carrying their captives with them. This gave the citizens an opportunity to send for reinforcements, and prepare for defense.

Information was at once sent to the Director General who immediately forwarded a reinforcement of 42 men under Sergeant Mission who arrived at Esopus on the 13th or 14th of June, 1663.

Toward evening on the 16th of June, Sergeant Mission with his command and three wagons went to the redout to bring up ammunition. On their return they were attacked by Indians at the top of the first hill, who attempted to capture the ammunition. The Sergeant divided his men into separate bodies and skirmished with the Indians

until they reached beyond the second hill. So well and successfully that the wagons were all brought safely into Wittwyck. The Sergeant lost one man killed and six wounded. Some Indians were killed, but how many is not known.

Stuyvesant at once took action to send a large force to the defense of Wittwyck. He collected a considerable force in New Amsterdam and engaged 46 Maripink savages as auxiliaries. The command in chief was entrusted to Burgomaster Martin Krugier. The expedition sailed in two sloops landed at Esopus on the 4th day of July and marched to Wittwyck. Guarded wagons carried the supplies to the village which had been brought by the sloops.

Written instructions were given by the Director General for the guidance of the officers at Wittwyck. Martial law was proclaimed and a council of war formed consisting of Commander Krugier, Capt. Chambers and Lieut. Schoonmaker of the Burgher Guard and the Scout and Schepens of the village. On the 9th day of July a detachment was sent out and attacked and routed a band of hostile Esopus Indians in the rear of Magdalen Island.

An effort was made through some friendly Indians to procure the release of the prisoners taken by the Indians but without success except the release of a few women and children.

A ransom was paid by the Indian messengers for the release of Madam Gysbert Von Imbrock but at night the chief who had her in custody carried her off. She however, a few days thereafter made her escape and reached her friends at Wittwyck.

Having failed in repeated efforts, through Jan Davids and some Mohawk Indians to procure the release of any more prisoners, the Indians acting with great fierceness and even threatening to kill the emissaries, a council of war was convened. It was unanimously determined to send an expedition the next day against the Esopus Indians.

On the next day, 26th of July 1663, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, an expedition about 200 strong set out with Mrs. Von Imbrock the returned prisoner as their guide. They made but little progress that night. The next day they reached the Indian fort but found it deserted. They found there three horses and also an old squaw who had come down to cut some maize in the field. They remained in the Indian fort that night. The next morning they sent out a detachment to search for the Indians in the vicinity. They returned to the main body without having had any success. They then destroyed all the supplies that they could find and returned to Wittwyck. That fort is supposed to have stood at the head of the Kerhonkson.

They still continued their efforts to ransom some prisoners, but with very little success.

There was a Wassinger Sachem who had been with the Esopus Indians at their fort, which they were erecting anew, in order to procure the release of the Christian prisoners, but when he had been with them a couple of days, to negotiate for their redemption, two Mohawks and one Minqua came there with Sewan and a long message, after which the Esopus Indians exhibited great unfriendliness towards the Wappingers. He therefore felt compelled to leave, without offering anything towards the release of any of the captives. They ascertained from this Indian, that the new fort was about four hours further off than the other. Upon the promise of freedom and a new coat the Wappinger Indian agreed to act as a guide of an expedition against the Indians, which was at once determined on.

On the 3rd of September 1663 Captain Lieut. Krugier set out with fifty-five men guided by the young Wappinger against the Indians. On the fifth of September, after a very laborious march rendered very fatiguing by almost continuous rain and freshets in the streams, they came in sight of the fort at about two o'clock in the afternoon. The fort was situated on a lofty plain. They divided the force in two sections, Lieut. Cowenhoom and Krugier commanding the right wing and Lieut. Stilwell and Sergeant Mission the left wing. They proceeded in this disposition along the hill so as not to be seen and to come right under the fort. It being somewhat level on the west side of the fort, the soldiers were seen by a squaw who was piling wood there. She sent forth a terrible scream which was heard by and alarmed the Indians, who were standing and working near the fort. The soldiers instantly fell upon and attacked them. The Indians rushed through the fort to their Wigwams which were near by for their arms, but with little success, as they were so closely pursued and a continual fire kept upon them by the soldiers. They rushed to and across the stream which ran on the opposite side of their plantation. They made a stand and returned the soldiers' fire. They were soon dislodged, however, by the soldiers who crossed the stream after them. They then made good their retreat to the woods.

In this attack, the Indian Chief, 14 warriors and 4 women and their children were killed; of the soldiers 3 were killed and 6 wounded, 23 Christian prisoners were rescued and thirteen Indian men and women captured.

The soldiers started on their return the same day with their wounded, their rescued friends, the Indian prisoners and much booty. They arrived

at Wiltwyck about noon of the 7th day of September, and restored the rescued captives to their waiting anxious friends.

There does not appear to be any other solution of the conduct of the Indians, in regard to their captives, than an expectation through their concealment and detention to compel the restoration and return of their friends whom Governor Stuyvesant had doomed and sent to a life of captivity worse than death. That undoubtedly was the cause and object of the war. They were not detained for ransom, for the Indians had shown themselves unwilling to listen to any overtures of that kind. It was not for torture, for the women rescued in their statements made at that time, did not complain of any threats or ill treatment, aside from their restraint as prisoners. The Indians they alleged kept them in the fort during the day, but at night removed them to the woods each night selecting a different place to avoid rescue, and bringing them back to the fort in the morning. But the night before the attack a visiting Indian had told them it was unnecessary to remove the captives at night as they were so far in the woods the Dutch could never find them, and that night they were kept in the fort. There it was the Captives were found, and the conflict and din of battle had ceased.

There is a conflict of opinion as to the location of that fort whether at Bloomingburgh or in Shawangunk about two miles below the Bruynswick Post-office. The discussion of that question is out of place here and so I will leave it.

The description of the Indian fort is, that it was square with a row of palisades set all around projecting about 15 feet high above and extending about three feet below ground. At the time of the attack they had already completed two angles of stout palisades, all of them nearly as thick as a man's body; having two rows of portholes one above the other. When attacked they were busy with the third angle. These angles the report says: "were constructed so solid and strong as not to be excelled by Christians."

The capture of this fort, and the carnage with which it was accompanied appears, virtually, to have terminated the Second Esopus Indian war. There appears only to have been a band, not a whole tribe of Indians engaged in the war. On the 10th November, 1663, Governor Stuyvesant in making his report to the West India Company stated in reference to that expedition in which the fort was taken that "after such attack the Indians had not more than 27 or 28 effective men, fifteen or sixteen women and a few children remaining and through fright they had no abiding place and did not dare to erect any huts."

ADDENDA B

THE INDIAN WAY OF ESOPUS

By Marius Schoonmaker

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I appear before you this evening at the special request of your esteemed President, whom I deem it an honor to enroll among my personal friends, as I also did his Honorable father before him.

The special subject selected for this paper is "The Indian Way of Esopus." This particular subject was suggested to me by your President, I presume because he supposed I had come fresh from the study of those events in my preparation of the History of Kingston for the Public. It is true that I have had the assurance, perhaps indeed the folly at my advanced stage in life, to venture upon the role of an author. It will therefore be found by those present, if any, who may have honored me with the perusal of my History of Kingston, that what I have to say now will not all be to them a first told tale.

Before proceeding to the narrative, it may be proper and perhaps aid, in the full comprehension of the tale, to have an understanding of the photography of the place and its surroundings, as bearing at that early day upon the character and occupation of the inhabitants, and examine why they were for a time at least more particularly exposed to attack and inroad from the savages, and capable of resistance.

The settlers first drawn to this country after its discovery were traders enticed here by the prospect and love of barter and gain. Their special attractions were to New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, by reason of the peculiar advantages of those localities for trade and commerce. New Amsterdam with the outside world and Fort Orange with the interior. Fort Orange, while it could reach its arms westward, through the Mohawk valley and so onward to the great lakes, could also extend its lines northward through Lake Champlain and the tributaries of the Hudson, and thus control the fur trade of an extended region. While on the other hand at the Esopus the great and principal attractions were the broad and extensive prairie flats and rich alluvial soil extending for many miles along the several streams concentrating at that point and ready for husbandman's plough with the preparatory

use of the woodman's axe. Skirting along the North bounds of the old village and present city of Kingston is the Esopus stream which, rising many miles to the northwest upon the water shed of the Catskill mountains, works its way down, in a Southerly course, through ravines and valleys and over rocks until it reaches the low land flats at Marbletown, then passing Northeasterly for fifteen miles and over through broad flats of rich alluvial soil to along and beyond Kingston as far as the present town of Saugerties, and then bending its course towards the Hudson, and bounding over rocks and falls it loses itself in the waters of that great river. Then there is the Rondout also taking its rise in the interior in the Catskill Mountain range and after winding through valleys and clefts of rocks and bounding over precipices it reaches the lowlands of Wawarsing and then with rich borders of alluvial flats it passes for decades of miles through the present towns of Wawarsing, Rochester, Marbletown and thence forward after bursting through a spur of the Shawangunk range it forms a junction with the Walkill in the town of Rosendale. The Walkill taking its rise in the state of New Jersey passes towards the North and after crossing Orange County runs through the present towns of Shawangunk, Gardiner, New Paltz and Rosendale to its junction with the Rondout leaving scores of miles of rich alluvial flats and bottom lands in its trail. The united waters of the two streams then rush to the Eastward and after passing along and washing the docks of the City of Kingston on the South are lost in the great "river of the Mountains."

Those extensive flats of the Esopus attracted a class of settlers very different from those at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange. When the religious persecutions in the old world drove many of the inhabitants of Holland and other countries of Europe across the great water, husbandmen and farmers, men who looked to the products of the Mother earth for the reward of their labors were enticed to and settled on (what was then called) "that very pleasant land."

The tendency of the trading population at New Amsterdam, as well as Fort Orange, was concentration—living in a small space and compactness being advantageous to them in their business as well as conducive to safety and protection from the attacks of the natives.

The settlers being without any military organization sent to Governor Stuyvesant at New Amsterdam for assistance and protection. In the call made by them upon the Governor they showed that, through fear of the Indians in their scattered and helpless condition, some of them had submitted to the most humiliating exactions. In it they say "The savages compel the whites to plough their maize land, and when they

hesitate, threaten with fire brands in their hands to burn their houses . . . That the chiefs have no control of their men. We are locked up in our houses and dare not move a limb." It appears further, in that paper, that the whites had at that time, May, 1658, "990 schessels of grain in the ground and had sixty or seventy people who support a reader at their own expense." The reader being one who conducted religious exercises in the absence of a clergyman.

Immediately on the receipt of the news at New Amsterdam May 28 the Council directed the Governor to proceed to Esopus with sixty or seventy men for the relief of the inhabitants. Chiefs arose and said "The Shawanakins sold our children drink, and were thus the cause of making the Indians crazy, which caused all the mischief. The sachems could not always control the young men, who would often fight and wound. The murder was committed not by one of our tribe but by a Minisink who has skulked away among the Haverstraws. The one who fired the dwelling houses, had run away and dared not cultivate his own soil. We are innocent not actuated by malice, do not want to fight, but can not control the young men."

Stuyvesant told them it was unmanly to threaten farmers and women and children who were not warriors, and if it was not stopped he would be compelled to retaliate on old and young and upon women and children. He further told them that they must repair all damages seize the murderer if he came among them and do no further mischief. That they must sell the whole of the Esopus land and remove further into the interior as it was not good for them to reside so near the Shawanakins whose cattle might eat their maize and thus cause frequent disturbance. The matter was . . . trouble, but soon found that the Mission was friendly. They came to give the land on which the village was commenced as a present to "the Grand Sachem" of the Hollanders "*to grease his feet as he had taken so long and painful a journey visit them.*"

Stuyvesant, after the completion of the work, left on the 24th of June for his headquarters at New Amsterdam, leaving a detail of twenty-four soldiers as a guard. But peace promised to be of very short duration. Distrust existed on both sides. On the 15th of October 1658 Director Stuyvesant had a conference with several of the Sachems and Chiefs of the savages. The wrongs of the Christians were rehearsed by Stuyvesant and satisfaction demanded. The Indians made strong professions of friendship and a desire to make reparation. But the Director General after waiting until the 18th the Indians not returning on that day as promised, became satisfied that they were not sincere

in their professions, Stuyvesant returned to New Amsterdam on the 19th of October 1658 leaving instructions with Ensign Smith to join to the old garrison twenty-five men from the military brought up so that they should have fifty men, and he Smith to take supreme command. He was directed to keep the place well guarded. Until further orders, he was not to act hostilely against the savages unless they began first and harmed the Christians and then he was to resist, apprehend, pursue and attack as occasion might require.

On the 29th of October 1658 the Director General was notified by letter that the savages on the previous day had released the large tract of land and expected some presents in return. The Director General neglected to send the promised presents as a guarantee of peace, which with the savage was an evidence of the want of sincerity. On the other hand the Dutch suspected that the savages intended to attack and slaughter them whenever an opportunity offered. In this critical condition, ready to blaze at the touch of the slightest spark, things lingered along until the fall of 1659, when a dastardly outrage on the part of the whites entirely unprovoked and without excuse set the warhoop resounding through the Esopus, accompanied with all the horrors of savage warfare.

A few Indians, some eight in number were employed by Thomas Chambers who lived on his farm a short distance out of the village, to husk his corn at which they were engaged until late in the evening. During the evening, they asked for brandy and when they finished their work Chambers gave them a large jug of it. They went to the brook near by and had their frolic. As the liquor operated the noise, yelling and drunken orgies increased. It became so great that the commandant of the guard ordered out a squad of men to see what the turmoil was, but to commit no violence. They went out and on their return reported that it was a few Indians on a drunken spree.

That was enough to set some indiscreet hotheads in motion of whom there appears always to be a supply sufficient to curse any community. Ten such hotheads against the orders of Ensign Smith, proceeded to attack the Indians. They accordingly approached the savages and attacked them as they lay huddled . . . to avoid rescue, and bringing them back to fort in the morning . . . But the night before the rescue they were not removed from the fort at all. A visiting Indian of another tribe had told them that the removal of the captives at night was unnecessary, as they were so far in the woods the Dutch would never find them. And there it was that the captives were found and released by the soldiers, and din of battle ceased.

There has been considerable discussion as to the precise location of of that fort. It is not my intention to enter into the discussion of that question, but simply to say that until recently it was generally supposed to have been located at Bloominburgh. A few years since however the Reverend Dr. Scott while residing at Shawangunk read a paper before the Ulster County Historical Society (which unfortunately is an association that *once* was but *now* is not) in which he made some strong points to show that it was located in Shawangunk about two miles south of the Bruynswick Post Office.

I have thus led you through a narrative of the most notable events of the two Esopus Indian Wars. They occurred in the infancy of the European Settlements in this country and in the Seventeenth Century about two hundred years ago. Then the occupancy of the red man was around in every direction, that of the white man like an occasional isolated speck. With those contests, ended the warlike feuds of the century in that vicinity. The Indians thereafter dwindled away and retired as civilization advanced. As the white man pressed forward and demanded it, the Indian sold and released for trifles and trinkets his hunting lands and maize grounds. A few isolated families could be found lingering here and there among the whites catching their subsistence as they might. But the bulk of them retired to the forests occasionally, as related by our ancestors, appearing in the settlements without a moments notice in crowds and filling the streets no one could tell from whence, and in a few hours, at most a day or two, disappearing as suddenly no one could tell whither.

It is true that during the French and Revolutionary Wars of the Eighteenth Century, civilized man called to his aid the barbarous savage, and the dreadful war hoop was again heard upon our borders and the bloody tomahawk and scalping knife drew forth direful shrieks and moans from their victims at the instigation of cruel and blood-thirsty foes. Indeed in the revolution the Indian was frequently led on by the painted white man, more cruel, blood-thirsty savage and revengeful than himself. If there ever was a man more brutal, blood-thirsty and inhuman than another is was he who regardless of ties of country and of kindred, could be a traitor, consort with savages, and conceal his features in the grim war paint of the Indian. History as well as tradition gives us an instance in which upon one of the Indian raids an Indian approached a cradle with uplifted tomahawk. The sweet smile of the sleeping infant stayed his hand but a paint bedaubed tory seeing the hesitation rushed forward and at once clove the skull of the innocent.

Bear with me a little longer while I extend this narrative to include some other matters which may not be entirely without interest. Kingston suffered not alone from the torch and raid of the Indian but even in the eighteenth century it was made to feel that civilization was not always divorced from barbarism.

The constitution of the State of New York was prepared and adopted as soon as possible after the Declaration of Independence and on the 20th day of April 1777, at Kingston by a convention organized for that purpose. On the 22nd day of April the people were called together by the merry peal of the church and other bells in the village to hear that noble constitution of the state read and promulgated at the front door of the Court House.

Ulster County included then what is now Orange County as far down as the Mevadevers Creek. There was then living in Hanover precinct Ulster County, now Orange, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Clinton together with his two sons George and James. When England called for his services against the French, he took with him his two sons and they all three served in the expedition which captured Montreal and accomplished the conquest of Canada. When his country cried aloud for freedom, both his sons went forward and answered with his "God speed" following them. In process of time the Northern and Southern British armies sought to form a junction through the Hudson, "the river of the Mountains." Without ships for the Americans the passes of the Highlands became the great point of defense, and there we find George Clinton selected and nominated by the father of his country as the appropriate man to command that post with the commission of Brigadier General granted by order of Congress specially to confer the power to hold that command. There too we find his brother James in accordance with the suggestion of a letter of General Washington as follows, addressed to General James Clinton: "I have the pleasure of forwarding you by this opportunity a letter from Congress enclosing your commission for a Brigadier in the Continental Army; on which appointment please accept my hearty congratulations. As the post you are now at, Fort Montgomery, is an object of great importance, and I am acquainted with the officers under you, I must request that you will remain there until you hear further from me."

Soon after the adoption of the Constitution New York was called upon to elect a Governor and other state officers. The eyes of the electors were at once turned to George Clinton and strange to say so universally that when the votes were canvassed he was elected both Governor and Lieutenant Governor and put to his choice between the two. On the

11th day of July he accepted the office of Governor and resigned that of Lieutenant Governor. He appeared at Kingston and was inaugurated Governor on the 30th day of July 1777.

Immediately after his inauguration he received from the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston a letter of which the following is an extract; "From the beginning of the present war the Consistory and People of Kingston have been uniformly attached to the cause of America and justify upon the soundest principles of religion and morality the glorious revolution of a free and oppressed country. Convinced of the unrighteous design of Great Britain upon their civil and religious privileges they chose without hesitation rather to suffer with a brave People for a season than to enjoy the luxuries and friendship of a wicked and cruel nation. While the Constitution is preserved inviolate and the rules steer by that conspicuous beacon the People have the fairest prospect of happiness, unanimity and success. With you they choose to launch, that future pilots may form a precedent from your vigilance, impartiality and firmness, and the system obtain an establishment that shall last for ages. For as nothing can be more agreeable to the conscious Patriot than the approbation of his country, so nothing can more promote the general good than placing confidence in established character, and raising merit to distinguished power."

On the 9th day of September, 1777 the first court under the constitution was opened by Chief Justice Jay at the Court house in Kingston with one of the most masterly charges to the Grand Jury that has ever been delivered in any country or clime.

The Legislature convened at Kingston on the 20th day of August.

Thus all branches of the Government Executive, Legislative and Judicial came into full operation in the old village.

Ulster Orange and Dutchess Counties were now being drained of their able bodied men to the utmost extent both to the north and also the highlands and still those defenses were left without adequate support.

Sir Henry Clinton the British General could not be expected long to delay taking advantage of this defenseless state, and he did not. For on the 3rd day of October, 1777 piloted by a Tory through twelve miles of wilderness he attacked and captured the Highland forts from the rear with an overwhelming force of from three to four thousand men. After their capture the channel of the river was readily cleared of all obstructions and the British fleet prepared for a cruise up the river with an expedition of some two thousand men and upwards under the command of Sir John Vaughan conveyed in ships of War and transports.

Governor Clinton at once commenced gathering his scattered forces and as soon as the British fleet passed Newburgh he proceeded with his troops with forced marches to protect Kingston. But the winds favored the marauders and they reached and anchored off Esopus Island on the evening of the 15th. The next morning at an early hour they weighed anchor and arrived off the Rondout Creek opposite Columbus Point about 9:00 o'clock.

Two small batteries of earth works had been hastily thrown up on the hill at Ponckhockie with five small pieces of cannon. Cannonading was kept up between the fleets and the breast works until about noon. Soon after noon the British landed in two divisions, one comprising about four hundred men in the Rondout Creek and the other comprising the main body in the cove above Columbus point.

The marauding force in the Creek landed at the Ponckhockie dock and at once attacked and carried the breast works at the point of the bayonet. The defenders, only one hundred and fifty in number under Colonels Levi Pawling and Johannis Snyder, remained until the last minute and then spiking the guns retreated up the creek. The British at once set fire to the only three houses standing by the creek and then proceeded to form a junction with the other division to attack the village.

The main body commanded by General Vaughan in person landed on the beach in the cove just above Columbus point. Compelling a negro to be their guide they took the direction to Kingston and after forming a junction with the other division on the hill proceeded to the village.

We will now let Sir John Vaughan tell his own story and justification in his official dispatch.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 15th instant I arrived off Esopus; finding that the rebels had thrown up works and had made every disposition to annoy us and cut off our communication I judged it necessary to attack them. I accordingly landed the troops attacked the batteries, drove them from their works, spiked and destroyed their guns. *Esopus being a nursery for almost every villain* in the country I judged it necessary to proceed to that town. On our approach they were drawn up with cannon which we took and drove them out of the place. On our entering the town they fired from their houses *which induced* me to reduce the place to ashes which I accordingly did, not leaving a house. Our loss is so inconsiderable that it is not at present worth while to mention." John Vaughan.

I am able to answer this lying dispatch from statements made to me

when I was young by persons who were there. Upon his entering the village after leaving Ponckhockie there were no cannons drawn up to oppose him and he captured none. There was a small detachment of militia (about one hundred) stationed in the woods near where the City Hall now is. The men were anxious and begged permission to fire and pick off the officers, but the officer in command would not allow it. Had not that officer been the nobler man of the two Vaughan might not have lived to write his lying dispatch that among other things, he was induced to reduce the place to ashes because the citizens fired on the troops from their homes, whereas in fact the people had fled and no resistance was offered after the troops reached the village. The necessity of his coining falsehoods for justification shows his appreciation of the indefensible character of his conduct.

As soon as the British forces reached the village they were divided into small parties and passed through the different streets firing the houses and outbuildings as they proceeded. They did not tarry long but made haste to complete their work as they knew that Clinton with his forces was not far off. In such haste were they that they returned to their ships within three hours of the time of their embarkation.

Governor Clinton having hastened forward and reached Kingston with his staff late in the evening of the 15th but being in advance of his troops was powerless for defense or attack. The first division of his army with forced marching only reached the high grounds at Knyckout overlooking the village in time to see the whole settlement in flames and the invading forces returning in haste to their ships.

Thus was the village of Kingston then the third place in size and importance in the state wantonly destroyed and the inhabitants punished for their patriotism and love of country. They fled from their homes on the approach of the destroyer carrying what they could of their earthly goods with them, returning within a few hours to find themselves on the eve of winter without shelter and homeless, their comfortable homes and their outbuildings crowded with the products of their years toil and produce of their soil reduced to ashes and themselves in many instances to poverty and want.

... the blackened and naked stone walls were all that was left of the village of Kingston.

A century has elapsed since the occurrence of those events. Kingston in the intervening time has recovered from its prostration and all evidences of its sacrifice removed. Risen from its ashes, a city now teeming with wealth, commerce, industry, and prosperity takes rank among the prosperous cities of the state.

Governor Clinton with all the other distinguished worthies of those trying times has long since gone to his final resting place. He after having for many years as Governor according to the predictions uttered by the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church of Kingston piloted the constitution with vigilance, impartiality, and firmness and established the system as it were upon a rock for the promotion of the public good and prosperity, died in Washington while Vice-President of the United States with an unsullied name and enjoying the Honor and Confidence of the People.

On the same day, almost at the same instant, his brother James breathed his last.

MARIUS SCHOONMAKER,
Yale, 1830

POEMS BY KINGSTONIANS AND LOCAL POETS

MAY IN KINGSTON

By HENRY ABBEY

I

Our old colonial town is new with May:
The loving trees that clasp across the streets,
Grow greener sleeved with bursting buds each day.
Still this year's May the last year's May repeats;
Even the old stone houses half renew
Their youth and beauty, as the old trees do.

II

High over all, like some divine desire
Above our lower thoughts of daily care,
The gray, religious, heaven-touching spire
Adds to the quiet of the spring-time air;
And over roofs the birds create a sea,
That has no shore, of their May melody.

III

Down through the lowlands now of lightest green,
The undecided creek winds on its way.
There the light willow bends with graceful mien,
And sees its likeness in the depths all day;
While in the orchards, flushed with May's warm light,
The bride-like fruit-trees dwell, attired in white.

IV

But yonder loom the mountains old and grand,
That off, along dim distance, reach, reach afar,

And high and fast, against the sunset stand,
A dreamy range, long and irregular—
A caravan that never passes by,
Whose camel-backs are laden with the sky.

V

So, like a caravan, our outlived years
Loom on the introspective landscape seen
Within the heart: and now when May appears,
And earth renews its vernal bloom and green,
We but renew our longing, and we say:
"Oh, would that life might ever be all May!"

VI

"Would that the bloom of youth that is so brief,
The bloom, the May, the fulness ripe and fair
Of cheek and limb, might fade not as the leaf;
Would that the heart might not grow old with care,
Nor love turn bitter, nor fond hope decay;
But soul and body lead a life of May!"

ON THE WORK OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME AT
KINGSTON, NEW YORK

THE HOMELESS CHILDREN

By MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH

They are coming—they are coming! Put your ear upon the ground.
Do you feel a far vibration? Hear a strangely solemn sound?
Lo, the steps of homeless children, who in want and suffering seek
The pity and protection that the strong should give the weak.

From the homes of honest labor, where the head is stricken down,
From the highways and the byways, from the slums of every town;
From the mountains and the valleys, from the hillside and the plain
They are coming, surely coming! Shall we let them come in vain?

Oh, the lives that go to ruin, that before our eyes are wrecked
In the tides of deep corruption we allow to roll unchecked!

"Lend a hand" to save the children standing shivering on the brink!
We may free a prisoned angel far, far oftener than we think.

Let us share with them our treasure, be it comfort, wealth or home.
In a love that knows no measure, let the little children come
In His name, who gently gathered such of old upon his knee,
Saying, "Whosoe'er receiveth one such child; receiveth Me."

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH
(per R. K. F.)
Kingston, New York

ALPHA AND OMEGA

"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending."

Rev. 1:8

A thousand aeons in the past
As mortals reckon time,
I made a world in starry space
Creating, man, sublime.

That he might have a kingdom there,
Formed from the cosmic host
Alone complete, with beauty crowned,
On Earth I lavished most.

Long ages man has struggled on,
By great inventive deeds,
To know the meaning of earth's plan,
Its wonders for his needs.

Yet his dominion covered more
Than planetary life,
The prince of evil to subdue,
And rise, by combat rife.

Now fiendish conflict rages far,
On land, in sky and sea,
Thus some men think they'll reign alone,
Without consulting Me.

I had a war in My own realm
 Through a fallen angel's hate,
 To wrest from Me, a heavenly home,
 And leave man desolate.

But never shall that demon's power,
 Roam free to work men ill;
 Or triumph over the Sons of God
 Who do My sovereign will.

They are My truly ransomed sons,
 Who, believing on My name,
 Stand firm in faith, with sword from Me,
 To conquer wrong aflame.

RALPH K. FORSYTH,
 1942—World War II,
 Kingston, N. Y.

THE DEATH OF PRINCESS UTSAYANTHA

(From The Legend of Utsayantha)

BY ARNOLD HILL BELLOWS

West Hurley, near Kingston, N. Y.

Deathless shone the sceptered Queen-Moon
 From her pearly throne in heaven,
 Paved with stars that gleamed and glittered
 Through the golden circlet round her,
 Through the halo of her glory.
 And the lake of Utsayantha,
 Burnished with a touch of silver,
 Like a jewel in its setting,
 Glowed upon the breast of midnight.
 Then with burdened heart and breaking
 With its bitterness and sorrow
 For her child torn from her bosom,
 Lying 'neath the lake whose waters
 Glimmered in the starry silence,
 And her faithful husband lifeless
 By their lonely forest dwelling,
 Victims of her father's vengeance,

Utsayantha noiseless glided
 From her home among the pine trees,
 From the side of her beloved,
 In and out among the shadows,
 Like a specter in the moonlight,
 Down the pathway to the willows
 Where her bark canoe was hidden.
 Silent was the dip of paddle,
 As the princess, Utsayantha,
 In that awful hour resolving
 Nevermore to see her father,
 Nevermore his lodge to enter,
 Nevermore to do his bidding,
 Outward moved her birchen vessel,
 And, with measured stroke and graceful,
 Glided to the deepest water.
 There she paused, and upright standing
 In her birch canoe, glanced landward
 Toward the pines that sighed for pity,
 Sighed for sorrow in the darkness;
 Then with hands upraised, gazed upward,
 Speechless in her grief and anguish,
 As if aid she were imploring,
 As if consolation seeking,
 From the father, the Great Spirit.
 And a purple cloud that floated
 Gently, by the west wind wafted,
 Hid the moon, and as its shadow
 Fell upon the gleaming water,
 Utsayantha plunged beneath it,
 And her spirit fled from sorrow
 To the realms of the immortal.

WAITING

BY JOHN BURROUGHS

of Slabsides, Esopus, Vicinity of Kingston
 Serene I fold my hands and wait,
 Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
 I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
 For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.
Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me.
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it hath sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw
The brook that springs in yonder heights;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delights.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave comes to the sea:
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

FINALE

ANECDOTES, EVENTS, ETC.

Walter C. Miller, Real Estate agent and owner of Kingston, joins the men of longest memories in this History. We doubt whether the following can be beaten in age and accuracy:

On Miller's Lane, named for Mr. Miller's father, stood, in 1875, the Miller old homestead. This was just off Lucas Avenue, then the Turnpike, opposite Forsyth or Joy's Woods. American Indians, or Redmen, had left near there before the Revolutionary War. They, or their descendants, reappeared one day, in 1875—about a tribe of one hundred, with a few squaws and lots of dogs. The chief mumbled and jumbled to old Mr. Miller, who somehow could remember Indian signs and language, having come down from his father. They loved the old place from which they had been dispossessed for a paltry sum by the whites, they claimed. Could their tribe set up a few tepees for a short spell? They were on their way to the Midwest for good and wanted to enjoy a rest on their happy hunting ground. They had left the Hampshire Grants. They would buy their provisions from Mr. Miller. Paid cash, or equivalent, in Indian curiosities. Mr. Miller consulted with family and decided "yes."

The experiment came out satisfactorily. There was noise from too many dogs. The young warriors hunted rabbits and birds but took no food of Mr. Miller, except for what they paid. Quite an experience, says Walter C. Miller, remembering the occurrence as a boy.

GREAT FORMER KINGSTONIAN NEARLY OVERLOOKED

After that portion of our History, relating to Kingstonians, who, in youth were brought up here, and taken elsewhere, was closed, we were reminded, for accuracy and justice's sake, that Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of the Board of J. P. Morgan & Company of New York lived on Wurts Street, Rondout, when his father, Reverend Mr. Lamont, was pastor at one of our Churches. Banker Lamont of the Morgan firm, oldest intimate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, may be surprised at this, but our informant feels that he will recall Rondout and uptown Kingston. We are delighted to add this fact to our pages.

The Hudson River was noted for racing of the fast steamboats. One has never been recorded, to the best of the recollections of those recalling the 1880's. The Mary Powell was supreme but many felt that the James W. Baldwin could take her measure. Captain Isaac de La Vergne was the Purser and also commissioned Captain as navigator to take over if Captain Jacob H. Tremper's affairs kept him busy elsewhere for a day.

On a quiet afternoon (before the Baldwin had been cut in two, and a large section with upper deck and staterooms added, thus reducing her speed) things looked as if the opportunity had come. Friday was an off day at certain seasons so as all passengers that were expected were aboard before 3:00 p.m., it was decided to take a chance and leave at the same time as Mary Powell, 3:00 p.m. The Baldwin's time of departure was 5:00 p.m. The Powell crew and passengers were surprised but delighted to accept the challenge as both steamers pulled out from their berths the same hour and rapidly turned their prows up the broad Hudson. Full steam ahead was ordered and the Powell at first seemed to gain slightly. Neither stopped until they approached the Highlands; when about tie, the Powell had to land at Garrison's, opposite West Point. The Baldwin made the usual landings at Cornwall, Newburgh, also Marlboro, Milton. The Powell did not have to land at Marlboro, Milton, so regained her place. Both had to make a landing at Poughkeepsie. The Baldwin took less time at that landing and left ahead and stayed ahead. She passed Rondout Light and came into Rondout Creek and the Powell caught up. Here the race virtually ended, as it would not be safe for two big steamboats and other craft to race side by side on the narrow Rondout.

All aboard these vessels all declared for the boat they were on, each claiming the victory. The longer stops decided the victory and the issue. There never was another opportunity for a second race between these two rivals, because the Baldwin, as stated, lost her speed by reconstruction, and the Mary Powell resumed her leadership as the so-called "Queen of the Hudson" until the Day Line came with her best. Her hull and pilot house remained as told elsewhere.

IMPORTANT EVENT HERE NEW YEAR'S EVE 1942

Representatives of the Netherlands Information Bureau were in Kingston recently, making arrangements for a recording of the bell of the First Reformed Dutch. This recording will be used in the New Year's Eve broadcast to Holland when the bell will toll the midnight stroke of twelve to the Dutch people.

The bell whose tones will be heard in Holland New Year's eve, December 31, 1942, was made in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1794, and shipped to New York on the "Minerva." The Netherlands Information Bureau of the Dutch, now fighting against the Nazis for their freedom, wrote Reverend Russell Damstra, pastor of the Reformed Church of the Comforter, explaining they had been informed that the bell of his Church had been cast in Holland. Through the Ulster County Historical Society the Reverend Mr. Damstra learned that the bell of his church had not been cast in Holland but that the bell of the Old Dutch Church had.

The bell and all the apparatus was made by Paul Kuk, who wrote that he considered it no small honor to receive such a commission. Although the maker guaranteed the bell to be of the finest workmanship and in every way satisfactory, the bell proved a great disappointment to the Dutchmen of Kingston when it was first hung. The Church Fathers were about to return it when the suggestion was made that such a large bell should not be hung from a straight axis. The rehangng of the bell solved the problem and its deep tones rang out across the valley for seven miles. (Comment: This author has heard the sound on Thursday evenings' prayer meeting call, seven miles away from Kingston on calm cool evenings but not in the daytime probably owing to sounds of traffic. We refer to West Hurley, three miles from Woodstock.)

There is a dispute, we find, regarding this bell. Some feel that the belief of Reverend John Guernsey Van Slyke, pastor of this Church for more than thirty-five years, and quoted, under "Churches and Clergy" herein, that the members of the Church in the 1790's from Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown and Saugerties neighborhood, all contributed spoons and pieces of silver toward the manufacture of this bell then being sent to Holland, was in error. It is now said that the late Benjamin M. Brink, well known author from Saugerties, climbed the Church steeple in 1905 and examined the inscription on the bell and found the story to be wrong. Yet, this History must stick to Dr. Van Slyke's tale, having come down direct, generation after generation, in this writer's family since the occurrence. The story of the little baby spoons and pieces of silver is too precious to dismiss. Mr. Kuk, the manufacturer, may not have been informed of the fact, and thus did not give the little story on the bell.

So, the tolling of the bell was transcribed on wax for the radio in the present magnificent edifice, W. Whiting Fredenburgh, at the organ, our well known choir leader and director and teacher of music in

Kingston for over forty years. Mayor Edelmuth spoke eloquently for the occasion. Bart Houghtaling, of the Kingston Freeman Publishing Company, a direct descendant of one of the original members and founders of the Church, gave a brief historical address, and the pastor, Reverend Arthur E. Oudemool, addressed the people of Holland, inspiring them to even greater efforts, completed the occasion with prayer. The organist played and the tones of the bell rung out again. The transcription complete in wax was taken to Boston and December 31, 1942, when it was exactly midnight in Holland, the broadcast, as above, was given for the listeners abroad.

KINGSTON CITY LIBRARY

The Library was organized on March 13, 1899, at the initiative of the Kingston Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was opened in the following October. For five years it occupied a room in the City Hall, in 1903, the Common Council by voting on an appropriation of \$3,000.00 for maintenance secured a gift of \$30,000.00 from Mr. Carnegie for a building. The Carnegie building was opened in March, 1904. The Library contains over twenty-four thousand volumes.

The members of the present Board of Trustees are as follows: President, S. D. Hildebrant; Secretary, Mrs. Harold King; Treasurer, James H. Betts; Trustees, Mary M. Staples, Mrs. Harold King, S. D. Hildebrant, Robert R. Rodie, A. B. Shufeldt, Reverend Edmund Burke, James H. Betts, Miss Mary Noone. Librarian, Mary A. Schaeffer; Assistant Librarians, Grace A. Reeves, Mrs. Isabelle Hayden and Sarah Townsend.

LOCAL SOLDIER ON FURLOUGH FROM PEARL HARBOR BASE

(FROM KINGSTON DAILY LEADER)

Louis J. Heitzman, Kingston soldier, who was at Pearl Harbor, at the time of the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, is now home on furlough, the first he has been back in Kingston, since he enlisted in the Army in February, 1941. His furlough is for thirty days, exclusive of the time required to travel from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco and back from that City to his station.

On account of Army restrictions, Heitzman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius J. Heitzman, is unable to mention any of his experiences in fighting the Japs. He stated, however, he enjoyed army life thoroughly but was "more than glad to be home for a time."

PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF KINGSTON
GOLD DISCOVERED IN HUSSEY'S HILL,
TOWN OF ESOPUS

Men with longest memories tells us of discovery of gold in this vicinity seventy years ago. To Charles de la Vergne, Treasurer of the Kingston Savings Bank for years, and Archie Dean, Railway Postal Mail Clerk, also for years, we are indebted for this true story:

It seems that westerners arrived at Port Ewen in 1873, prospecting for gold. The word came that they had found particles of pure gold at foot of Hussey's Hill, the outcropping jagged peak of the Shawangunk's overlooking the Hudson, back of Port Ewen and Ulster Park on the Hudson. (We hope nobody will start prospecting there right away. It must be a terrible fever that grips one. Author.) An agent, locally known to many but not from these parts, followed up the western prospectors. He showed samples and stock certificates. The particles of gold were dull and dark. The certificates were brilliant with gold letters. The salesman began to pile up subscriptions. One resident took \$35,000.00 worth of stock. The prospectors arranged field days to show the "diggings" and their evidence. Quite good crowds would show up on Saturday half holidays and Sundays. It is said \$150,000.00 worth of certificates were taken off the agent's hands.

The prospectors disappeared after a Sunday haul. The agent on Monday. Messrs. DeLaVerne and Dean warn against this fever.

Among the stories of Toll Gates, now a thing of the past, appear those of the Union Avenue, Wilbur Avenue, in the City, and the Plank Road one outside of the City. We had a hazy recollection of the Union Avenue Gate near the Stowe Nursery or Green House, near Orchard Street. But it took Lawrence VanEtten, of New Rochelle, and George B. Styles, Jr. and Harry Styles, sons of George B. Styles, Sr., Jewelers, to revive a delightful story virtually forgotten, viz.:

It seems that Messrs. VanEtten and Styles in their youth remember seeing on Union Avenue, (now Broadway), a Toll Gate on wheels between what is now (1943) Field Court, up to Henry Street and Down Street, and back below the crossing, afterwards of the West Shore and Wallkill Valley Railroad Tracks. As farmers and visitors drove up or down Union Avenue, some would spy the gate on wheels ahead obstructing their way, which cost ten cents to pass, and the toll gate keeper would notice the thrifty caller turning off a side street to pass on to Rondout to shop or up to Kingston likewise. But when the shopper or visitor returned to take their way home by, say Hasbrouck Avenue, they would find the toll gate on wheels having been moved to that location,

they would have to pay the ten cents toll there. Others now recall the same toll gate on wheels at the Orchard and Chester Streets. William DuBois and Charles H. De La Vergne recall the toll gate but not the wheels and chain contraption.

It is suggested that such a curiosity of the 1870's should be made into a facsimile of olden days' thriftiness for some good cause connected with our soldiers in the present War Bond Sale or useful purpose to help our Country, named for Kingston.

Whoever heard of such a thing as a Toll Gate on wheels collecting fares from the traveling public?

STORMS AND FLOODS

*(Contributed by James M. Spencer from his notes compiled
many years ago)*

Previous to 1790, there were no bridges out of Kingston, New York. Second bridge was carried away in a great flood in the Esopus Creek, 1818. Third Bridge over the Esopus Creek was in that part of old Kingston Commons (Lowlands), built in 1824, in the Glenerie Valley, about three-quarters of a mile north of Whitaker Falls, now known as the Glenerie Falls. This Bridge was built by the Glass works at Berlin, now known as Shady west of Woodstock. They built the first road in Glenerie Valley, known as Glasco Turnpike. Their bridge over the Esopus was carried away in the worst flood known in the Esopus Creek, in 1878, December 12th, carried away houses and a large coal bin full of the winter's supply. There was a big windstorm and flood in May, 1937. However, the biggest windstorm of all occurred recently, in September, 1938. Over one hundred beautiful trees were blown down hereabouts. The inhabitants walked over the City in the early evening after the rain and wind subsided. The First Dutch Churchyard lost a dozen beautiful elms. The ground had been soaked over the East by a several day downpour and the tornado bent trees over as the lawn gave way, coming up with the roots. Pearl Street was impassable, also Washington Avenue, Main, one end of Wall, Maiden Lane, Albany Avenue, Academy Green, and down town and all over the City.

STONE RIDGE NOTED FOR MARRIAGES IN A BUNCH SIX COUPLES MARRIED IN ONE EVENING, 1870's

George Johnson, the old baseball player of Kingston when a youth witnessed six weddings one night, all ceremonies performed by one Pastor in the village. Beats all known records.

CITY BOARDS AND OFFICIALS

October, 1943. The City Clerk contributed the list of Municipal Officers of the City of Kingston to this work:

Mayor

William F. Edelmuth

Term: Jan. 1, 1942 to Dec. 31, 1943

Alderman-at-Large and President of Common Council

Term: Jan. 1, 1942 to Dec. 31, 1943

John J. Schwenk

Aldermen

Term: Jan. 1, 1942 to Dec. 31, 1943

First Ward

Paul Zucca, 96 Green St.

Second Ward

Oscar V. Newkirk, 51 Clarendon Ave.

Third Ward

Patrick T. Gilday, 141 Foxhall Ave.

Fourth Ward

William J. Houghtaling, 34 Hanratty St.

Fifth Ward

Louis Lange, 235 East Strand

Sixth Ward

Paul Black, 82 Chambers St.

Seventh Ward

Thomas F. Coughlan, 48 Hunter St.

Eighth Ward

Leonard Miller, 111 Wurts St.

Ninth Ward

James E. Connelly, 65 W. O'Reilly St.

Tenth Ward

Fred L. Renn, 78 Henry St.

Eleventh Ward

Eugene Cornwell, 19 Pine St.

Twelfth Ward

Victor H. Roth, 308 Lucas Ave.

Thirteenth Ward

Matthew J. Jordan, 15 Purvis St.

City Judge

Matthew V. Cahill

Special City Judge

Daniel Hoffman

City Marshal

John Melville

Appointed Officers

Historian

William C. DeWitt

City Clerk

Leo P. Fennelly

Deputy City Clerk

Ray McAndrew

Corporation Counsel

Joseph H. Forman

Assessor

James H. Betts

City Engineer

Arthur Hallinan

Sealer of Weights and Measures

William A. Moyle

Secretary to the Mayor

Robert L. Rhinehart

*Heads of Departments**Superintendent of Public Works*

Ernest Steuding

(On leave of Absence—United States Service)

Acting Superintendent of Public Works

Max Oppenheimer

Chief of Police

Charles Phinney

Fire Chief

Joseph L. Murphy

Superintendent of Water Department

Henry D. Darrow

Laboratory Director

J. S. Taylor, M.D.

Health Officer

L. E. Sanford, M.D.

Director of Public Welfare

Charles N. Behrens

(On leave of Absence—United States Service)

Acting Director, Department of Public Welfare

Henry Fisher

Superintendent of City Home

Rufus D. Kelder

*Municipal Boards**Board of Public Works*Mayor Edelmuth, *President*Harry Kaplan, *Secretary*Ernest Steuding, *Superintendent*

Max Oppenheimer,

*Acting Superintendent*Arthur Hallinan, *City Engineer**Commissioners*

William F. Leehive

Term expires Sept. 8, 1946

Harry Kaplan

Term expires Sept. 8, 1947

Homer J. Emerick

Term expires Sept. 8, 1944

John J. Egan

Term expires Sept. 8, 1945

*Board of Public Welfare*Ernest M. Heppner, *President*Charles N. Behrens, *Director*Henry Fisher, *Acting Director*Rufus D. Kelder, *Secretary**Commissioners*

Russell E. Howard

Term expires Dec. 31, 1945

W. Kenneth Kukuk

Term expires Dec. 31, 1943

Ernest M. Heppner

Term expires Dec. 31, 1944

*Fire Department**Fire Chief*

Joseph L. Murphy

Deputy Fire Chief

Frederick M. Leverich

Deputy Fire Chief

Harold A. Sanford

President

James J. Murphy

Commissioners

Fred Harder

Term expires Dec. 31, 1945

Lawrence VonGansic

Term expires Dec. 31, 1943

Edward F. Moran

Term expires Dec. 31, 1944

*Board of Health*William F. Edelmuth, *President*

Lester E. Sanford, M.D.

*Public Health Officer*Harold Clarke, *Milk Inspector*Philip Poley, *Meat Inspector*Charles W. Shultis, *Sanitary Inspector*Mildred E. Schwab, *Registrar of Vital Statistics and Secretary*Charles H. Gregory, *Plumbing Inspector*Mrs. Mary O'Neil, *Public Health Nurse**Commissioners*

Ruth Clair

Term expires March 31, 1945

Fred H. Voss, M.D.

Term expires March 31, 1945

Harry Beck

Term expires March 31, 1946

William Hussey

Term expires March 31, 1946

Edward L. Ramer

Term expires March 31, 1944

John F. Edwards

Term expires March 31, 1944

Kingston Laboratory

James S. Taylor, M.D.

*Director**Board of Managers*

Very Rev. Msgr. Martin J. Drury

Term expires Dec. 31, 1947

Frederick Snyder, M.D.

Term expires Dec. 31, 1943

Rev. Frank B. Seeley

Term expires Dec. 31, 1944

Edward Coykendall

Term expires Dec. 31, 1945

Francis E. O'Connor, M.D.

Term expires Dec. 31, 1946

Police Board

William F. Edelmuth

President

Charles Phinney

*Chief and Secretary of Board**Commissioners*

Willis Locke

Term expires May 1, 1946

William Singer

Term expires May 1, 1947

Joseph Disch

Term expires May 4, 1944

Edward J. Hillis

Term expires May 4, 1945

*Water Board*William H. VanEtten, *President*Robert Groves, *Secretary*Henry Darrow, *Superintendent**Commissioners*

Grover Lasher

Term expires May 31, 1947

William H. VanEtten

Term expires May 31, 1948

Stephen Hildebrandt

Term expires May 31, 1945

Robert G. Groves

Term expires May 31, 1945

Nicholas Hogeboom

Term expires May 31, 1946

Board of Education

(We have already included in our History of Education in previous pages a complete list of our Trustees and officials. The Board, at its annual meeting in 1942, elected Bernard Feeny its President.)

*Civil Service Board*Paul Kaman, *President*

Term expires June 1, 1948

Robert Donnarumma, *Secretary*

Frank J. Edelheiser

Term expires June 1, 1944

Walter L. Foster

Term expires June 1, 1946

Zoning Board

Stanley H. Dempsey

Term expires Aug. 21, 1945

John Schwalbach

Term expires Aug. 21, 1943

Harry Gold

Term expires Aug. 21, 1944

Board of Electrical Examiners

Roswell Coles, *President*

Joseph L. Murphy, *Secretary*

Commissioners

Joseph L. Murphy

Term expires June 7, 1945

Henry D. Eltinge

Term expires June 7, 1943

Merrill M. Peck

Term expires June 7, 1943

Thomas W. McNelis

Term expires June 7, 1944

Roswell Coles

Term expires June 7, 1944

City Members from each Ward of the County Board of Supervisors:

First Ward

Dr. Harry P. VanWagenen, 17

John Street

Second Ward

Jay W. Rifenburg, 379 Albany

Avenue

Third Ward

Samuel Williams, 76 Derren-
bacher Street

Fourth Ward

Raymond Shuler, 198 E. Chester
Street

Fifth Ward

Edwin W. Ashby, 18 Ponck-
hockie Street

Sixth Ward

John J. Costello, Ann Street

Seventh Ward

Raymond C. Schatzle, 5 Spruce
Street

Eighth Ward

James J. Costello, 34 McEntee
Street

Ninth Ward

John McGrane, Andrew Street

Tenth Ward

Joseph S. Saccoman, 123 Green-
kill Avenue

Eleventh Ward

Robert F. Phinney, 19 Delta
Place

Twelfth Ward

Richard F. Risseley, 95 Main
Street

Thirteenth Ward

Francis J. O'Neil, 429 Abeel
Street

October—1943. Chief of Police Phinney contributed the following list of members of the Force, Kingston, New York:

Chief

Charles Phinney

Captain

James V. Simpson

Lieutenants

Frederick C. Stroudt

Ernest A. Boss

Sergeants

James P. Martin
 Raymond VanBuren
 William T. Roedell
 William J. Leonard

Patrolmen

Robert F. Healey
 James E. Welch
 Elbert L. Soper
 Guernsey Burger
 Edward J. Leonard
 Peter J. Camp
 Lenville Relyea
 Clarence Brophy
 Walter Fitzgerald
 Joseph P. Fallon
 Thomas McGrane
 James F. Burns
 George P. Bowers
 Wesley Cramer
 Harry Martin
 Earl Schoonmaker
 Howard A. Kinch
 Lemuel Howard
 Reardon, W. J. (Retired)

October—1943. Fire Chief Joseph L. Murphy contributed to this work the following list of Members of the Paid Fire Department of Kingston, New York:

Chief

Joseph L. Murphy

Deputy Chiefs

Fred M. Leverich
 Harold A. Sanford

Captains

Edward Albrecht
 Wright Maines
 Joseph M. Hallinan
 George D. Matthews

Superintendent of Fire Alarm

Marshall G. Miller

Frank E. Sammons
 Grover S. Hoffay
 Kenneth Hyatt
 Gerald Every
 James E. Cullum
 Frank VanEtten

IN UNITED STATES SERVICE

Patrolmen

Robert F. Murphy
 Peter Minasian
 William M. Krum
 William H. Messing

Mechanic

Michael Keating

Matron

Alice M. Bilyou

Special Officers

Water McDonough
 Archie VanAken
 Roscoe Perry
 Joseph Myers
 Leroy Goodgion
 Fred W. Myers

Superintendent of Motors

C. V. Brown

Firemen

William J. Geary
 Harry Richter
 Clarence Barber
 Edward M. Gillen
 Edward J. Noble
 Joseph J. Disch
 Clarence V. Maines
 James M. Hutton
 Fred A. Williams
 Joseph Diamond

Walter F. Madajewski
Arthur Fitzgerald
Richard Weeks
Joseph Cornelske
Daniel V. Noble
Philip Maines
John Carle
Arthur Golnek
David Levy
Joseph Miles
Albert Hutton

Firemen in United States Service

James Brett, *Captain*
Glydon Southard
Edward Murphy
Julius Buchholtz
Edwin VanEtten
Robert Hardwick
Philip Ahl

Howard Myer
Philip F. McGovern, *Dispatcher*
Fire Alarm System
Clifford Bennett, *Dispatcher*
Fire Alarm System

Auxiliary War Firemen

Kenneth Dyson
John Celuch
William Partlan
Frank Hafer
Joseph Kain
John Sahloff
Frank Hornbeck
Anthony Alecca

*Temporary Fire Alarm Auxiliary
Dispatcher*

J. Philip Beichert
Leo Cragan

OLD FAMILIES TAKEN UP

As we take up old family tales in the closing pages of this book, we come to the Roosa Family of 159 Fair Street. Here Cornelius D. Roosa, contractor, resided, having married Miss Howland of an equally well-known family. From this wedlock, Elizabeth was born and she wed Alpheus Coddington. Then came Frederick Roosa, famous architect with noted Chicago and New York architectural firms in designing great skyscrapers, Kimball and others. J. Hardenburgh Roosa took up contracting and carried out many large decorating and painting work, as did his father before him. B. Morss Roosa, the youngest son, aspired to the practise of Law and made a name for himself, becoming United States District Attorney in the Southern District of New York and was located in Washington, D. C. for a long period of years. Morss is now back with us in the old Roosa Homestead. His sister, Isabella, (Mrs. Harry F. Pitts), the youngest of the Roosa Family, resides a block away. A daughter carries on the name in Albany, having wed there.

The old Judge Linderman dwelling at 44 Green Street, near Pearl Street, came down to Elizabeth Scully, who married John Dorsey, and whose daughters reside there, now, (1943),—Mary Dorsey Short of Montgomery Ward and Margaret Dorsey Kaeslin.

We received a clipping from the Freeman of 1887 or 1888, as follows:

"THE RONKS OWN ALL KINGSTON"

"Stenographer McMillan, who is attending County Court, says that a New York man asked him to make some enquiries about the millions which the Ronk family in this country expect will come to them from one John George Ronk, dead a long time, but who once owned all the land upon which the City of Kingston, New York, stands, the title to which had never been conveyed."

Mrs. Irwin Ronk, nee Elizabeth LaBrittian Griffis Ronk, residing at 78 Main Street, this City, is the widow of the well-known Irwin Ronk, newspaper man. Mr. Ronk passed away in 1938 remembered by this writer and thousands of others. The Kingston Leader printed the following editorial December 28, 1938:

"In the passing of Irwin Ronk Ulster County loses one of its most competent and versatile newspaper men—a man who not only knew the mechanics of a newspaper but thoroughly knew his home county and his home region—for Irwin Ronk was known among newspaper men in Dutchess, Orange and Rockland Counties as he was known in Ulster County.

He was at one time publisher of the Saugerties Post. He worked for many years as a newspaper mechanical man and for several years he was editor of a newspaper in Cornwall. His talent extended also to commercial printing and bookbinding for he was for many years employed in the Poughkeepsie Enterprise Company . . . Previous to his newspaper work he was associated with the old Saugerties Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Ronk's great interest in printing and newspaper work continued up to the last and even though he was retired from the Freeman office he maintained his keen observation of all the newspapers of the Hudson Valley.

Irvin Ronk was a distinguished man of fine education and real ideals. He was always a credit to himself and he was to Kingston and Ulster County and to every newspaper plant in which he was employed. He was always intensely interested in his work and the product which he produced. He was highly esteemed by every newspaper man who knew him and all admired him for his frank, sincere, loyal application to his profession . . ."

These were the days Wallace H. Becker associated with Mr. Ronk and both these individuals will always be remembered in Kingston and Rondout.

The Griffis family of Saugerties from which Mrs. Irwin Ronk sprung goes back many generations, also. Their golden wedding anniversary was celebrated at their home, 108 Pearl Street, October 24, 1938. From this marriage one daughter, Mrs. John E. Vail of Poughkeepsie, was born, and this couple have a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Vail. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Ronk also had a son, Frank, who died quite young.

REMINISCENCES, ETC.

So many prospective Readers have asked the Author to relate a more complete history of the Huntington—Pearl Street block, especially including the many families that have come to Kingston drawn by the homelike atmosphere of the Huntington at 23 Pearl Street, that we think it well worth while. We did cover this block, we thought, with the same thoroughness as others, the Reuben Bernard family, the

Forsyth's, opposite the modern St. James Methodist Church built by the congregation under Bishop William F. Anderson, with the brick parsonage. Then, the Huntington was described when built by Ezra H. Fitch out of the Curtis double-house, opposite the Rev. John C. F. Hoes' columned structure of classic design, (Mrs. Parker Brinnier, present owner).

Lieut.-Col. Carlton and Rosalind Tremper Preston built up the clientele of their hospitable and beautiful, home-like structure, and retained for Kingston these out-of-town guests to the great benefit of our City. We are naming a few of these, attracted and remaining here for years. All took great interest in the many affairs going on, and assisting in the success of our community chests, philanthropies and charities.

Rear-Admiral Francis J. Higginson and Mrs. Higginson, formerly of Boston, and Miss Haldane, who resided at the Huntington over 20 years, Miss Sara Robinson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Cornelia K. Goodrich, our former City Librarian, Willard VanKeuren, Banker, and his Mother, Mrs. William S. VanKeuren, widow of Captain William S. VanKeuren, ex-Assemblyman and high up in the State Navigation Service.

Then, Captain Webb of the United States Navy, Mrs. Webb and daughter; Miss Manning of Kingston Academy and Kingston High School; Miss Fuller; Robert Wilson Hasbrouck, son of Mrs. Cornelia Wilson Hasbrouck, now an Officer in World War II, resided at the Huntington, as a youth, with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tappen. Miss B. Eleanor Easton, Bacteriologist and Director of the City of Kingston Laboratory, who accomplished such wonderful work, among her other duties, in a period of over four years, in our City, there "has not been a proved case of diphtheria," in the words of Dr. J. Spottiswood Taylor, Pathologist and Director, in 1936.

Of the above, Rear-Admiral Higginson was the Commander of the Battleship "Massachusetts" at the battle of Santiago, in the Spanish-American War. Mr. Birge Harrison was the celebrated Woodstock artist who brought honor to that art centre, Ulster County and Kingston City.

Across Pearl Street from the Huntington, was E. B. Codwise, noted Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Mr. Codwise was at first on South American Railroads and later on was engaged by the Walkill Railroad here. Then he settled in Kingston and built up the largest practice in surveying properties in City and Ulster County and this portion of New York State, having maps of great value down to these times. His son

and partner. G. Wallace Codwise, succeeded to the business and is engaged in it now, having been our City Engineer as father before him. The site and grounds of the new Kingston High School were laid out and landscaped as it is now (1943) by these engineers, which shows the character of their work, as tons of rock excavation had to be carefully removed to meet conditions in 1915, the date of completion of this undertaking. An illustration appears in this history.

E. B. Codwise and Mrs. Codwise built the two brick, mansard roof houses, opposite the Huntington, the larger now owned by Dr. John F. Larkin; the smaller now owned by G. Wallace and Nan Hasbrouck Codwise. Miss Gertrude VanSantvoord retained the family homestead at 8 Pearl Street, next east of Mr. and Mrs. G. Wallace Codwise. Miss VanSantvoord's father was pastor of the Fair Street Reformed Church before the period we are discussing. Still farther back Dominie VanSantvoord was pastor in the Saugerties Dutch Reformed Church. He was also Chaplain in the One Hundred and Twentieth Civil War Regiment of General H. Sharpe's. We do not remember this but can go back and recall his sermons in Saugerties, and easily ten years before Dr. Stephen D. Noyes came to the Second Reformed Church on Fair Street. So I guess I can be elected to our list of those in this book of men with the longest memories. Homer and George VanSantvoord came into their aunt's property, and then it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Warren.

This brings us to the corner of Clinton Avenue, the former home and physician's office of the famous surgeon, Dr. Jacob Chambers, noted for his work in helping to found the City of Kingston Hospital and completes the story of this side of the block, opposite the General Sharpe property, which became the site and annex of the Governor George Clinton Hotel, already referred to in previous pages. Now, we return to the Huntington for distinguished local names such as Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, candidate for President of the United States, who with Mrs. Parker, entertained at the Huntington, their daughter, Bertie, and son-in-law, Reverend Charles Mercer Hall, rector of Church of the Holy Cross in the early days of the 1900's. Judge Parker resided a few doors east on the same side of Pearl Street. In fact, the Judge, before his Presidential campaign in 1904, where his headquarters were located at Rosemont, his estate on the Hudson, formerly lived at Green Street. But in the Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill gubernatorial and Presidential contests in all of which Kingston and Ulster County bore a prominent part, owing to the "Continental" March Clubs forming torchlight processions and Judge Parker and Mayor John E. Kraft

managing these campaigns. David B. Hill spoke at the Skating Rink to thousands. This was the large building near where the Central Fire Station now stands, and Frank Brown and Catherine M. Brown's Auto-Lite Batteries-Auto Electric Sales and Service place. The Skating Rink was frame but seated two thousand five hundred. David B. Hill used to bring down the house. The Continentals in their uniforms and tri-cornered hats were added to by all the towns along the U. & D. R. R., the West Shore R. R. and the Wallkill, and other roads bringing clubs so that the Rink was packed and the streets filled with spectators admiring the political leaders and candidates. Patrick O'Reilly, well-known horse-shoer downtown Broadway democrat, placed his forge, lighted as a democratic emblem, on a stonewagon, with team, and aroused great enthusiasm. Hundreds would turn out for him alone—to see and hear him beat his anvil. Saugerties and the Town of Shandaken beat all records for these parades with hundreds of their members, Augustus Guigou, John L. McGrath, George LaMent and George Jocelyn brought two hundred from the latter Town, while Mr. Sudderlee, Dr. John H. DeWitt, Lawrence Kenny, William R. Johnson or his father and others from Saugerties brought the largest coterie next to Kingston—three to four hundred. I will complete briefly Judge Parker's campaign for the Presidency—one of the most important historical events in the whole one hundred and twenty-two years we are engaged in writing of—as it pertains to this City and the Town of Esopus so nearby.

John E. Kraft, Everett Fowler, Judge John G. VanEtten and others went to St. Louis to look after the Judge's interests prior to the convention. David B. Hill was there, too. At conventions the Committee on Resolutions' meetings are as important as anything else going on, almost. At this convention they were particularly so, as Judge Parker was a Gold Democrat and had instructed his delegates from New York that he would not accept the "silver" nomination, his name having already been talked of as the most favored candidate, and there was danger that Western Silver delegates might push a sixteen to one plank in the Platform. Sure enough, David B. Hill had a fight on his hands. But it took Judge Parker to throw a bombshell into the Convention Hall one-third of the way across the Continent, from Kingston to St. Louis, his famous telegram, known as the "Gold Telegram" to the effect that he must decline the nomination of the Party for the Presidency should the platform contain a sixteen to one clause. This brought great fame to our citizen and to Kingston and may have cost Judge Parker the election but it displayed the man's determination and he often stated he never regretted the act.

We will continue our story of the guests of the Huntington—County Judge Joseph M. Fowler and Mrs. Fowler resided there for years, Captain French, Colonel Bernat, Miss Herbert, also our City Librarian, another Judge, Alphonso T. and Mrs. Clearwater, written of in many other pages, Dr. Palmer, who removed to Marlboro; Robert S. Rodie and family; Mrs. Augustus Guigou; John H. Gregory and Mrs. Gregory; Miss Mary Noone of the Kingston High School staff and many others that we must fail to mention owing to lack of space. Next door we used to see Mrs. Fannie Burhans Finch, in fact the Parker House was formerly her father's—Cornelius Burhans, prominent citizen. Harry Finch, cashier, was her husband, very able in Banking and Insurance, in Fredenburg & Finch.

Proceeding with other citizens or their children, on other streets, not already mentioned, giving cross-sections, we turn to Washington Avenue, to Sydney Clapp, engineer in the New York City Board of Water Supply since the early years of this Century. Mr. Clapp has been a very useful citizen to Kingston in his instructions as to plant life and preservation of trees and prevention of erosion. Mr. Clapp, among his other duties, in the great Ashokan Reservoir, superintended the placing of thousands of trees properly so as to preserve the rainfall for the water supply, and it is very interesting to hear him explain it. Along Washington Avenue, resides First Lieutenant William H. Whitney, B.Sc., Aviation Ordnance 0-1583835, when at home, with his parents—Hiram F. Whitney, father, and Ina Coons Whitney, mother. We are all proud of his rapid advancement to his present post and other honors. I have known this young man since birth and his grandparents on both sides, foremost Ulster County families. William was born May 4, 1918, here and attended and graduated from the City Grade and High School. During his boyhood he served as Choir Boy Soloist at St. John's Episcopal Church. In 1937, he entered Syracuse University, from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, Cum Laude, in 1941, and immediately entered the Industrial Research Department of DeLaval Separator Co. of Poughkeepsie, New York, where in March, 1942, he was drafted for World War II. He entered the army as a private in the search light batallion of the Coast Artillery and took his basic training at Fort Eustis, Virginia, and Camp Stewart, Georgia, at the latter post being advanced to the rank of Corporal. In August, 1942 he was ordered to the Army Quartermaster School for Commissioned Officers at Camp Lee, Virginia, graduating on November 13, 1942, and commissioned as a Second Lieutenant by Brigadier General Whittaker. He was then ordered to take advanced training at the

Army's Ordnance School for Commissioned Officers at Holabird Ordnance Base at Baltimore, Maryland.

In January, 1943, Second Lieutenant Whitney was sent to Stockton Ordnance Base, in Stockton, Calif., and assigned to 1795th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company for Aviation. In April, 1943, he was ordered to active duty overseas and reached a port somewhere in North Africa the first week in May. On July 17, 1943, he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant in his Company by direct command of General Dwight Eisenhower. In September he was placed in command of a motor convoy of over forty trucks and fifty-eight men, with a military police escort, taking seven days to meet the destination. He has been official censor for his Company.

First Lieutenant Whitney, the subject of our sketch, is a direct descendant of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin.

Harry S. Ensign, Treasurer of Kingston Savings Bank, and Mrs. Ensign reside in this vicinity on Washington Avenue, in very lovely surroundings. Mr. Ensign has been connected with this Bank since the early decades of this Century, having made good all the years.

We will return to the Pearl Street section for a few minutes, near Washington Avenue, to Dr. Edwin C. Fassett, at 115 Pearl Street, his residence and office, the former Keefe-Fassett Homestead. These were among our old Families and everybody was happy when Dr. Fassett decided to come back to practice in his native City. Passing down to Green Street, we stop at 98 Green, the residence of J. Lewis Heiser, who can recall many events relating to his vicinity that many much older fail to do. Mr. Heiser was brought up in the Dry Goods line, his father being a merchant and commercial traveler. Lewis was employed by George B. Merritt and John A. Heiser, Lewis' father, who had a large business on Wall Street under the name of George B. Merritt and Company, then on the site of the entrance of where Reade's Theatre is now (1943), next to St. John's Episcopal Church as of old. Then for Noah Wolven, postmaster, merchant and Republican Leader. (This may account for Lewis Heiser now being one of the strongest politicians in his Party in the First Ward.) Then Lewis went to Albany at John G. Meyer's large store and for a number of years at Frederick Loeser's Big Department Store in Brooklyn. After what he felt he required in Metropolitan experience he returned to Kingston, at VanWagenens, Wall Street. Also Rose, Gorman, Rose, the Colossal Store. Mr. Heiser now travels for himself and has a large Dry Goods business for himself in the City, County and neighboring sections of the State. And so citizens return to their home town and prosper.

From here we visit Lucas Avenue, formerly, Turnpike. One of the best architects resides here in a handsome residence, designed by himself at 258, Charles S. Keefe, landscaped beautifully. Mrs. Keefe was a de la Montanye, also one of our oldest families, her father was County Clerk John de la Montanye. Just beyond and on the City Line is Lyman Schoonmaker & Co., one of our largest contractors, having a fine residence of his own among his group of buildings. Back toward the City and first, across the way, it would pay to examine Fred Burhan's Merritt Pond, splendid Swimming Pool, and residence, adjoining the Golf Course extending over to Hurley Avenue. Then the Forsyth Park and Joy's Woods and the Recreation Diamond. William P. Burhans, tinsmith and sheet metalworker for years, resides at Number 156; James E. VanKeuren, mason for many years, owns the VanEtten homestead, all of these names of old families. Continuing down to 75 are Grover and Mrs. Lasher owning this residence. Grover is a prominent Democrat. S. D. Scudder, Jr., jeweler on Wall Street, resides with Mrs. Scudder at 79, while his father, Samuel D. Scudder, Sr. former noted Banker here and in Tannersville, Greene County, has returned to his old home town and resides near this vicinity, welcomed by all. We find ourselves now on beautiful Grand View Heights, a comparatively new development. Here is a citizen not to be overlooked. It is best to have George Darling on your side if running for office. Don't provoke him by a mistaken act in public life, no matter how innocent or harmless. He is watchful and never forgets. Joseph D. Turner, Accountant, is at 197 Main Street.

Back to lower Main Street we visit the oldtime Road contractor and Bank Director, Nicholas Hogeboom at 149 and his son-in-law, Harold L. Styles, Surrogate's Court and Grand Jury stenographer, who have fine homes; also Mary Hume and brother Warren, in the Cornelius Hume homestead at 150; nearby at 160 is Mrs. Ernest W. Kearney, widow of recently deceased long years member of the Board of Education and other activities. Other citizens we cannot miss in this neighborhood are A. J. Burns at 113, William H. Cornell at 111, Charles V. Hogan at 158, Joseph Reynolds at 141, oldtime Day Line Hudson River man, always loyal to his home City; Charles Newkirk, called by many the best and most accommodating Chief Court Officer in the history of the Court House, at Number 106 Main. (Mrs. Newkirk was Lonia DeGraff of the old DeGraff Pearl Street Family—Elizabeth McIntyre there, sister of Lonia, being a DeGraff, too.) We wish we could name all these old families unmentioned but owing to lack of space it is impossible. Dr. and Mrs. James Mathers in the former Darling resi-

dence are most congenial new neighbors from Canada, welcomed to Kingston, at Number 174 Main. A. Noble and Mrs. Graham are at 21 Janet.

We return to Lucas Avenue, corner of Lafayette Avenue and Joy's Lane. We come to Arthur Carr's beautifully landscaped plot and residence at Number 65. Then back to the City Line we call on Alderman Victor Roth, Trust Officer of the Kingston Trust Company, at 310, and Charles H. Roth, well-known Office Manager and Accountant for The Hutton Company, at 312, well received.

We must not neglect a visit to Mr. and Mrs. C. Victor Livingston's Estate in the vicinity of Flatbush Road, East Kingston and Goldrick's Landing, overlooking the beautiful Hudson. Mr. Livingston is a direct descendant of the Revolutionary Livingstons who gave us five thousand acres of land when uptown Kingston was burned in the Revolutionary War, October 17, 1777. Mrs. Livingston is from the Ira Hasbrouck New Paltz Revolutionary Family, another of our oldest and most distinguished lines.

The City and vicinity of which we are writing are famous that Franklin D. Roosevelt has visited us at Academy Green, Albany Avenue, the day before each of his presidential contests, three times, met by five thousand and upward, surrounding his open car. No speeches, just a few friendly words and gestures to men and women and youth of both Parties and numerous relatives, as the Roosevelts, on the maternal side descended from Emmerentje De Witt, who married Martinus Hoffman about 1664. Emmerentje was a sister of Tjerck Clausen DeWitt, who built the old Suydam Farm, and Emmerentje lived with her brother there, now occupied by Harry Beatty and family, at the outskirts of Kingston on Hurley Road. In 1920 many Kingstonians visited Hyde Park at the vice-presidential nomination ceremonies in the Cox-Roosevelt Campaign vs. Harding and Coolidge.

President Roosevelt considers this wind-up through Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park and all neighboring villages and cities brings "Good Luck." Presidential calls here are so frequent as to be an almost ordinary affair were it not for the personality one never tires of seeing. Two Governorships visits, three Presidential, all victorious, would indicate these to have been worthwhile.

WOODROW WILSON

I had the great pleasure and honor to welcome President Wilson to these shores of the Hudson, November 10, 1916, after the election for the presidency had been in doubt for three days.

The president had waged a bold aggressive campaign for re-election. His opponent, Justice Hughes, and the leaders of the Republican Party, were weak toward the hyphenated-vote. Wilson was strong and outspoken. A German sympathizer named Jeremiah O'Leary attacked the president's foreign policies, "his failure to secure compliance with all American rights, leniency toward the British Empire, approval of War Loans and sale of munitions." This was September, 1916. Wilson instantly replied:

Shadow Lawn, New Jersey, September 29, 1916.

"Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them."

(Signed) "Woodrow Wilson."

The war abroad and its effect on the German-Austrian vote was the only issue that made the election doubtful.

The polls closed after a most exciting campaign Tuesday, November 7, and the returns at an early hour indicated a Republican landslide. The Republican daily newspapers flashed the election of Governor Hughes. The New York Times, New York World and Brooklyn Eagle, staunch supporters of the president conceded a Republican victory at 8:00 o'clock.

Justice Hughes and family were congratulated at the Hotel Astor, New York, while quiet reigned at Shadow Lawn, the temporary White House.

Toward eleven o'clock, however, returns began to filter in from the Middle West which caused uneasiness among the Republican leaders and joy among the nearly hopeless democrats. During the night returns indicated that the president had run better than at first appeared but that Justice Hughes had a safe lead.

The newspapers throughout the nation next morning reported the election of the Republican ticket. During Wednesday the returns showed close fights in Minnesota, Washington, California and New Hampshire, placing the election in doubt, Ohio meanwhile having dropped in the Democratic column, followed by New Mexico and North Dakota. Thursday Minnesota's electoral votes were conceded to Justice Hughes by a close margin, the State of Washington's falling to the president. This left the decision with California.

The president and family left Shadow Lawn on the yacht "Mayflower" Thursday afternoon to attend the christening of the president's first grandchild, Baby Sayre, at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

At eight o'clock that evening the president received word by wireless that the latest indications were that California had given him a safe plurality. The "Mayflower" dropped anchor at 5:00 a.m. in the Hudson, near Kingston Point, opposite Rhinecliff, where the party would board a New York Central train for Williamstown.

I, as one of the democratic committee and Arthur V. Hoornbeek, the other, in charge of the Wilson campaign in this section of Hudson valley, received a wire from San Francisco, advising of the vote in California and the president's lead of over three thousand, impossible to be overcome in the few precincts still missing. This was the first positive word of the victory and came late Thursday night, November 9. Our headquarters was kept open day and night ever since the close of the polls. Not even the Tilden-Hayes election of 1876 was closer and we were determined that a repetition of that one should not take place. Honorable Roscoe Irwin handed me the above telegram to deliver. Being informed of the arrival of the "Mayflower" off Rhinecliffe on the Hudson, I met the president and party at the landing of the launch. The late news was given the president amid congratulations.

The president had not changed perceptibly in his nearly four years at the White House since my first meeting with him. One was immediately struck with his vigorous, erect form, and alert, intellectual, determined cast of countenance. He was warm and pleasant in his hand-clasp, placing one instantly at ease, a brilliant conversationalist, a ready and interested listener, and never have I found him at this or any subsequent meetings, cold or austere. On this occasion one would never guess that he had been through seventy-two hours of suspense. He had been the coolest individual there, according to facts let fall by those at Shadow Lawn. His smile was infectious, no feeling of triumph displayed. The subject of election was secondary. He exhibited more interest in the history of the west shore of the Hudson and called atten-

tion to the beauty of the color effects of the Autumnal foliage, with the Catskills forming a background. Surely nature wore her best attire on that never-to-be-forgotten morning while greeting her distinguished visitor who was the recipient of such fateful news.

A large crowd assembled at the train to see the president and Mrs. Wilson off. The smile grew broader, exhibiting large white teeth. His face spoke volumes; no speech was necessary. Student from St. Stephens College, Annandale, nearby, called out, "We remembered you at St. Stephens." The president replied, with a laugh, "I am glad that you remembered me."

Introductions followed, to the president, Mrs. Wilson, beautiful and happy, Miss Margaret Wilson, resembling as much as a daughter could her famous father. Congratulations were showered upon the president who made a great impression upon all.

The train pulled out, the president smiling and waving adieu to the cheering throng, none realizing the storm so soon to break upon him in his second term. Destiny had marked him for her own. It was to be his to fill more pages of history than any of his predecessors, to expound issues, to unify nations against powerful, ruthless foes, and to lead on to early victorious peace.

POINTS OF INTEREST AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Besides Meade's Mountain House of Woodstock on Overlook Mountain in the Catskills, Lake Mohonk Resort in the Shawangunk Mountains, already described in previous pages, there are Lake Minnewaski Resort in the latter range worthy of a visit; also Dreamland Farm of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kristeller and Russell Trowbridge Farm, both near Kyserike, at foot of the Shawangunks, and numerous others all the way to Ellenville and beyond.

Countless others in our vicinity, such as West Hurley and artistic Woodstock, then the Ashokan Reservoir boarding sections, and farther on in the Catskills, Mt. Pleasant, The Corner, Phoenicia, the Woodland Colony nearby, built by Edward B. Miller, postmaster; then Shandaken, Big Indian and Big Slide Mountain, with beautiful Winnisook Lake and Club on its shoulder, to view. Then, returning down the Big Indian Valley to Pine Hill, Highmount, where Grand Hotel almost excels other views.

Then the Delaware County peaks, including Utsayantha, Grand Gorge, etc., to the Gilboa Dam of New York City; so on to Windham, down to Palenville, and to Saugerties, viewing the great Hunter Mountain, Kaaterskill High Peak, Old Mountain House, completes a trip, all in the immediate vicinity of Kingston and Rondout and the Hudson River, equal to anything in the East or White Mountains. We recommend all resorts taking guests among these for refined entertainment, sports, golf and boating, bathing and cuisine.

THE AUTHOR

FINALE

As the Peoples' History draws to a close, this Author is overwhelmed with a feeling of gratitude toward all who gave valued and earnest co-operation, even manuscripts and rare documents relating to this City and Vicinity.

So, we lay down the work now finished, with regret, never having enjoyed activities of a long public life as much as this task.

The story is told for our Readers and now presented to them.

WILLIAM C. DEWITT,
The Author,
City Historian

July 1, Kingston, New York, 1943



CITY HALL
(Rebuilt 1928)



KINGSTON CITY HOSPITAL
Group of Buildings



BENEDICTINE SANITARIUM

Temple
Emanuel



First
Reformed
Dutch
Church



St. John's
Episcopal



St. Joseph's
Roman
Catholic



St. James'
M. E.



English
Lutheran



Rondout
Presby-
terian



SEVERAL KINGSTON AND RONDOUT CHURCHES



CARNEGIE LIBRARY
City of Kingston



MRS. GORDON-FIERO'S REVOLUTIONARY
HOMESTEAD
(LeVan Haver's now—1912)



ULSTER COUNTY COURT HOUSE
(Rebuilt 1818)
Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.



UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
Kingston, N. Y.



KINGSTON FREEMAN BUILDING
Occupies Entire Block at Freeman Square



KINGSTON HIGH SCHOOL
The Author was President of the Board of Education
when this school was erected

INDEX

- Allen, Myron, great pitcher, Leaders & Giants, N. Y., 109
 Allen, John, Family, 17; Towns of Hurley, Olive, Marbletown, Academy Green, (1st. Plain), (site of Indian Peace), 14, 34, 42
 A. & P. Market, 17
 Ashokan Reservoir, 32, 13
 Am. Cigar Co., 48
 Arm. Bowery, 43
 Abbey, Henry, Poet, 386, 387
 Ashley, Mr. & Mrs., C. P., 87
 Armstrong-Gardinier, Controversy, 30
 Adams, Jno., 213
 Anderson, Sleight & Co., 6
 Albany Day Line, 67
 Anderson, Capt. Elting, of "Mary Powell," 6
 American Hotels, 54
 J. Leslie Kinkaid
 Addis, Mrs., 121, Carl Millinery
 Anti-Rent War, 144
 Abbey Storehouse, 79, First Hospital, 161
 Actives B. B. Club, 190-206
 Avis, Jos., Gen. Practice; Dem.
 Applegate, Rev. O. L., 208
 Anderson, Bishop, 218, St. James M. E., Ch., 406
 Armstrong, Rev. Jas. N., pastor Rondout, 226, Presbyterian Ch., 231
 Abernethy, Wm. F., 111
 Academy Bldg., 135, Albany Ave. Baptist Church, 137, 218, 219
 Ackerman-Lawrence Cement Interests, 164
 Abenethy, Margaret, 244
 Am. Legion Bldg., 230
 Anshi-Chesed, Congregation, 236
 Agudas-Achim Congregation, 236
 Ahavath-Israel Congregation, 236
 African Zion M. E. Church, 237
 Alliance Gospel Ch., 237
 Atkarkarton (Esopus), 239
 Addison, John 99, 1st. Principal, 240, "Mr. Senior," 241, Kingston Academy
 Abbot, Chas. R., Supt. Schools, 246
 Atkins, D. G., Pres., Bd. of Education, Dep. Co. Treas., 247, Lawyer, 248
 A. E. F., W. W. I., size of 273
 Armistice, Nov. 11, W. W. I., 1918, 273
 Almfelt, Capt. Dr., W. W. I., 274
 Arnst, A., (killed in Action, W. W. I.), 274
 Am. Legion, Formation of, 277
 Am. Engine Co., 285
 Avery, Roberta, 302
 Anderson, R. W., director, Printer, 309
 Adams, E. G. Mfr., 309
 Alford, Ernest R., Mgr. Met. Life, 316
 Alexander, Wm. A., Sup. Prudential, 322
 Aldrich, Frank, 325
 Albrecht, Edw., 402, Capt. Fire Dept.
 Asby, Edwin W., 401, Supervisor 5th Ward
 Abernethy, Ed. J., Bookkeeper, Asst. Sec'y., Ron. Sav. Bk., 304
 Anderson, R. W., 309
 Alexander, Wm. A., Sup. Prudential, 322
 Addenda A., Sketch of Indian Wars, by Marius Schoonmaker, 361-375
 Addenda B., Indian Way of Esopus, by Marius Schoonmaker, 376-385
 Albrecht, Edward, Capt. Fire Dept., 402
 Bryan, Wm., J., 1
 Brooklyn Club, 207
 Brigham, H. R., 164
 Brink, B. M., Author, 3
 B'way Theatre, 2
 Black Farm, 10
 Bull's Head Tavern, 10
 Beatty Family, 12
 Bridge Road, 10
 Bethany Chapel, 12, 238
 Bogardus, Nicholas, 12
 Bancker, A. B., Clerk of Senate, 17, 18
 Bruyn, Col. Jacobus S., Revolutionary War, 20
 Bernstein Bldg., 22
 Bernstein, Isaac, 22, 307
 Bernstein, Henrietta, 22
 Bernstein, Flora, 56
 Bernstein, Sam, Merchant, Pres. & member Bd. of Education, 22, 249
 Baker, Max, Merchant, 24, 74
 Broadway, 291
 Burgevin, Geo., & Mrs., Pres. K. Sav. Bk., Florist, 32, 93
 Burhans, Chas., Treas., R., Sav. Bk., 34
 Baylor, Dr. Robert, (Dentist, dec'd.), 37
 Baylor, Mrs. Robert, 37, 39
 Boice, Zadoc P., Sheriff, 42
 Betts, Dr., Dentist, 44
 Broberg, Manfred, Chiropodist, 45
 Broberg, Royal, C., Osteopath, 45
 Black, Ira, Lefever Falls, Sheriff, 45
 Benson, Hart & Hubbard, Dry Goods, 51
 Beekman, Cornelius, P. V., 37
 Bernstein, Jr., Sam, Merchant, 22
 Burhans, Cornelius, 41
 Bogardus, Petrus, 109
 Barge Canal, 6
 Burgevin Bldg., 87, 119
 Burgevin Greenhouses, 87, 88, 293
 Burgevin, David, V. P. Leader, 87, 301, 128
 Burgevin, David, Mrs., 87, 138
 Billings, Miss., (Mrs. I. Stuart Williams), 108
 Billings, Dr. E. E., 108
 Brodhead's, Stebbins & VanWagenen, Dry Goods, 51, 77

- Block, Morris, Mayor, 50, 80
 Barber, "Jim," 80
 Block's Bazaar, Jos., 80, 82
 Benedictine Sanitarium, 86, 264, 161
 Burgevin, V., 86, 88
 Burgevin, Paul, 87
 Burgevin, Julius, (Supervisor Parks, Greater N. Y.), 87
 Burgevin, Julius, Mrs., 87
 Burgevin Nurseries & Development, 87
 Boice, Hewitt, 63, 148, Bluestone, Director, 296
 Betts, Justice Jas. A., Supt. Ct., 246, Dem. Leader, Prin., Clerk, 261, 2, 3, Surrogate, etc., 395
 Betts, Jas. Hill & Mrs., Mgr. Home-Owners' Loan Corp., Insurance, City Assessor, Dem. Leader, 88, 118
 Brown, Mrs. T. V. R., Pearl St., 90
 Buell, Jesse, stone ho., prop. Ulster Co. Gazette & Albany Argus, 91
 Bruyn, Jas. V., owner Buell House, 59, 62, 91
 Beekman Old Stone House, on Green St., DuFlon's, 92
 Bogardus Tavern, 94
 Burhans, Peter, Bar Wall St., The Johnston's
 Beemer, Mrs., (grandmother, Noyes' children), 96
 Bruyn, Aug. H., Pres. Savings Bk., 97
 Bruyn, Severyn, Cashier, 97, 109
 Bernard, Mr. & Mrs. Reuben, Lawyer, 97
 Bank Pres., 290,
 Bernard, Mary, 97
 Bernard, Elizabeth, (Bessie), 97
 Bowlers of the 1890's, 102
 Burns, A. J., 138, Real Estate, Rebuilt Advance Bldg., Pres. Shatemuck Realty, 313, 411
 Branch Bank of Isaac McKean of Po'keepsie, 101
 Burr, David H., cashier, 101
 Brodhead, Ina, (Mrs. Wm. T. Holt), 125
 Big Vly. Lane, (Linderman Ave.), 20
 Black Horse Tavern, 20
 VanSteenburgh, Tobias, House, only one not burned in Revolution, 20
 Boston Strong Boy, Jno. L. Sullivan, 57
 Brady, Billy, 57
 Bernhardt, Sarah, Brooklyn Bridge Towers, 63
 Brinnier, Wm. D., Sr., Mayor, Lawyer, Largest Practice, 64
 Brinnier, Aug. H., 64; Bank House, Main St., 109
 C. D. Bruyn, Family, 59
 Bruyn, Johannis, 59
 Bruyn, Chas. D., Jr., 59, 63
 Bruyn, Mrs. Chas. D., Jr., 59
 "Baldwin, Jas. W.," Steamer, 6, 53, 67
 Baldwin, Jas., W., 260
 Benson, Miss (married Major, Jas. H. Everett), Maiden Lane, 15
 Bowery renamed Franklin St., 53
 Bray, Chas., Mayor, 50; Bank President, 120; 1st. Nat. Bank., 296.
 Brink, Geo. M., Cigars, 111; Postmaster, 112.
 Byer, Frank, cigars, 111.
 Bond, Jeweler, 112
 Bonesteel, Annie & Bonesteel, Lillian, in Decker & Fowler, Inc., nieces of C. V. A. Decker, 114
 Bush, Dr. & Mrs. Wm. S., 114
 Ben's Barber Shop, 116
 Bayone's Barber Shop, 118
 Bott, Al., barber, 118
 Bott, John, State Bk., 118; asst. City Treas., 295
 Bruhn, Louis, Bar, 181-190
 Brooks, Frank, Bar, 181-190, 89, 122
 Burhans, J. Salisbury, 2d. Lieut., Civil War Militia, 45
 Brown's Kingston Hotel, 59, 145
 Barmann's Commons, 45
 Barmann's Playgrounds, 235
 Bull Run, 2d., Roster, 146-151
 Big Fires, 21, 23, 24
 Battles of 120th. Reg., 152
 Beebe, Geo., ex-Gov. Territory of Kansas, Member of Congress, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Author, Ellenville, 181
 Barker, Lieut., tent-bound, Dec. 20', 62, 152
 Bolton, Pres. D. & H. Canal, 66, 326
 B'way was Division St., 291
 Balance of Power, Story by J. G. Lindsley, 243, 244 &c
 Brodhead, Henry, Jr., 128, Co. Judge, 292, 293
 Bernard & Fiero, (R. Bernard J. N. Fiero), 97
 Brinnier, W. D., Jr., City Judge, dec'd.
 Brinnier, Grant, Bar, Saugerties, 181-190
 Baker, Maurice, Bar, 181-190
 Bonani, Jno., Bar, 181-190
 Bregman, Bessie, Bar, 181-190
 Burke, R. H., Bar, 181-190
 Beys, Rev. H., 208
 Boeve, Rev. Lucas, 208, 210
 Burke, Father, Curate, St. Joseph's, 395
 Buell, Rev. C., 208
 Burroughs, Rev., 208-221
 Bennett, Rev. A. L., 208
 Baptist Ch., 1st., Particular, 208
 Brigham Family, 219
 Brigham, Elisha 246, 293
 Brigham, Harold, 219, 329
 Board of Water Supply (Cooper Lake), 32
 Beekman, Jonathan, 37

- Black Bros., Merchants, Eddyville, Dem. Leaders, 45
 Barnum & Bailey, 56
 B'way Crossing, Gates Erected, 70
 Brinnier, W. D. Bldg., 102
 Burns & Graham, Real Estate & Ins., 103
 Branch of Middle Dist. Bank of Po'keep-sie, 109
 Bank Ho., Main St., rebuilt by B. Lough-ran & E. B. Loughran into double brick & frame dwg., 111
 Barnhart, Mr. & Mrs., Harry (In Armed Forces), WWII, U. S. Navy, 115
 Boettger, Mr. & Mrs. Chas., 115
 Black Horse Tavern, 127
 Bibby, Dr. & Mrs. 127, 128
 Beekman, Tjerck, 129
 Beekman, Rachel, 129
 Brennan, Patrick, 243, School Room, 134
 Bd. of Elections, 135
 Bangs, Mrs. Chas. R., owner of the J. VanLeuven Mansion, 138
 B'way Toll Gate, 141
 Boat Bldg. & Repairing, 141
 Beach, Wm. N., owner Lawrenceville Cement Mill & Consolidated, 164
 Brigham Bros., 165, 329; Immense Brick Manufacturing (Henry R. and Wm. H.), 164
 Barnhart, Daniel A., Cement Mill, 164
 Baseball in Kingston, 109-206
 Bluestone Planing on Rondout Creek, 7
 Bastian of the Indian Palisade, 17
 Block, Morris, Dress Mfg. with Chas. Katz in Herbert Brush Bldg., Has-brouck & Mill St., 78
 Brigham, Henry R., 164, 219, 247;
 Cement & Brick Mfr., Banker, Pres., Trustee & Director, 248, 165, 329; 294, 295, 299.
 Burhans, Jacob, Pres., Kingston N. Bk., 292
 Burhans, Fred, Merritt's Pond, 411
 Burhans, Wm. P., Tinsmith, 411
 Banks and Industries, 289
 Bruyn, Cornelius, cashier, 289
 Bruyn, Chas. D., Sr., Pres. Nat'l. Uls. Co. Bk., 289, 307
 B'way & W. S. Crossing, 291
 Bogart, E. H., Mfr., 291
 Brink, Joel, director, Assemblyman, 291
 Burger, Munroe, Asst. Treas. Kingston Trust Bank of Rondout, 292
 Beekman, G. M., director, 294
 Black, Peter A., director V. P. Gov. Clin-ton Hotel, 325
 Boice, Pratt, Pres. Uls. Co. S. Bank, Di-rector Olive, 325
 Boice, Jno., I, 324
 Brenn, Vivian F., over 25 yrs. State Bank & 2 other Banks, 295
 Behrens, Chas. N., Director Bd. of Public Welfare, (U. S. Service, W. W. I. I.), 399
 Buddenhagen, W. J. C., Trust Officer, 297
 Beeres, Louis, Cashier, Vice Pres., Direc-tor, 297
 Beatty, Harry J., Trustee, 302, 311
 Booth, Nathaniel, 302
 Barlow, Emerson, 311
 Betz, Girard, architect, 103, 313
 Blom, Dom. Hermanus, 1st Dutch Ch. 208, 210, 239
 Burhans, Cornel's, 209
 Bell Cast 1794, 209
 Beys, Henricus, 1st Dutch Ch., 210
 Briody, Father, St. Jos. R. C. Ch., 212
 Burke, Father, Curate, St. Jos. R. C. Ch., 212
 Buell, Rev. Clarence, 214
 Bennett, Rev. Alden L., 215
 Barlow, Rev. Mansfield, Albany Ave. Baptist, 219
 Briody, Rev. Edw. S., St. Mary's R. C. Ch., 223
 Burtzell, Rt. Rev., Msgr. 222, 84, St. Mary's R. C. Ch., Inc., 223, 260-264
 Brooks, Paoli, Contractor, 227
 Barnes, Andrew N., 230
 Bloom, Rabbi Herbert I., Temple Emanuel, 236
 Baptist Ch., (High Road), 237
 Bogardus, Capt. Evert, 240
 Beck, Henry, 244
 Brookside Female Seminary, 246
 Bunten, Wm. E., Principal, 246
 Brinnier, Mrs. Parker, 406
 Brooks, Principal, 249
 Byrne, Wm. B., City Treas., Director, 257, 289, 310
 Brill, Cyrenius F., 260
 Brodhead, Nicholas E., Cashier, Banker, 261, 290
 Brodhead, Henry Jr., Pres. Bank, 292, 293
 Broadhead, John, Asst. Treas., 299
 Berenice, Sister M., 264
 Bence, 2nd. Lieut. Matthew F., 274
 Burhans, Corn's., Chief F. D., 285
 Buchholtz, Chas. H., dec'd., 313
 Baker, Floyd, Formost Plant, 314
 Burgher, Matthias, 1st. Pres. Olive, 324
 Barnhart, Daniel, Cement Mill, 327
 Brief History of Mayor Edelmuth Adm., 39-360
 Bellows, Arnold Hill, West Hurley, 389, 390
 Burroughs, John, Slabsides, Esopus, 390, 391
 Boss, Ernest A., Lieut. P. D., 402
 Brown, C. V., Sup. Motors, Fire D., 402
 Becker, Wallace H., Reporter, 405

- Bernat., Col., 409
 Black, Paul, Alderman 6th Ward, 398
 Beck, Harry, Bd. of Health Commissioner, 400
 Beichert, J. Philip, Dispatcher Fire Alarm, 403
 Borst Co. (W. H. Niles), 370-395

 City Historian, 1
 Colonials B. B., 190-206
 Culloton, Bud, 6, 402, 73, 358
 Clearwater, A. T., 7, 36, 59, 166, 70, 225, 230, 260, 272, 402
 Conway, Co. Judge J. Edw., 140
 Champlain Canal, 7
 Chipp, Howard, Att'y., 190, 181, 166, 300
 Chipp, Mrs. Lucy Vary, 166
 Carey, Mayor E. B., Army Field Clerk W. W. I., 271, 3
 Chamber of Commerce, 9
 Central H. G. & E. Co., 56, 168
 Cornell St., 46
 City Hall, 83
 Cornell, Major Thos., Member Congress
 (2) Banker, Magnate, Deacon, 6, 67, 68, 234, 296, 302.
 Coykendall, S. D., R. R., Steamboat Owner, Banker, St. Ry. Owner, Cement Mfr., Bluestone Quarry Owner & Mfr., Co. Tr., Rep. Leader, Proprietor Freeman &c., 6, 50, 46, 47, 68, 140, 160, 164, 222, 244, 246, 248, 260, 266, 296, 302, 303
 Corey, Wm. H., bought Carter's Pond, etc., 12, 100, 101.
 Columbus Point, 5
 Cantine, Moses, 5
 Cantine's Dock, 5
 Cohen, Aaron, 12, 36, 108
 Cohen, Ralph, 12, 36, 108, 109, 289
 Chambers, Adelbert, 36, 116, 37, 42, 291
 Chambers, Leon, 36, 116, 37, 42, 291
 Cooper, Gilbert, 14
 Converse St., formerly Frog Alley, 15
 Craftsman, The, 18
 Coppin, Mrs., 101
 Casey Bldg., 21
 Carl, Herbert, 21, 100, 128
 Colossal, The, 24, 51
 Clinton House, 27
 Clinton Ave., 39, 40, 41
 Crosby, Sahler, Reynolds and Webster, 23
 Carr, A. & Sons, 24, 209, 44
 Chicago Fire, 35
 Catskill Mts., 13, 271
 A. & R. Cohen, 26, 49, 51
 Cowles, Truman, 42, Bar 181-190
 Clinton, Gov. Geo., 22, 210, 241
 Carr, Major Al., 24
 Carr, Arthur & Harry P., 24, 44, 209

 Connelly, H. C., Senator, 247, 248, 260; Trustee & Pres. 45, 306; Kingston S. Bk. 307
 Cornell Athletic Field, 46
 Coykendall, Frank, 47
 Cohen, Albert & Sarah, 26
 Cohen, S. store, 25, 49
 Chains, 16
 Cornell-Coykendall Bldg., (Largest in Rondout), 73
 Children's Shop, 49
 "Cloverly," J. F. Dwyer, Est., (formerly Mrs. VanDeusen), 10, 47
 Clearwater, Ralph Davis, 17, 103, 140
 Coykendall, E., R. R. Sup't., Bank Pres., Director, Executor, Steamboat Official, Rep. Leader, City Board Members, &c., 47, 68, 128, 400, 296, 304.
 Crooke, Jno., First Attorney, 99
 Coykendall, Geo., Vice Pres., St. Ry., R. R., etc., 47
 Chestnut Hill, 47, 233
 Crispell Place (now Angela Dwyer's, wife of Jno. Weber), 47, 97
 Chipp, John, 109
 Crouch, H. G., editor The Argus, 104
 Crouch, Mrs.,
 Crouch, Herbert, Umpire, 190-206
 Crouch, Leonard, Lawyer, asst. editor, Supreme Ct. Jus., Associate Judge Court of Appeals, 104; Bar 181-190
 Clinton Apartments, 104
 Comerford, Thos. J., editor Leader, Ulster Co. News, 104
 Comerford, Mrs. T. J., officer Leader and News, 104, 105.
 Connelly, Henry, druggist, Draft Bd. Chairman, 72
 Connelly, Mrs., 72
 Clarke, Jno., P., Supt. Rondout P. O. Station & Mrs. Clarke, 72
 Clarke, Miss Mary V., 73
 Crane property, 5, 73
 Conklin, Mrs. (built The Kirkland), 41
 Cashin, Judge Jno. M., leading trial lawyer, New York & Kingston, cross and direct examiner, Co., Judge, 46, Bar 181-190
 Cashin & Ewig, (J. M., Cashin & Arthur Ewig), 46, 292
 Cashin, Eddie, athlete, right hand of Roscoe Irwin in "Young Tutcks" leading Democrat, 76
 Conner, Roger, 1st baseman N. Y. Giants, Baseball, 190-206
 Clay & Dubois, succeeded by Chas. V. DuBois, 75
 Canfield Supply Co., 75, 78, 79
 P. A. Canfield, Pres., 75, 292
 Gov. Clinton Hotel, 53
 Crosby & Ennist, 78

- Chain Ferry (Skilliput), 79
 Civil War, 45
 Churches, (34), 45, 208
 Cook, Jno., B., Sup't., Cement Mills, Norton & Consolidated, representative J. Graham Rose, 50
 Craft Family, Eugene, father, purchase W. Scott Gillespie Store, 51
 Craft Ray, succeeded Chain Market, Downs St., 51
 Cole's Circus, 56
 Clive Hats, 60
 Civic Centre, 83, 230
 "City of Churches," 89, 208
 Crosby, A. A., Family, 95
 Canfield, Jr., Palmer, Lawyer, Mayor 3 times, 98, Bar 181, 190, 309
 Cockburn, Jas., 99, Lawyer, Bar 181, to 190
 Cahill, Jno. T., Searching lawyer for Banks and Philip Elting, 104, Bar 181-190
 Thomas Chambers, Foxhall Manor, 137
 Clearwater, Mr. & Mrs. Isaac, (father & mother), Judge A. T. Clearwater, Ralph D. and sisters, 140
 Connelly, P. O., 141
 Clarke's Eagle Hotel, 145
 Castle, Mrs. Jeremiah, West Hurley, (injured in 1855, Drill Civil War maneuvers), 146
 Churches, (building downtown), 161
 Cholera downtown, 161, 162
 Canal and Cement Prosperity, 163
 Consolidated Rosendale Cement Co., 6 & 327
 Century Cement Co., 164, 326, 328
 Consolidation Kingston and Rondout villages, 165
 Cookies, Vanilla, 93
 City of K. Hospital, 260
 Crispell, Harry (m. Miss)
 Crispell, Mrs. (Bernard), 97
 Crosby, Lawrence & Ennist, Dry Goods, 96
 Crispell, Lawyer, with Sullivan & Cromwell, N. Y. City, grandson Reuben Bernard.
 Clinton Ave. M. E. Ch., 208
 Cockburn, Jas., Bar 181-190, site of Dwg., 99
 Court Ho., 101
 Carman's, Mrs. Infant School, 102
 Carpenter, Mrs. Stella, 126
 Cantine, Martin, of Saugerties, Paper Mills, 128
 Corbett, Jas. J., 57
 Cordts, Senator J. N., 57, 80, 84
 Clarke's Drug Store, 62, 261; (F. J. R. Clarke's Story), 62; F. J. R. Clarke, 262, 263, 289, 299, 300
 "Cardiff Giant," 58
 Clarke, Isabella Wright, 64
 Clark, Celia, 16, Clark Clarence, 16
 "Columbus Landing at San Salvador," by Artist Vanderlyn, 31
 Cooper's Lake, 9, 258
 Cashin, Wm. D., 33; Supt. Water Works, 259, 266
 Community Hotel Co., 54, Hotel Gov. Clinton, 53
 Castor, Mr., Winne's, 55
 Costello, Jack, Winne's, 55
 Cordts, Jno. H., Brick Mfr. & Owner Music Hall, 5, 56
 "Catskill Mt. Limited" U. & D. R. R., 46, 53, 68
 Chipp Property, 12,
 Constitutional Convention, 101-2
 Cusac, Thos. J., 112
 Connor, W. Norman, 113
 Cook, Albert, N. & Mrs.,—Decker & Fowler, Inc., Agency, 114
 Chipp, Henry, 113
 Cook, A. N., Jr., 114
 Cook, Maureen, 114
 Cook, Erastus, Bar 181 to 190
 Chambers, Bert., Bldg., 116
 Comeau, Martin F. Gen. Practice, K. Trust Bldg., Bar 181-190
 Copp, Wm., Printer, Farmer's Register, 121
 Crook, Conrad, 125
 Chambers, Dr. & Mrs. Jacob, 261, 262, 263 & 407
 Carroll, Capt., Jackson's Rifles, 146
 Camp Worth, Barmann's Commons, 146
 Connelly, A. C., (Lawyer, U. S. Commissioner, Kingston S. & L. Asso'n., Partner Co. Judge J. M. Fowler), 181, 309
 Cook, Andrew J., Co., Judge, Assemblyman, (Partner Co. Judge J. G. Van-etten), 181
 Cook, Andrew J. Jr., (partner with father), 181
 Cook, Julia (Cloonan), Clerk of Children's Court, 181
 Cunningham, W. D., Lawyer, Member Assembly, D. A., 8 yrs., Judge Court of Claims, deceased at 64, 1943. Noted orator, 181
 Christian Endeavor Societies, 208
 Campaign for Pres. (1904), 209
 Curtis, Rev. Wm. A., 213
 Clinton Ave. M. E. Ch. (Organized 1831), 219
 Crane, Henry M., 228
 Cadman, Rev. S. Parkes, 229
 Carnegie Library, 230, 250
 Clark, Rev. Isaac, 233
 Community House, 236
 Church of The Nazarine, 237

- Carey, Rev. Austin, (in charge), 234, 264
 Clinton, DeWitt, Grad. K. A., Gov. N. Y. St., 241
 Columbia Co., 242
 Corbin, Mr., Principal, 243
 Chambers, Capt. W. Irving & Mrs., 353, 354
 Cullen, Prof., Principal, 245, 249
 Cheney, Dr. Francis J., Principal, K. A., 247
 Curtis, Chas., Principal K. A., 247
 Callahan, Henry W., Principal, K. A., 247
 Coons, Franklin P., Principal, No. 11 & 7, 249
 Coughlin, Thos. F., Alderman 7th Ward, 398
 Connelly, Jas. E., Alderman, 9th Ward, 398
 Cornwell, Eugene, Alderman, 11th Ward, 398
 Cashin, LeRoy, Lieut., W. W. I., 274
 Crispell, Abram., 260
 Crispell, Dr. C. W., 261
 Conklin, Harry S., 272
 Carey, Peter A., 274
 Chandler, Dr. Geo. F., Maj. W. W. I., Sup. State Police, 274
 Cranston, Maj. Dr. W. J., W. W. I., 274
 Chidsey, R. Frederic, 1st. Lieut. W. W. I., Director, 313
 Clarke, 1st. Lieut. G. H., 274
 Cheshire, Benj. (died in Service), 275
 Cragin, Bernard T., (died in Service, W. W. I.), 275
 Cahill, Sgt. Michael, Police Force, 281
 Cornell Hose, 284
 Cordts Hose, 284
 Central H. & L. Co., 284
 Chipp, Chief Rodney A., Fire Dept., 286
 Crane, Mayor Walter P., 286
 Coughlin, Thos. F., Veteran W. W. I., Gen. Practice, Dem. Leader, Orator, dec'd., 181
 Cahill, Matthew, (son of J. T. Cahill), Gen. Practice, City Judge, Nominee for Mayor by Rep. Party, 1943, 398
 Clearwater, Thos. H., Lawyer, Practicing in N. Y. since 1929, 181
 Campbell, Jos., (Saugerties), Gen. Practice, Dem. Leader, 181
 Capochiaro, Frank, Gen. Practice, 181
 Connelly, Vincent C., Secy. Bar Asso'n., 181
 Cohen, Herman, Gen. Practice, 181
 Corwin, David, Gen. Practice, New Paltz, 181
 Connelly, Jas. G., Gen. Practice, 181
 Cooper, Ashley, Gen. Practice, (Connected with Leader B. B. Club), 181
 Cleveland, Grover, Campaign, 407
 Continental Marching Club, 407, 408
 Clapp, Sydney & Mrs. (Mr. Clapp, City of N. Y. Water Supply Engineer relating to conservation of rainfall, etc.), 409
 Cornell, Wm. H., traveling salesman, 411
 Carr, A., & Mrs., Lucas Ave. Dwg., 412
 Cummings, Jno. T., City Clerk, 286
 City Hall Fire, 287
 City of K. Hospital Fire, 287
 Cole, J. Clifford, Farmer, Director, 289; Central Branch, K. T., 291
 Cantine, Holly, director, (Saugerties), 291
 Craig, Gordon A., Asst. Treas. K. T., 292
 Crane, W. B., Vice Pres. & Trustee, 245, 292, 302, 226
 Cordts, J. N., Jr., director, 292
 Clayton, Russell P., Cashier State Bk., dec'd., 294
 Clayton, Harold V., cashier St. Bk., (in Armed Forces), 295, 308
 Coykendall, H. S., Director, 296, 263
 Coykendall, T. C., Director, 296, 263
 Coutant, Geo. S., 306
 Clearwater, Chas. T., Trustee, Cement, 307, 327
 Charles, Jno., Cement, 307
 Craig, Jos. H., Asst. City Treas., Teller, K. S. Bk., 309
 Cooper, Wm. M., Director, Drugs, 311
 Carson, Thos., 324
 Connelly & Shafer, Cement Mill, 327
 Criddle, R. D., Pres. Electrol. Inc., 325
 City Boards, 398, 399, 400
 Common Council, 263, 398,
 City Supervisors, 401,
 Coykendall, Mrs. S. D., 266
 Callista, Sister M., 264
 City Laboratory, 267
 Co. M., 268, 275, 276
 Co. H., 268
 Co. B., 268
 Camp Black, 268
 Canal & Civil War Days, 262, 224, 226
 Cusick, Father, 208, 212
 Curtis, Rev. Wm. A., 208
 Church of Holy Spirit, 208
 Camp, Rev. C. W., Churches & Clergy, 208
 Carter, Mrs. Williams, 208-216
 Church, First of Christ Scientist, 208
 Church, St. James Methodist, 208
 Chasey, Rev. Dr., 208
 Carroll, Rev. Dr., 208-219
 Cole, Rev. Dr. A. S. 208-219
 Church, First Presbyterian, 208
 Cady, Rev. Putnam 208-220
 Cady, Mrs., 208-220
 Church of the Comforter, 208
 Congregation Ahavath Israel, 208
 Clark, Dr., pastor Rondout Pres. Church, 225-208

- Coyle, Rev. Jas., 208-223
 Cockburn, T. VanBuren, Mt. Pleasant-in-Catskills, & Fair St., 94
 Carter, Dr. Chas., D. D. S., built brick office, Teller property, Fair St., 94
 Clearwater's, Judge, Immense Law Office, in Ulster Co. S.-I. Bldg., (Senator C. W. Walton, John W. Eckert, got their apprenticeships there). Present occupants, Roger Loughran, Robert Groves & or., 103
 Cooper, Chas., Court Officer, 129
 Crown St., 20, 134, 135
 Clarke, Dr. Harold, 400
 Clair, Ruth, 400
 Coles, Roswell, 401
 Costello, Jno., J. 6th. W., 401
 Costello, Jas., J., 8th, 4., 401
 Cragan, Leo, Dispatcher, 403
 Chief of Police &c., 399
 Chief of Fire Dept., 399
 Coddington, Alpheus & wife,
 Coddington, Elizabeth Roosa, 404
 Chase, Mr. & Mrs., 406
 Codwise, E. B., Engineer, &
 Codwise, E. B. Mrs., 407
 Codwise, G. Wallace, Engineer, &
 Codwise, G., Mrs., 407
 D. & H. Canal, (1825), 6, 66, 160; 226, 326
 Dwyer, Jas., F., 69, 32, 292, 208
 Dwyer, R. J., 7
 Dwyer, Thos. S., 7
 Dwyer, Jas., A., 7, 292, 298
 Dwyer, Lighterage, 8
 Dwyer, W. J., 7
 Dwyer, Jno., A., 7
 Dwyer, Denis & Anna H. O'Brien, 6, 7
 Dwyer Bros., 7, 72, 140
 Delaware River, 8
 Democratic Party, 9
 DeWitt, Col. Chas., 11, 140
 DeWitt, Mills, 11
 DeWitt, Tjerck Claussen, 12, 412
 DeWitt, T. Claussen, Homestead, 12
 DeWitt, David Miller, Author, 3
 DeWitt, Congressman, Lawyer, Bar 181-190, 63, 104
 DeWitt, Mrs. (Mary Antoinette Macdonald), 63
 DeWitt, Wm. C., of Bklyn., Corporation Counsel, 115
 DeWitt, Wm. C., of Kingston, City Historian, Author, 1, 115
 DeWitt, Macdonald, Lawyer, 63, 89, 181-190, DeWitt, VanAken &c. Cand., Sup. Court. &c. 350, 352
 DeWitt, Macdonald, (Mrs. Anna), 63, 352
 DeWitt, Mrs. Ella Kerr, 15, 130
 DeWitt, Chas. P., (Theresa) Acct. DeLaVall Separator, 412, 115
 DeWitt, Jessie, Mrs., 115
 DeWitt, Richard, 63, (Emily Smith), 63
 DeWitt, Chas. Jay, student, 412, 115
 DeWitt, Chas. of Bklyn., 115
 DeWitt, Howard A., St. Bank, 295
 DeWitt, Mason S., Boulevard, 11, 140
 DuBois, Grace, 13
 DuBois, C. V., 13, 57, 75, 125
 DuBois, Mgr. Opera House, 134
 Donovan, Wm. S., Baseball, Washington Ave., 190-206
 Donovan, Field, Washington Avenue
 DeWall House, 18
 DeVall, L. C., 18, 133
 DeVall, Lotta, M.
 Dover, (Fair) St., 23
 Donald, Converse & Maynard, 23
 DuBois, Louis, The Walloon, 34
 DuBois, Elijah, 34, 293
 DuBois, Carrie, 34
 DeLaVergne, Chas. H., Tr. K. S. Bank, 34, 308, 45, 46 (& Mrs. Anna DuBois wife)
 DeLaVergne, Louis, D. B., World War I, 34
 do Chas., lawyer, 34, 73
 do. Carol, Dem. Chairman, 34
 Davis, Silas H. Bldg., 35, 102
 D. & H. R. R., 46
 Dewey, Frank, Cashier, 1st. N., 46
 Davis, Wm. M., 50, 61, 111
 Dimmick Bldg., 50
 Drake, Mortimer, 51
 DeWitt, Mr. & Mrs. W. C., 53
 Dugan, "Billy," 55
 Dempsey, Jack, 57
 DeLisser, R. L., 62
 Drake, Samuel L., 62
 Dedrick, Wm. F., 64
 Decker, C. V. A., 67, 114
 Decker & Fowler, Inc., 68, 114, 122
 Dennis, Fred., 72
 DuFlon, Wm. & Alf., 80
 DryDock, Hiltebrant, 82
 Davis, Wm., stone mason, 90
 DeWitt House, (Grandaut) Green & Crown, 90, 135
 Days, Revolutionary, 99
 DeWitt, Chas. G., 111
 Dumond, Jno., 116
 Dorsey, Jno., 119
 Decker, Dr. & Mrs., 122, 261, 262
 Dederick, Wm. H., Teacher, 123, 245
 DuMond, Gretje, 124
 DuMond, E., 1st Sheriff Ulster Co., 129
 Dodge, Prof. Harry, 133
 DuMont, Peter Ho., 136
 D. A. R., 90, 131
 DeLisser, Lionel, 1, 100, 212, 217
 Drill Grounds, 145
 Dashville Falls, 168

- Dillon, Julia McEntee, rebuilt Corbelius Masten stone dwg., given 1st. Dutch Church as parsonage, 90, 261
 Deyo, Family, stone Rev. house, 94
 Dean, Archie, ex-Ry., Mail Clerk, man of long memory, 115
 Day, Dr. Mary Gage, 1st. woman physician, 124
 Dearman, Mrs. Gertrude L., 126
 Dimick, J. W., Carpet Mills, Rifton, 166
 DeMott, double house, 126
 Downer, Dr. Mortimer, 266
 Drury, Very Rev. Msgr., Martin J., Member Bd. Kingston Laboratory, 400, 223, 222, 238, 265
 Disch., Jos., Police Commissioner, 400
 Donnarumma, Robert, Secy. Civil Service Board, 400
 Dempsey, Stanley H., Member Zoning Board, 401
 Doop House, 209
 Doll, Geo. J. L., 210, 242
 Delafield, Rev. W., 214
 Dressel, Mr. & Mrs. Fred M., 218
 DuBois, Wm., 220
 Dennison, Rev. J. O., 220
 Dawe, Mr., 221
 Durning, Rev. D. G., 223
 Duffy, Rev. J. J., 223
 DuBois, Lambert J., 230, 309
 Deming, Rev. F. H., 231
 Doherty, Rev. D. L., 232
 Dimmick, Rev. D. F., 237
 DeWitt, Johannes, 239
 DeWitt, Emmerentje, 412
 DeWitt, Dr. Jno. H. (Saugerties), 408
 DeWitt, Henry R., 272
 DuBois, Johannis, 240
 Dutchess County, 242
 Darrow, Henry D., 245
 Dolson, W. C., 248
 Derrenbacher, Jno., 260, 302
 delaVergne, Capt. Louis, 274, 67
 Dawe, 1st. Lieut., R. C., 274
 Donovan, 1st. Lieut. Dr. Wm. H., 274
 Dittus, 1st. Lieut., Rudolph C., 274
 de la Vergne, 2d. Lieut. Chas., 274
 Dixon, 2d. Lieut. Chas. T., 274
 Derrenbacher, John P., Chief F. D., 285
 Davis, Chas. A., Police Com., 296
 Darling, Wm. K., Clerk, Nat'l. Uls. Co. Bk., 290
 DuBois, Derrick, Vice Pres., 290
 Davis, Arthur A., Secy. & Treas. K. Trust, 292
 DuBois, R. B., 309
 Deyo, Chas. W., Cashier, Pres., &c., 293, 299
 Derrenbacher, Jacob E., Secretary, 303
 Dryden, Jno. F., Founder & Pres. Prudential, 322
 Davis, Sophie Forst., Director, 314
 Davis, M. H., 325
 Daeubler, Peter, Supt. Prudential, 322
 DePew, Fred, 326
 Doremus, Fred, Supt. Newark L. & C. Mfg. Co., City Treas. City Clerk, &c., 326
 DeGarmo, Dr. & Mrs. Ph. Wm. (Poughkeepsie), 356
 Dramatics, 357
 Darling, George, 411
 DeGraff, Elizabeth, M., 411
 Davis & Hoffman, 24
 Delaney, Jas. A., acting P. M., 27
 Dumm, Clarence, Prin., High School, 30
 Darrow, Henry, Sup. W. Works, 33, 259, 400
 Dougherty, Father, St. Joseph's, 212
 Erie Canal, 8,
 Eddyville, 11, 66,
 Esopus Creek, 13, 15,
 Edelmuth, Wm. F. 14, Mayor, 172, 400, 260, 359
 Everett & Treadwell, 14, 100
 Elmendorf, Corn's., 18
 Every, Merritt, 18,
 Ellsworth, Wm., 21
 Elting, Wm. G., 23
 do, Louis & Sons, 24
 Eighmey, Henry, 24, 80
 East Front, 34
 Elting, Philip, 43, Lawyer, Rep. Leader, &c., 105, 110, 272, 291.
 Eichler, Adolf, 53
 Eichler, The, 53
 Eagle Hotel, 54
 Eagle Garage, 61
 Epstein, Jos., Dem. City Ch., Ed. of Elect'n., 83
 Exchange, Woman's, 93
 Everett, C. B. & Son, 100
 do Chas. B., 100, 101
 Edinger, Floyd, 105
 Elmendorf, Dr. C., 106
 do, S., 108
 Elting House, Home of A. B. Hasb'k., 110
 Eamon Homestead, 113
 Elting, Wm., Druggist, 115
 Edmonston & Meyer, 119
 Elks Club, 120
 Elwynn, Hugh S., 122
 Egan, Mr. & Mrs. J., prop's., Kirkland Hotel, 42, 41
 Elmendorf, Eddie, Steward Kingston Club, 73
 Express Co., 77
 Elmendorf, Molly, Ruin, 109
 Excelsior Hose, 112
 Elmendorf, Martin, Big Vly. Lane, 126

- Elmendorf, Lucas, 1st. Co. Judge, Surrogate, Member Congress, Post Office in his stone house, 132
- Eddyville, Ice harvesting, also Wilbur, 141
- Ennist, Spencer, 104
- East Strand, 73
- Elmendorf, Dr. Jacobus, Revolutionary Dwg., 107
- Elting, Mrs. Philip, (Ridenour, Katherine), 110
- Esopus, Town, 209, 266, 293
- Everett, Major J. H., Plot, now Geo. Van D. Hutton Apts., 123, 220
- Emerson St., 124
- Emerick, Homer J., Com. Bd. Pub. Wks., 399
- Egan, J. J., Com. Bd. Pub. Wks., 399
- Edwards, John F., 400
- Edelheiser, Frank J., 401
- Eltinge, Henry D., 401
- Epworth Leagues, 208
- Eagle, The, St. John's Church paper, 216
- Elston, Walter, Supt. St. John's Church School, 217, 118
- Everett, Chas. B., Director, 313
- Ellis, Rev. Chas. G., pastor Rondout Presbyterian Church, 226
- Evangelical Lutheran Church of Holy Trinity, 234
- Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church, 235
- Eadie, Mr., Principal, 244, 245
- Eltinge, Brig. Gen. LeRoy, W. W. I., 272
- Excelsior Hose Co., 284
- Excelsior Steamer No. 4, 285
- Eckert, John W., Lawyer, Bank Director, Rep. Leader, 291
- Elsworth, Roscoe V., Lawyer, Rep. Leader, Bank Director, 295
- Ensign, Harry S., 308, 410
- Ensign & Mrs., (Treas. K. S. Bank)
- Ecker, Fred'k. H., Chairman of Board Metropolitan Life, Career, 315, 317, 321, 342
- Ennist, J. M., 324
- Event (Broadcast) Dec. 31, 1942, 393-4-5
- Easton, Miss B., Eleanor, Lab. Director, 406
- Fishkill, 5
- Forsyth, 12, 59, 406
- Flynn Bldg., 28, 41
- Frear, Watson D., 36
- do Chas. L., 37
- First Plain, 42, 245
- Fromer, Mr. & Mrs., Clarence, 42
- Franklin St., 43
- Flemming, Harry H., Lawyer &c., 46, 86
- do. Thomas P., Executive, 46, 69
- Feeney, Bernard A., 47
- Forman, Frank, 50, 292
- Forman, Frank, 51, 61, 100
- Flannagan's, 52
- Fessenden Bldg., 54
- Forepaugh's, 56
- Fisher, Carl, 58, 80
- Fisher, Jno. A., 58
- Fitch's, 59
- Forsyth & Wilson, 61
- Forsyth & Davis, 61, 50
- Forsyth & Davis Motor Car Co., 61
- Fowler, Everett, 68, 408, 92
- Fair St. Station, 70
- Freeman Square, 73
- Ferry, Rhinebeck, 75, 79
- Fowler, Eugene, 77
- Ferry St., 12, 80
- Frey, Harry B., Freeman Ex., 80
- Fitch, Ezra H., 406, built Huntington, 91, 140
- Freer, David & Alice, 93
- Fair St. Refd. Ch., 95
- Forsyth, Ralph K., 97, 123, 3
- Forsyth, Mary Isabella, 97, 387-88
- Forsyth, Katherine B., 97
- Forsyth, Petronella, 97
- Forsyth, John & Severyn, 97
- Frolich, Mrs., 112
- Freeman Branch, Prof. Kelly Bldg., Up-town Office, 119.
- Fair St. loses Branch Post Office, 120
- Freer, Samuel, 121
- Fowler-McLean House, 123
- S. S. Freer-Peoples Advocate, 124
- Frelewah's Hotel, 128
- Fogg, Mr. & Mrs., Homestead, 129
- Farm Bureau, 135
- Forsyth Mansion, 137
- Fitch, Wm. B. & Mrs., 140, 261
- Flue-Pest House, 161
- Fitzgerald, Mr., J. W. Dimicks, 167
- Fagher, Henry, cashier, Rondout Nat'l. Bank; also Vice. Pres., 8, 292
- Freeman, Daily, 59
- Fastest Trains, U. & D. R. R., 68
- Freeman Square, 72
- Freeman newspaper, 72, 80
- Fiero, Mrs. Gordon, stone house, Maiden Lane, 92
- Fien & Kresge bought Crosby Bldgs., 96
- First Reformed Ch., 108, 77, 208
- First parsonage of 1st Dutch Church, 210, 211, 212, 242, 108, 212
- Fowler, County Judge Jos., 289
- Fowler & Mrs., owned only house not burned in Revolutionary War, Oct. 17, 1777, 127
- Fessenden Shirt Co., 130
- Fowler, Olive, daughter Capt. Fowler, Cornell Line, married Frank Styles, 100

- Freer, Ella Winne, 52
 Flemming, Arthur, (son of Surrogate H. H. Flemming,) appointed at Washington, Member U. S. Civil Service Com. Also on War Cabinet, 86
 Fitch Family, (Ezra Fitch, founder), 86
 Five Great Valleys,—J. G. Lindsley describes, 165
 Forman, Jos. H., Corp. Counsel, Dem. Chairman, Lawyer, 398
 Fennelly, Leo, City Clerk, 398
 Fisher, Henry, acting Director, Dep. Public Welfare, 399
 Foster, Walter L., Member Civil Service Bd., asst. cashier, 401, 290.
 First Church of Christ, Scientist, 218
 First Presbyterian Ch., 220
 Fort, Rev. Abram, 221
 Farrelly, Rev. Felix, 223
 First Baptist Church of Rondout, 233
 Free Methodist Church, 237
 Flynn, P. J., 243, 261
 Flemming, H. H., Counsel, President, Surrogate, 249, 297, 304
 Flemming, Thos. F., Gen. Pass. Agt., V. P. &c., 297
 Feeney, Bernard A., 253, Pres. B. of E., Boatbuilder, Foxhall Ave., 260
 Fourteenth Separate Co., 263, 268
 Finley, Frank, 2d. Lieut. W. W. I., K. Trust, 274
 FitzGerald, Walton, 2d. Lieut., W. W. I., Lawyer, N. Y. City, 274
 French, Ulysses G., (Killed in action W. W. I.), 274
 Fire Dept., 129, 284, 402
 Fowler & Connelly, Lawyers, 312
 Fowler & Fowler, 312
 Fowler, N. Jansen, 312
 Freer, Emery, 299
 Freer, John R., 307
 Freer, Eugene, 310
 Fredenburgh, W. H., 307
 Freileweh, Jacob, trustee, 307
 Finch, Wm. H., Treas., 307
 Finch, Harry & Mrs., cashier, 409
 Fredenburgh & Finch, 409
 Flanagan, E. Frank, Pres., Director, Merchant, 312
 Frey, Wm., A., Coal, 313
 Forst, Jacob Packing Co., 314
 Forst, Max, President, 314
 Forst, Bernard, 314
 Forst, Henry, Secy. & Treas., 314
 Forst, Leon, director, Lawyer, N. Y., 314
 Favreau, Jos., Supt. Met. Life, 316
 Forsyth, Ralph K., "Alpha & Omega," 388, 389
 Finale, Anecdotes, Events, etc., 392
 Fuller, Miss, Kingston High, 406
 French, Capt., 409
 Fassett, Dr. & Mrs. Edwin C., 410
 Fredenburgh, Walter S., Editor Leader, Proprietor Leader, Baseball Club, Amateur Champions, 191, 409
 Fredenburgh, W. Whiting, 393; Musical Director, 394; Organist, 1st Dutch Ch. Played for Holland; Broadcast, Dec. 31, 1942, World War II, 395
 Goldrick, Mrs. Joan, 7
 Golden Hill, 13
 Green St., 13
 Gibson's Soap Factory, 14
 Gallagher, Fredk., 15
 Gallagher, Jno. D. & Mary, 15
 Gilmour, Mr., Allen Family & Rowe's Emporium, 17
 Gotelli's Store, 23, 49
 Gorman, Mr. & Mrs. Vincent, 25, 30
 Gardinier, Barent, 30
 Gasool, Mr. & Mrs., 41
 George, Grace, 57
 Gough, Jno. B., 59
 Gauss, Theo., 64
 Gillette, Capt. G. M., 67
 Gill, W. N., Surrogate, Lawyer, 247, 248; Postmaster, &c. 75
 Gill, LeRoy & Walter, Law partners of Father, 75
 Gill, Walter, City Clerk, 75, 2d. Lieut., W. W. I., 274
 Gill, LeRoy, Collaborator,
 Gill, LeRoy, Clerk Surrogate's Court, 75
 Greene, E., Family, 91, 212
 Grand Union, 102
 Grogan, Judge Wm. H., 104
 Golden, Miss Ann, 114
 Greenwald & Son, 118
 Gen. Electric Co., 122
 Gibson, Alex., 129
 Gildersleeve, A. H. & wife, 138
 Gregory, Mrs. Ralph, daughter, 138
 Goldrick's, Philip, Sons, 165
 Grant's Chain, 51
 Great Bull Market, 11
 Goldman's Dress Shop, 80
 Goodwin, Dr. John, 135
 Gilday, Patrick T., Alderman 3d Ward, 398
 Gregory, Chas. H., Plumbing, Insp., 400
 Gold, Harry, Lawyer, Zoning Board, 401
 Gosman, Rev. Jno., 210, 227
 Grace Church, Utica, 215
 Gregory, Rev., 219
 Gage, Rev. M., 221
 Goolnick, Rev. Frank L., 234
 Goenzele, Rev. Russell, 235
 Gorman, Rev. Father Jos., Pastor, 236
 Gursuny, Rabbi, 236
 Gadsden, Pastor, 237
 Gasherie, Jos., 240

- Greene County, 242
 Garrison, Principal, School No. 8, 245
 Golden Hill Seminary, 246
 Gillespie, W. Scott, 51, 247, 248
 Gage-Day, Dr. Mary, 249
 Gillette, DuBois, Army Field Clerk, W. I., 242
 Gates, Copeland E., W. W. I., 274
 Gateway to Catskills, 282
 Garraghan, Ray W., Director, Newcombe Oil, 290
 Gronemeyer, Helen C., 290
 Goldrick, Merton L., director, 292
 Groves, Robert G., 302, 400; Trustee, Lawyer, Rep. Leader, 103
 Gedney, Wm. H., 302
 Griffiths, F. W., 303
 Griffin, Wm. L., Sup. Met Life, 316
 Grocers, Meats, Chains & Markets, 339
 Guigou, Mr. & Mrs. Marc, 356
 Guigou, Mr. and Mrs. A., 408
 Gold discovered, Hussey's Hill, 396
 Griffis Family, in Saugerties, 405
 Goodrich, Mrs. Cornelia K., librarian, 406
 "Gold Telegram" Judge A. B. Parker, 408
 Gregory, Mr. & Mrs., Jno. H., 409
 Graham, Mr. & Mrs. A. Noble, 412
- Hudson, 5, Hull Bldg., 12
 Hughes, Annie, 7
 Honesdale, Pa., 7, 225
 Hudson River, 8
 Harbor Towboat Corp., 8
 Hurley Road, (Ave.), 11
 Herdman Dwg., 12
 Hasbrouck, Peter E., 12
 Higginsville, 13, 112
 Horton, Thos. A., 14, 274
 Hutton, George &
 Hutton, Augusta, V. D., 15, 47
 Hester Family, 15
 Hoffman House, 17, 218
 Hume, Jno., 18
 Hume, J., 20
 Hardenburgh, Jacobus, 30
 Harder, A. J., 21
 Henry, Dr. E. E., 21, 35
 Hart, G. A., Merchant, 25
 Hymes Bros., North Front, 26
 Hymes Bros., Wall St., 26, 50
 Hill, "Bill," Hotel, 27
 Herzog, Matthew, 27, 52, 294, 295
 Herzog, Robert, 27, 253
 Herzog, Lester, 27
 Huling Bros., Seals, 27
 Harrison, Jno., H., 33
 Hood, S. D., Chief Police, Lawyer, 35, 281
 Hood, Mrs., 35
 Hardenburgh, Senator J., 36
- Hecker, Frank, Flour Mills, 37
 Hasbrouck, James, 39
 Hardenburgh, Jno., 41
 Hendricks, Howard, 41
 Hendricks, Mrs., 41
 Hendricks, Pearlina K., 41
 Hasbrouck, G. D. B., 42, 272, 294
 Hanstein, Allan, L. &
 Hanstein, Mrs., 44, 295
 Hutton, Wm., 47, 300
 Hildebrandt, J., 47
 Hubbard & Forshay, 51
 Hungerford, Chas. & wife, 52, 53
 Hudson River Day Line, 53
 Hungerford, Edw., 53
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 59
 Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. (Isabella Wright Clarke), 64
 Halverson, Harry, 65
 Hoffman, Abram W., 66
 Hibbard, Frederick, 67
 Hussey, Recorder, 69
 Hussey, Wm., C., Treas., Cornell LL & U. D. R., R., 69, S. & Lt. Co., 400
 Homeseekers' S. & L., 72
 Hasbrouck, Abraham, 6, 39, Freight line, 73, 222, 226
 Huntington, Pearl St., 74, 115, 406
 Hasbrouck, Conrad, 77
 Hasbrouck, "Abe," 77, 131, 292
 Hasbrouck, "Jansen," (known as "Dandy"), 77, 292
 Hildebrandt, Wm., Gasoline, 79
 Hoffman, Fred, Daily Freeman, 80
 Hallinan, Arthur, 81, City Engineer, 399
 Hallinan, Jno. F., City Engineer, 81
 Hospital, City of Kingston, 82, 94
 Halloran, Jas. V., Dem. Treas., 83
 Holloran, Dan'l., 83, Ed. Educa'n., 309,
 Helped buy High School site &c., 83
 Hildebrandt, Conrad, 246, 248, Dry Dock Co., 82, 141
 Hauck Brewing Co., 84, 85
 Hauck, Geo., Founder, 85
 Huling, Ray, Apts., 91
 Haver, Mr. & Mrs. Wm., (father & mother LeVan Haver, D-A) 92, 122
 Hallenbeck Bldg., 111
 Hoffman, Henry, 111
 Hyatt, Frank & Mrs., 115
 Hoyt Jewelry, 117
 Hillson, Geo., Mgr. Stuyvesant, 117
 Houlihan Barber, 119
 Hasbrouck Bldg., 122
 Hasbrouck, Sol., Teacher, 123, 245
 Hermance, Katie, 125
 Holt, Wm. T., Lawyer, 125, Treas. Leader's, m. Ina Broadhead, 125
 Hermance, Benj., 126
 Herzog, Matt. & Mrs., 126
 Howells, Mrs. G. A., 128

- Hasbrouck, Mrs. B., 128
 Hoornbeek, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur V., 128
 Hasbrouck, Jonathan, Co. Judge, 131, 290
 Hewitt & Walker Family, 132
 Houghtaling, Tuinis, 136
 Hutton, Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Van Deusen, 138, 123, 304, 305
 Heimerle, Francis, Met. Supt., 138, 316
 Hermance, Henry, 139
 Hudson River Brick, 141
 Haber Steam Yachts, 141
 Harrison Guards, 145
 Hunter, Hasb'k & Abeel St., 163
 Hutton Co., The, Brick, 165
 Hercules, The, Powder Co., 168
 Hayes, Aug., Lumber, 41
 Hinkley, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. B. Family of Pokeysie, 46
 Hunt Bros. Circus, 56
 Hasbrouck, Mary, (m. Chas. M. Preston), 73
 Hale, Wilbur L., 75
 Hackett, Mrs. Nora, Convalescent Home, 98
 Hume, Cornelius, Giant Cashier, K. N. B. & Bowler, 272, 290, 102, 411
 Hat Manufactory of Abram I. Delamater, 104
 Hasbrouck A. Bruyn, 109, 289, "Elting House," Fair St., now Rev. Frank Seeley's; Pres. Rutgers College, 111; partner of M. Schoonmaker; built St. Remy stone house, now Mrs. Hermon Kelly's, 110
 Hudela, Kazimir, Tailor, 116
 Hess, Margaret, House, 123
 Home of the Aged, 128
 Herbert Brush Mfg. Co., Great War Contract, 3 Millions, World War I, 78
 Houghtaling, Mr. & Mrs., Bartram, 80
 Hildebrandt, Jno., dec'd., 82, 301
 do. Major O. Ray, 82, 305
 do. S. Adelbert, 82, 395, 400
 Holmes St., now McEntee, 86
 Holt, Abner, dec'd., 125
 Holt, Abner, Mrs., (formerly Carson family), 125
 Higginson, Rear Admiral Francis J., 128, 406
 Hunter, Wurts & Ferry Streets, 163
 Holcomb, Dr. Fredk. W., 94, and Mrs., 274, 1st. Lieut., W. W. I., 308
 Hornbeck, B. J., Police Com., Rep. Leader, 286
 Hymes, Harry, director, 200
 Hagenlocher, Mrs. Buelah T., clerk, 290
 Hoornbeek, Arthur V., director, Dem. Leader, 291
 Hill, Bertha M., 295
 Harris, Alma M., 295
 Hall, John T. R., Bookkeeper, 301
 Harrison, W. R., 301
 Hillis, Howard J., Clerk, 301
 Hermance, Jacob, 302
 Hale, W. D., 303
 Hall, Herbert, asst. secy., 304
 Hallihan, Michael, 306
 Homeseekers' Co-operative S. & L. Association, 309
 Hammond, Allan, director, and with Thos. Cornell & S. D. Coykendall, 309
 Halloran, Peter J., Span-Am. War Vet., Plumber, St. of N. Y. Nat. Guard, 310
 Hymes, Harry, director, 310
 Hough, John M., Sup. Met. Life, 316
 Hill, Jos. S., Secy. Olive, 323
 Hudler, H. D., 324
 Hall, O. F., 324
 History of Rosendale Cement, 328, 329
 History of Hudson River Brick, 329, 331
 Heitzman, Mr. & Mrs., C. J., 395
 Heitzman, Louis J., Pearl Harbor Soldier, 395
 Hallinan, Jos. M., Capt. Fire Dept., 402
 Huntington-Pearl St., Block, 405
 Haldane, Miss, 406
 Hallett, Mr. & Mrs., 406
 Harrison, Birge & Mrs., 406
 Hill, David B., Campaign, 407
 Herbert, Miss, Librarian, 409
 Heiser, Jno. A., 410
 Heiser, J. Lewis, 410
 Hayden, Mrs. Isabella, asst. Librarian, 395
 Hogan, Chas. V., 411
 Hyde Park, 412
 Holland Broadcast—1942, 393, 394, 395
 Hoes, Rev. Jno. C. F., 210, 406
 Hoes, Rev. R. Randall, 211
 Holland, 211
 Hall, Rev. Chas. Mercer, & Mrs., 220, 407
 Holy Spirit, Church of, 221
 Hasbrouck, Bruyn, New Paltz, Director, Merchant, 291
 Hasbrouck, Aug., Chief Fire Dept., 285
 Hasbrouck, Benj., Cashier, 292
 Hasbrouck, Robert Wilson, Officer, W. I. I., 406
 Hasbrouck, Cornelia Wilson, 406
 Hickey, Rgt. Rev. Msgr. Jno. J., 223
 Herdegan, Father, St. Peter's, 224
 Hasbrouck, Mr. & Mrs., Guilford, 228
 Hasbrouck, Dr. W. D., 261
 Hutton, Mrs. John, 229
 Hutton, Mayme, 295
 Harden, A. J., Y. M. C. A. Sec'y., 230
 High School, 230, 407, 266
 Husted, Rev. Harvey, 233
 Holy Name, Catholic Ch. of (Wilbur), 236
 History of Education, 239
 Hume, Mary & Warren, 411

- Houghtaling, Wm. J., Alderman 4th Ward, 398
Hoffman, Dan'l., Sp. City Judge, 398
Heppner, E. M., Pres. Bd. P. Welfare, 399
Howard, Russell E., Com. Bd. Pub. Welfare, 399
Harder, Fred, Fire Com., 399
Hillis, Edw. J., Co., 400
Hogeboom, Nicholas, Com. Water Bd., Director, 400, 294, 295, 411
Hurley, 239, 266, 293
Hoffman, Sheriff, Cigar Store, 273,
Hoffman, Geo. E., director, 311
Houghtaling, Wilhelmus, trustee, 240
Hardenburgh, Chas., principal, 243
Hardy, Stephen, principal, 243
Henratty, Kate, 244
Higby Academy, 246
Haver N. LeVan, Dist. Atty., 253
Heaps, Eliz. M., Sr. Stenog., 254
Health Hospitals, Doctors, 258
Harrison, J. H., Supt. Water Dept., 259
Hayes, Wm. H., 260, 261, 262
Hamburger, Miss Mary, 265
Huhne, Jno. A., 2d. Lieut., 268
Heiselman, Conrad J., 272, Army Field Clerk, (W. W. I.) Mayor 4 times, &c., 274
Irwin, Roscoe, Mayor, 75, City Judge, Lawyer, Collector I. R., Secy. H. Headquarters, etc. 21, Chas. (father Roscoe) Lawyer, Sullivan & Ulster, 21
Island Dock, 6
Ibbotson, Mr. & Mrs., Utica, N. Y., 64
Irving, Washington, visited village, 106
Ingraham, M. H. S., 115
Israel, Joe, tailor, 117
Indian Stockade, 131, 133, 209, 242
Incandescent bulb, 56
Ice Harvesting, 141
Johnston, Benj. W., 40
Johnston, Mrs. Josephine M., soprano, 40
Drugs, The Strand, 18, 77, 40
Johnston, Luke 20
Johnston, Joseph, 20
Johnston, Sarah, 20
Johnston, Mary, 20
Jansen Drugs, Wall St., 23
Jewish Synagogue, Wall St., 23
Joslovitz, Jos., 24
Jackson House, Maiden Lane, 42
Johnston, "Dick", Leader's, 59, 194
Johnston, J. T., Hardware, 78
Johnston, R. Grant, Awnings, 79
Johnston, Fred and Family, Antiques & owner "Sudam House," 160
Johnston, Dan'l., Flats, 124
Johnston, Dan'l., Dwg., 124
Jacobson, Max, Store, 80
Jacobson, Dr. Jos., son, U. S. Navy, W. W. I. I., 80
Johnston Ave., 124, 93, Real Est. & Store, 124
Jansen, Levi, 134
Jefferson Volunteers, 145
Jackson Rifles, 145
Joy's Lane, 12
Jacobs, Marks, Tailor, 77, 80
Jacobs, Harry, 80
John St., 34, 134, 135
Jones, Thos. Rev., Stone House, also Solomon Hasbrouck's, 123
"Jumping Off" Place, West Chestnut, 86
Janet St., 124
Jansen, Matthew, 135, Jno. C., Kate, Revolutionary homestead, Crown & John, 135
Jordan, Matthew J., Alderman, 13th Ward, 254
Jones, M. Rosemary, 254
Jackson St., 260
Johnston, Major-Dr. Frank A., World War I, 267
Joyce, John A., (Killed in Action) World War I, 275
Joyce-Schirick Post, 279
Johnson, Thomas, (Ducky), Constable & 1st Patrolman, 281
Johnston, Theron, 285
Jenkins, Judge Jas. & Mrs., Co. Judge, Dem. Leader, Bank Counsel & Director, 291
Joyce, Dorothy I., 295
Joyce, Walter E., Trustee, 305
Joyce Co., Inc., W. E., 313
Johnston, Frank, Accountant, 307
Jubilee Celebration, Homeseekers' S. & L., 310
Jocelyn, Geo., Big Indian Continental Marcher, 408
Johnson, Wm. R., Saugerties, Continental Marcher, Democratic Leader, 408
Johnston, Geo., Catcher Leaders, 191
"Kingston" City of, 6, 53
Kelleher, Helen D., 7
Knickerbocker Ice, 8
Knights of Col. and Building, 9, 230
Kelley's Store, 20
Kaatsban, 23
Kingston Lumber Co., 25
Kantrowitz, David, 26
Kraft, Geo., 26
Kraft, Altanah, 26
Kraft, John E., Mayor, 110, 260, editor Leader, 261, Civil Service Com., 263, Dem. Leader, 26, 408
Kraft, Wm. R., Dem. Leader, P. M., 274,

- Vet. W. W. I. (Capt.), Major WWII, 26
- Kaufman's Ice Cream, Jno. E. Kraft, proprietor, 26
- Keyser, Daniel E. & Keyser, Carrie D. B., 35
- Kirkland, The, 41, 209
- Kerr, Sheriff Jno. W., 42, 61, 88, 136, 144
- Kaufman, Geo., Surrogate & Lawyer, director, 46, 121
- Kenny Chain, 51
- Kresig Chain, 51
- Kincaid, Leslie, Pres. Gov. Clinton, 54
- Keefe, Sr., Andrew, 55
- Kingston Gas & Elec. Co., 56
- Kerosene Light, 56
- Kingston Opera Ho., 56, 35
- Kilrain, Jake, 58
- Kerr, Chas., 61
- Kiersted, Jas. H., (Styles & Kiersted), 62
- Kingston Club, 73
- Kingston Landing, 73
- Krayem's, 76
- Kennedy Block, 75, 76
- Kennedy, Dr., 76, 246, Mayor, 76, 244, Prop. Favorite Remedy, 76
- Kingman, Wm. C., Pres. Canfield, 78
- Kaplan's, 78
- Kennedy, Dr. Bldg., 79
- Klock, Jay E., Prop. Freeman, 80
- Katz, Chas., (Dress Mf'g., with M. Block), 80, 253
- Keyout (Golden Hill) 86,
- Kinch, Mrs., wife of Patrolman Kinch, Everett Bakery, 100
- Kraft & Searing, prop'rs. Daily Leader, 104
- Kenny, Miss, prop. "Wiltwyck Inn," 108
- Kelly, Mrs. Herman, 109, A. Bruyn Hasb'k. Homestead, S. Remy, 109
- Kelly, Prof. Delmar, Business School, 119
- Kingston Trust Bldg., 121
- Kiersted, Dr. Luke, 130
- Kerr, Jno. W. and Eliza Davis, 130, 247
- Kelder Est., 132
- Kiersted Tract., 138
- Kreisig, Mr. & Mrs. Albert, prop'rs. of Hoffbrau, 139
- Kennedy Family, Plank Toll Gate, 140
- Kingston Guards, 145
- Kerr, Robert, 163
- H. King Mfg. Co., 167, 337
- Kerr, Wm., house, store, 14, 213
- Kingston City & Uls. Co. Bar, 181 to 191
- Kaplan, Max & Art, 19
- Koppin, Mrs., Millinery Store, 20
- Keator Shoe Store, 49
- Kingston City Trolley, 70
- Kenyon, J. Rudolf, pool champion, 73
- Kingsburg, Cigars, 74
- Kennedy Apts., 94
- Kresge Bldg., 95
- Kenyon, Judge, Bldg., now Grand Union, 102
- Kelder, Rufus D., Supt. City Home, 399
- Kaplan, Harry, Sec'y. Board & Com. Pub. Works, 399
- Kukuk, W. Kenneth, Com., Bd. Pub. Welfare, 399
- Kaman, Paul, Pres. Civil Service Bd., 400
- Kennedy, Rev. C. F., St. John's Ch., 215
- Knapp, Rev. E. M., 216
- Kemper, Rev. Wm., St. John's Ch., 216
- Kingston Academy, 218, 240, 245, 246, 248
- Kane, Rev. H. Victor,
- Knight, Mr. (Singer), Ch. of the Comforter, 221
- Kingston City Hospital, 230
- Kingston, Rev. Pastor, 237
- Kingston Burned in Revolutionary War, 1777, 240
- Keane, Ellen G., 244
- Keator, Millie W., 244
- Kaplan, Myer, 272
- Keator, Capt.-Dr. Frank, (1st. to die in line of duty, W. W. I.), 273
- Keator, Percy, (killed in action),
- Keefe, Chas. S., 279, Architect, Lieut. W. W. I., 411
- Kolts, Wm. S., Chief, 285
- Kolts, Louis, Commissioner, 286,
- King, Harold F., 1st. V. P. Nat'l. Ulster Co. Bk., 289
- Kingston Trust Co., 290
- Kinney Shoe Store, 292
- Kennedy, Dorothy M., 295
- Kelly, Wm., trustee, 302
- Kniffin, Wm. H., clerk R. S. Bk., Pres. Rockville Centre Bank, 303
- Kingman, Wm. C., Trustee, Pres. executive, Canfield Supply Co. &c., 305
- Kingston Savings Bk., 306
- Krom, Wm. L., trustee, 308
- Kearney, Jno. B., director S. & L. Asso., former Mgr. Hauck Brewing Co. &c., 313
- Krom, Chas. E., director, Olive
- Kerr, Anna, m. Jas. Ross, 37
- Kelly, Wm. A., Bar 181-190, D. & M. Secy. Kingstonians' Careers, Elsewhere, 342
- Kingston City Library, 395
- Kenny, Lawrence, P. M., Saugerties, Dem. Leader, Continental Marcher, 408
- Keefe-Fassett Homestead, 410
- Kearney, Earnest W., dec'd., 126, & Mrs. Earnest, W., 411
- King, Mrs. Harold, secretary, 395
- Lenahan, R. F., 8
- Lucas Turnpike, 12, 13, 16, 411
- Loughran, Dr. E. D. B., dec'd., 15
- Loughran, Roger, lawyer, 15

- Loughran, Dr. E. H., 15, 109, Banker,
Draft Chairman, 300, W. W. I., Physi-
cian, &c., 311
- London Children's store, 24
- Liginston, Chancellor, 30
- Lawrence, John L., Lumber Yard, 41
- Lincoln, Abraham, "Call to Arms," 45,
146
- Lowe, Sherman H., L. S. Winne & Co., 55
- Liscomb Opera Ho., 59
- Loughran, Bernard, Leading Plumbing
Contractor, 248, 59, 114
- Ley, Fred T. Co., Trolley & Bus Lines, 71
- Linsky, J. J., Land Developer, 87
- Lawrence & Tibbals, Clothiers, 95
- Low, Johannis, 109
- LeFever, Dr. Harry, Oculist, 113, 120
- Loughran, James, Co. Supt. Highways,
Engineer, 113
- Loughran, Chris. K., Clerk Bd. Sup., Co.
Clerk, Clerk Surrogate, 113
- Loughran, Judge Jno., T., Prof., Ford-
ham, Justice Sup. Court, App. Div.,
Associate Judge Ct. Appeals, 114, 295
- Loughran, Jno. B., son of Judge, Lawyer,
Air Force, W. W. I. I., 114
- Lowe & Snyder, 114
- Laurie, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, Prop's
Stuyvesant,
- Lipgar, Photographer, 119
- LeFever, Lloyd R., Lawyer, Trustee, Di-
rector, V. B. Van Wagenen, succes'r.,
122, 308
- Lowe, Geo. E., architect, 103
- Lange, Louis, Alderman 5th Ward, 398
- Long, E. G. Foundry, 139
- Lang, Jno., 140
- Lindsley, Jas. G., 159, 243, 244, 1st Mayor
246, 260, 296, Member Cong. 302, 303,
Agt. Canal Co., 160-163
- LeFever, R. & C. I., 164
- Laflin & Rand, Powder, 166
- Leader, Daily, 26, 135
- Lovett, Eleanor, 74, (daughter of Mary
Hasb'k & Chas. M. Preston), 74
- Lodge, Knights of Pythias, 96
- Leventhal, H. & Son, Furs, 102
- Low, Jacobus, 109
- Linderman, Judge, 126
- Linderman, Ave., (Big Vly. Lane), 126
- Lawton, Wm., husband of Lizzie Schoon-
maker, and final owner, Roggen prop-
erty, John St., 134
- LaSalle Cleaners, 42
- Low, Conselo, widow, 100
- Loughran, Mrs. Edw. B., (owns double
brick ho., 15 Main St., site of Bank
House), 111
- LaFayette Ave., 124
- Low, Abram, Revolutionary Home, 133
- Leader Baseball Club,
- Leehive, Wm. F., Com. Bd. Pub. Works,
399
- Leverech, Frederick M., 399, dep. Fire
Chief, 284, 402
- Locke, Willis, Police Commissioner, 400
- Lasher, Grover, & Mrs., 400, Water Com-
missioner, 411
- Lillie, John, Rev. 1st. Dutch Ch., 210
- Leeper, Rev. J. L., 1st Dutch Ch., 210
- Lamb, J. & R., Church Windows, &c.,
215
- Larned, Bishop Blair, St. John's Ch., 216
- LeFever, Kenneth H., M. D., 217
- Ludlum, Miss Helen, 228
- Laboratory, Kingston, 230
- Ledyard, Rev. Edw. D., 233
- Lubkert, Rev. E., 234
- Lutheran Church of The Redeemer,
English Lutheran), 234
- Luck, Rev. Lester H. & Family, (Alliance
Gospel Ch.), 237
- Larkin, Margaret, 244
- Loughran, Dr. Robert & Helen Kiersted
S., his wife, 260, Trustee, Rep. Leader,
300
- Loughran, Dr. R. L., specialist Canal
Zone U. S. Official World War I, Prof.,
and wife (Altheia Briggs of Rondout),
355, 356
- Lewis, Prof. Chas., W., Principal High
School, 249
- Laidlaw, Arthur J., Supt. of Schools, 252
- Laidlaw, Mrs., 253, 257
- Low, Samuel P., promoter, Kingston
Water Works, 258
- Leverentz, A. F., 260
- Ladies' Aid Society, 262, Hospital, 263
- Larkin, Dr. Jno. F. 1st. Lieutenant, W.
W. I., 274, Bank Director, 292, and Mrs.
Larkin, 407
- Luedtke, Edw. J., 2d. Lieut. W. W. I., &
P. O. Carrier, 274
- Leather buckets, 285
- Lackawanna Engine Co., 285
- Lane, Chauncey M., 3d. Vice Pres. & di-
rector, 289, 313
- Lewis, Howard A., Director, 290
- Lunar, Courtland W., Teller, 290
- Lounsbery, Ebenezer, President, 290
- LeFevre, Ernest, asst. Treas. K. T., 292
- Lawatsch, Oscar J., asst. Cashier, State
Bank, 295
- Lasher, Alfred P., trustee, Saugerties,
300
- Linson, Jno. J., Senator, Counsel, 307
- Larsen, Chris., director, 309
- Locke, R. G., director Olive, 324
- Longyear, Romeyn, director, Olive, 324
- Lawrence Cement Mills, 327
- Lawrenceville Cement Mills, 327
- Lefever, R. & C. I. Mill, 327

- Longest Streets & Aves., 340
 Lamont, Thos. W., Chairman of the Board, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., 392
 Leonard, Wm. J., Sgt. Police Force, 402
 Linderman, Judge, Dwgs., Linderman Ave., Green St., 404
 LaMent, Geo. W., Big Indian Dem. & Continental Marcher, 408
 Livingston, C. Victor, & Mrs., of Ira Hasbrouck family, 412

 Murphy, Rev. Edgar Gardner, 214
 Mesier, Rev. Henry, St. John's Ch., 216
 McGrath, Rev. Harold, Clinton Ave. M. E. Ch., 219
 Mission Ch. of the Holy Cross, 219
 Maxwell, Rev. Myles, 222
 Martin, Rev. Thos., 223
 Madden, Rev. Jno., 223
 McNierney, Rev. Fr., 3d Bishop of Albany, 223
 Mason, Pastor, Jno., 226, 227
 Mason, Rev. Cyrus, 227
 Magee, Dr. Irving, pastor, 229
 Mericle, Rev. Geo., 230
 Michael, M. J. School, 230, 250, 266, 65
 Morgan, Rev. Halsey W., 234
 Malinowski, S., Pastor, 235
 Mann, Mr. & Mrs. Sam, 236
 Masten, Ezekial, 240
 Maryland, State of, 222
 McCabe, Mr., Principal, 243, 245
 McCune, Anne, 244
 Mulholland, David, 244
 Murphy, Jno. D., Principal, No. 1, 247
 Michael, Dr. M. J., 247
 McConnell, Wm. A., Principal, 248
 Meagher, Major Frank L., 30, 249, & Mrs., Prin. M. J. School Lt.-Col. W. W. I., 274
 Miner, Harley A., Principal, 249
 Moran Business School, 250
 Matthews, Stanley, 253, 295
 Mink Hollow, 258
 Mead's Mt. House, 258
 McCaffery, E. L., 259
 Mellon, Arthur J., Lawyer, 260
 Maxwell, Jno., Trustee, Saugerties, 261, 302
 Madden, Miss E., 261, 262
 McEntee, Col. Jno., 261, 263
 Malloy, Sister Aloysia, 65
 McKinley, Pres. Wm., 268
 Muller, Geo. H., Jr., 271, 272
 Mollott, Jacob, 273
 Maisenhelder, Harry G. W. W. I., 273
 Mabry, Rev. Gregory, Chaplain, W. W. I., 274
 Mary Powell, 6, 53, 67
 Mohawk Towing Co., Inc., 8
 Main St., 10, 11, 12, 108, 124

 Merrihew Corner, 11
 Montanye, Dr., 12
 Mullen, Chas., 14
 Mullen, Egbert, 14
 Mullen, Tobacco, 14
 Mutton Hollow, 20
 Murphy, J., 21
 Myer, Abraham, Atty., 21
 Myer, Dr. Jesse, 21, 293, 300
 Myer Bros. of N. Y., N. Front St., 21
 Madden, M. J., Bldg., 24, 80
 Mills, Mr. dwlg., 25
 Mills, Betsey, Tailoress, 25
 Merritt, Jas. O., 26, 35, 49, 95
 Marks, Jacob, 26, 57
 Morgan's Restaurant, 26, 117
 Masten, Abraham, 31
 Merritt, Chas., 32
 MacArthur Bros. & Winston, 32
 Mulkes, Moses, 35
 McLean Blksmith Shop, 35
 Merritt, Mrs. Jas. O., 36
 Masterson, Pegg & Co., 36
 Mayes, Hirschell, 39
 Molyneaux, Elmer, 40
 Molyneaux, Abram, Sheriff, 40
 Mohonk Lake, 40
 Mohonk Tower, 40
 Masten House, 42
 McCambridge, Dr. & Mrs. Leonard, 42
 McCambridge, Mrs., Rep. Leader, 43
 McNamee, Henry, Assemblyman, Democratic Leader, 45
 Mohican Chain, 49, 50
 Mollott, Al., 51
 Music Hall, 56
 Mansion House, 58, 225
 Marlboro, 61
 McBride, Drugs, 64
 McNamee, Wm., Accountant U&D. R. R., F. B. M. Matthews & Co., 69
 McNamee, Mrs. Wm., (Ethel VanKeuren),
 Masonic Bldg., 75
 MacMillan & Hale, 76
 Murphy News Store, Strand, 78
 Maiden Lane, 15, 92
 McEntee, G. L., 78, 79
 McEntee, Dwight, 78, 79
 McEntee, Mrs. G. L., 79
 Merritt, E. L., on Freeman Daily, Postmaster, 80
 Masonic Hall, 80
 McEntee St., 84
 McEntee Family, 86
 Matthews, D. N. 88, 293, Banker, Grain Co., Flour & Feed, 294, 324, Trustee & Director, F. B. Mathews & Co., 293, 294
 Mathews, Frank, 88, 78, 220
 Masten, Johannis, 90
 Midland Dist. Branch Bank, P'keepsie, 97

- Morgan, Davis & Co., R. E. Osterhoudt, Mgr., 108
 Miller, Walter C., Real Estate & among Longest Memory,
 Martin, Mrs. Josephine O., 115
 Miller, Barber, Mr., 119
 Morgan Business School, J. J. Morgan, Principal, 119
 Monroe, Dorr, Lawyer, deceased, 121
 Miller, Walter J., lawyer, Referee in Bankruptcy, 121
 Maisenhelder, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 125
 Masten, Jacobus, 126
 McLaughlin, Mrs., bought Jonathan Hasbrouck property, 131
 Masten, Henry V., 136
 Mason, Andrew, Architect, 136, 311
 Manor Place, 137
 Manor Lake, Austin Newcomb Estate, 138
 McKinnon, Jno. L., Chiropractor, 138
 Matthews, Stanley J., F. B. Mathews & Co., 138, 78
 Matthews, John W., Great Bull Market, 138
 Miller, J. Richard, 138
 Miner, Harley A., 138
 McManus, Jno., 140
 Miller, Thos., Jr., 167, 164
 Miller, John, 167
 Miller, Mrs. John, (Eleanor Chipp), 167
 Mingo Hollow, Powder, 168
 Mayoralty Campaigns, 169 to 172, from 1st Mayor J. G. Lindsley down to present Mayor Edelmuth,
 Madden, M. J., director, 296, 302
 Millionig, Henry & Mrs., 57
 Murray, Chris A., 77
 Mansion House, 84
 Masten, Cornelius ho., rebuilt by Mrs. Julia Dillon, 90
 Merritt, Cornelius, Bldg. bought & rebuilt by Wm. Corey, 100
 "M. Martin" Steamer, 6
 Merritt, Harry, 11
 Merritt, Sherman, Ins. & Real Estate, 39
 McLean, Jno. House, Maiden Lane, became Senator Chas. A. & Hannah Fowler's, then Everett Fowler's), 92
 McCabe's, Jack, 101
 Markson, Nathan, Editor Leader, 105
 Martin, Harry, P. Dept., Patrolman,
 Miller, Leonard, Alderman 8th Ward, 398
 Melville, John, City Marshall, 398
 MacAndrew, Ray, Dep. City Clerk, 398
 Moyle, Wm. A., Sealer of Weights & Measures, 399
 Murphy, Jas. J., Pres. Bd. of Fire Com., 399
 Moran, Edw. F., Fire Comm., 399
 Murphy, Jos. L., Sec'y. Bd. of Electrical Examiners, 401
 Murphy, Patrick T., Dem. Leader, Life Ins., 3
 McNelis, Thos. W., Com. Bd. of Electrical Examiners, 401
 McGrane, Jno., sup. 9th Ward, 401
 Marbletown, 209, 239
 Mancius, Dominie, 210
 Meyer, Hermanus, Rev., 210, 211
 Men's Club, 1st Dutch Church, 211
 McCue, Father, 212
 McCaffrey, Rev. Fr., 212
 McAllister, Rev. F. M., St. John's Ch., 214
 Maben, Capt. Dr. Buel W., WWI, 274
 Meinhardt, 1st. Lieut. Dr., WWI, 274
 McBride, 1st. Lieut. Wm. A., 274
 Murray, Thos. J., Sergeant, 281, 302
 McIntyre, 1st. Patrolman, 281
 Murphy, Jos. L., Chief of Fire Dept., 284, 402
 Mill St., 285
 Mooney, Richard, Chief F. D., 285
 Meyers, Dr. Douw S., (In Armed Forces), 290
 Millham, Ella M., 290
 McGill, Edw. T., Coal, 291
 Millard, Jno. R., Automobiles, 291
 Murray, Robert T., Teller, Cashier, State N. Y. Bank, 295
 Miller, Evelyn B., 295
 More, Wm. C., Director, 296
 McGrath, John L., Dem. Leader, Phoenixia, 300, 408
 Murray, Dayton, Secy. R. S. Bk., 304
 Myer, Jas., Jr., 306
 Mambert, Dr. A. H., President Home-seekers' S. & L., 309
 Mould, J. C., director, 309
 McCausland, Irvin, Secy. 25 years, Home-seekers' S. & L. & Ins., 310
 McConnell, E. P., director, 310
 Measter, Peter, builder, 311
 Measter, John, Cashier, Forst Co., 314
 Metropolitan Life, 315, 316
 McClintock, H. W., Mgr. Publications Dep., Met. Life, 315
 Miller, Wm. B., Supt., 316
 Morrison, Jno. H., Mgr., Metropolitan Life, 316
 Mahar, Jno. E., Supt. Prudential, 322
 Merrihew, Jacob V., Sec'y. Olive Asso., Deputy Sheriff, Dem. Leader, Supervisor Town of Olive, 324
 MacDonough, D. N. & C., Directors Olive, 324
 MacMillan, James, Supervisor Olive, 324
 Masonry Cement, Century (Snyder), 326
 Miscellaneous Industries, 338
 Miller, Walter C., 392
 Martin, Jas. P., Sgt. Police Dept., 402
 Murphy, Jos., History Fire Dept., 284

- Maines, Wright, Capt. Fire Dept., 402
 Matthews, Geo. D., Capt. Fire Dept., 402
 Miller, Marshall G., Sup. Fire Alarm, 402
 Manning, Miss K. A. & High School, 406
 Merritt, Geo. B. & Co., (S. S. teacher), 410
 Montanye, Jno. de la, Co. Clerk, 411
 Mather, Dr. Jas. & Mrs., 411
 "Mayflower," Presidential Yacht, 414
 Madden, Katherine Wood, (as Juliet in Balcony Scene), 358
- New Paltz, 5
 Newburgh, 5, 60, 282
 N. Y. City, 6, 242
 North Front, 12, 15
 Nichols Dwg., 12
 Newcombe Oil, 12
 Nat. Uls. Co. Bk., 23, 119, 16, 51, 289
 Newkirk, Philip, 23
 Newberry Chain, J. J., 51
 Nat'l. Shoes, 51
 Niagara Hudson System, 56
 Noone, Luke, 62, 88, 306; Bklyn. Bridge, F. O. Norton Cement Limestone Co., 327
 Noyes, Rev. S. D. & Family, 96, Pastor 2nd. Dutch Church, 96, 217, 407
 Newcombe, Austin R., Oil Importer, Owner Foxhall Manor, 138, 290, 294
 Neidlinger, Adam, Am. Malting Co., 141
 Nat'l. Grange, 145
 Newark Lime & Cement Co., 163, 327
 Newcombe, A. R., (Newcombe Deeds from Chambers & Crown decide the Foxhall Manor site), 138
 Chas. Newkirk, Court Officer, 411
 "Norwich" Steamer, 6
 N. Y. Telephone Co., 56, 230
 Nelson, Dr. & Mrs., 109
 Nelson, Miss Lillias, daughter, 109
 Newkirk, Mrs. Lonia De G., 411
 N. Y. Cement Co., 164, 327
 N. Y. & Rosendale Cement Co., 164, 327
 Newark Lime & Cement Co., Whiteport Mill, 164
 North River Cement Co., S. D. Coykendall, 164
 Newkirk, Oscar V., Alderman, 2d. Ward, 398
 Nucella, Johannis, 210
 Neumann, Jno. P., Rev. St. Peter's R. C. Ch., 224
 Nelson, Rev. S. Banks, Pastor Rondout Presb. Ch., 226
 Nelson, Rev. W. J., Pastor Lutheran Ch., 235
 Netter, 2d. Lieut., Martin F., WWI, 273, 274
 Niagara Steamer No. 2, 285
- Noonan, Jno. E., WWI, (died in Service), 275
 Near, Andrew, Vice Pres., 293
 North, Isaac M., Trustee & Pres., 303, 304
 Newton, Aug. T., Tr. & Pres., 306, 307
 Miss Mary Noone, K. A., Trustee, 395, 409
 Norwood, Dr. E., 308
- Old King's H'y., 12
 Old Colonial Mill, 14
 O'Neill, Edward, 17
 Ostrander, Walt., 24
 O. & W. R. R., 25, 165
 Osterhoudt, Howard, 42, 140, 307
 Osterhoudt, Harris, 42, 140
 Osterhoudt, Julius, 42, 47, 140
 Overbaugh, DeWitt C., 45
 Overbaugh & Turner, 46
 O'Connell, Dan'l., 57, 102
 Omerod, Amasa, 58, 73
 O'Reilly, Wm., 60, 291
 O'Reilly, Edw., 60
 O'Sullivan, Richard, Supt. U. & D. R. R., 69
 Odd Fellows Lodge, 77
 O'Reilly, Cecelia B., 83, 266
 O'Reilly, Mrs., Millinery Store, 84
 Oudemool, Rev. A. E., 210, 211, pastor 1st Dutch Ch., 90
 Osterhoudt, R. B. & Mrs., 108
 O'Neill, Mr. & Mrs. Wm., Apartments, 113
 O'Neill, Geo. H., son, writer, 113
 Osterhoudt, Mrs. Howard, Society Leader, 138
 Overbaugh Family, Plank Road Toll-Gate, 140
 O'Niel, P. Jay, bought Hester property, 15
 Osterhoudt, Peter E., jeweler, 15
 O'Dell, Benj. B., "Steamer," 67
 Ostrander, Benj. Hotel, 134
 O'Meara, Dr. Mark, surgeon, M. D., 124
 O'Meara, Mrs. and daughters,
 Oppenheimer, Max, actg. Sup. Public Works, 399
 O'Neil, Mrs. Mary, Public Health Nurse, 400
 O'Neil, Francis J., Sup. 13th Ward, 401
 O'Connor, Francis E., M. D., Member Laboratory Bd.,
 Onderdonk, Bishop, St. John's Ch. (1835), 213
 Oakes, Chandler A., Pastor, Fair St. Refd. Church and Mrs. Oakes, 217
 O'Neill, Jno., Methodism, 218
 O'Farrell, Rev. M. J., 1st Bishop Trenton, N. J., 223
 O'Farrell, Rev. O. C., St. M., 223
 O'Connor, Chas. R., Dep. Co. Clerk & Tr. Homeseekers S. & L., 226 and 310

- Otis, H. W., Mason, 229
 Our Lady of Victory Chapel, 237
 Overlook Mt., 258
 O'Reilly, Jno., 260, 266
 do. Sr. Jno., 266
 O'Reilly, Wm. J., director, 292
 O'Reilly, Patrick, Dem. Leader, Continentals, 208
 O'Shea, Anna, 265
 Osterhoudt, J. P., Pres., 290
 Osterhoudt, L. L., 309, asst. sec'y. & director R. S. B., 303
 Osterhoudt, Fred S., 309
 Osterhoudt, Ross K., Secy. Olive, 325
 Oppenheimer, S., 291
 Olive, Town, 293
 O'Connor, clerk, JJ., 300
 Olive Co-op., Home Office, Cordts Row, 323
 Oakley, Floyd S., 324
 Old Families Taken Up, 404
- P'keepsie, 5, 60, 282
 Ponckhockie, 5, 6, 242
 Pearl St., 13, 90, 92, 124, 209
 Plank Road, 13, 243
 Pratt, Harcourt, Congressman, 25, 291
 Parker, Judge Alton, B., Chief Judge, 209, 260, 299, 300, 407. (1904) Candidate for Pres. 408, N. Y. Lawyer, etc., 31
 Pine St., 38
 Poor Lands, 34
 Presbyterian Church location, Maiden Lane & Clinton, 44
 Powell, Smith & Co., Big Cigar Mfy., 48
 Penny's Chain, 52
 Parking Grounds, 54
 Postal Telegraph, 56, 113
 Port of Rondout, 66,
 President's Place, 72
 Preston, Chas. M., 5, Supt. Banking, Lieut.; Judge Parker, Sen. D. B. Hill, 73
 Preston, Mrs. Chas. M., (Mary L. Hasbrouck), 73, 74
 Pfrommer Bakery, 83
 Preston, Mr. & Mrs., Leased Huntington, 91
 Payntar Family, 98
 Pittsburgh P. G. Co., 104
 Palen, Arthur, barber, 119
 Periman, Dr., dentist, 121
 Powell, Floyd W., lawyer, 121
 Pitts, C. V. L. Bazaar, 125
 Plough Blksmith shop, 125
 Persen, Matthew, 135
 Palen, Elmer, auctioneer horses, 138
 Phelan, Jas. A., Coal, 138
 Pitts, H. H. Wilbur, Postmaster, 140
 Plank Road Toll Gate, 140
- Paddock, Rev. Dr., Cholera Epidemic, 161
 Powley, Frank, Coal, Banker, Philanthropist, &c., 47, 78, 128, 220, 229, 230, 291
 Powley, Mrs. Frank, 47
 Powell Box Factory,
 People's Advocate, S. S. Freer, 124
 P. O. at Rondout, 160
 Pardee Bros. acquired D. B. Stow Agency, 75, 296
 Powder Mfg. World War I, 168
 Powder Mfg. Hercules Plant, World War II, 169
 Parties, Table of, 173, 174
 Politics in City, 1820-1942, 175-180
 Preston, Major Carlton & Rosalind, succeeded to "The Huntington," 91, 406
 Pennington Photography, 107
 Pitts, Dr. Harry
 Pitts and Frank, 125
 Poley, Dr. Philip, Meat Inspector, 400
 Phinney, Chas., Chief & Secy., P. D., 281, 400, 401
 Peck, Merrill M., Police Com., 400
 Phinney, Robt. F., Sup. 11th Ward, 401
 Phillips, A. J., 209
 Picturesque Ulster, 211, 236
 Page, Rev. W. W., 214
 Peckham, Rev. W. H., Clinton Ave. M. E., 219
 Promised Land, 220
 Palmer, Rev. Mr., Ref'd. Ch. of the Comforter, 221, 220
 Potter, Rev. Horatio, Bishop, Episcopal, 221
 Prendergast, Rev. Peter J., St. Mary's, 223
 Penna. Anthracite, 225
 Phillips, Rev. Benj. T., Rondout Presb'n, 228
 Palen, Henry W., Builder, 229
 Pretsch, Rev. Wm. H., 234
 Polish Church of the Immaculate Conception, 235
 Parks and Playgrounds, 235
 Ponckhockle Congregational Church, 235
 Phillips, Rev. Osterhoudt, 235
 Persen, Adam, Trustee, 240
 Persen, Johannis, Trustee, 240
 Pennsylvania, 242
 Powers, Henry, Principal, 244, 245
 Powers, Wm. A., Teacher, 244
 Plunket, Thos. J., Lawyer, 253, Member Bd. of Educa'n., 122
 Preston, Jansen, M., Bonds, 272
 Pershing, Gen. J. J., AEF, WWI, 272
 Police Dept., 280, 401, 402
 Page from Firemen's Life, 287
 Phelan, Paul, Bank Clerk, (In Armed Forces), 290
 Phillips, Charlotte R., 290

- Pine, Jas. S., trustee, 307
 Pine, Jas. A., director Olive, 324
 Peyer, Sam. H., 310
 Pye, Alonzo E., director, Cigar Mfr., 311
 Palen, Frank A., director Mfr. etc., 311
 Preston, Wm. C., Treas., Director, Agt., 311, 312
 Preston, Geo. C. & Son Bldg. Agency, 311
 Prudential, Mgr., H. M. Kennedy, 322
 Patchen, J. S., 322
 Pangburn, Howard S., Sec'y. & Mgr. Olive, 324, 325
 Paulding, Mr. F. O., Norton Cement, 327
 Portland Cement, S. D. Coykendall, 328
 Paper & Paper Products, 337, 338
 Printing & Pub'g., 338
 Poems & Local Poets, 386 to 391
 Pitts, Dr. H. F. & Mrs., 404
 Palmer, Dr., 409
- Quigley, Frank, 58, 73
 Quigley, James, Apartments, 132
 Quigley, Patrick, 140
 Quakenbush, Mrs. Agnes, 14
 Quinn, Rev. Thos., 222
 Quinn, Rev. Wm., 222
 Quackenbush, C. L., Chief E. D., 286
 Quinn, Jno., Supt. Prudential, 322
- Rhinecliffe, 5, 414
 Rondout Dock, 6
 Rosendale, 6, 266
 Romer & Tremper, 6, 53
 Rosendale Cement, 7
 Rafferty, Wm. F., & Co., 8
 Rafferty, Wm. F., D. Lighterage, 8
 Rockland Oil, Dwyer Bros., 8
 Rosendale Rd., 11, 140
 Russell Bldg., 12
 Reservoir, Ashokan, 13, 14
 Riff Road, 15
 Roe, Aug. & Mrs., 15
 Rowe, James, Shoes, 17, 35
 Revolutionary War, 20
 Rondout Savings Bank, 24, 72, 302, 306
 Rose, Ephraim, 25
 Rose, A. E., 25
 Riccoboni Bros., 27
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 31
 Randolph Family, 32
 Ross, James, Capitalist, 37, 61
 Roosa, Dr. Hyman & Mrs., 44
 Rodie, Wm. J., 46
 Rodie, Robert R. & Mrs., 46, 137, 395
 Rodie, Robert S. & Mrs., 46, 47, 409
 Rose, A. D., Chain, 49, 294, 308
 Rose, J. G., 50
 Reynolds Store, 51
 Reade's Theatre, 51, 410
 Ridenour, C. P., Pres. St. Bk., 51
 Ridenour Bldg., 51, 62
- Romer, Steamer Wm. F., 53
 Ringling Bros., 56
 Rice, Senator Jacob, 59
 Roosa, DeWitt, lawyer, 65, 75, 78, 97
 Romer, Wm. F., 67, 290
 Reynolds, Jos., Day Line, 67, 411
 Rondout Nat'l. Bank, 72, 8, 77, 78, 292
 Rondout Club, 73
 Reynolds, Chas., Jr., pool expert, 73
 Reel, C. Gordon & Mrs., 74, St. Supt. Hys., 74
 Reel, John G., WWII, 74
 Rondout, 79, 225, 233, 242
 Rhinebeck, 79
 Rondout Creek, 82, 10, 7, 236, 259, 5
 Rice, Jno. & Mary McGuire Rice, 93
 Red Cross, 94
 Riel, Wm. H., frames, 95
 Reynolds' Restaurant, 96
 Randolph, Jno. of Roanoke, 99
 Reina, M., Gen. Electric store, 104
 Rutgers College, 111
 Roosa Livery Stable, 113
 Roosa, Marshall, Gasoline Station, 113
 Row, Dr. Loughran, 113
 Roggin, Franz, 134
 Reed, Clara Norton Reed, 135
 Romeyn, Hiram R., 135
 Ratcliffe, Hiram, 135
 Romeyn, Hermon M., 134, 290
 Reynolds, Miss Sarah, 137, 221
 Rose, A. K., 138
 Ramsay, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. 138, 220
 Roosevelt Realty, 125, 259, Development of S. C. Schultz, 138
 Rogers & Tappen, Bluestone, 140
 Rondout Lighthouse, 142
 Roster 120th Regiment, 147-151
 Root, Gen. Erastus, Member Congress, 160
 Rose Bros., Brick Mfg., 165
 Rose, Irving J., director, 291
 Riots and Strikes, J. W. Dimick Mills, T. Miller, Jr., N. Y. Cement Co., Rosendale Mills, 166
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., 1, No. 1 Subscriber, President of the U. S. A., 412
 Rondout Harbor, 6
 Reed, H. B., Watch Tower, Sup. Lake Mohonk, 40
 Reed, Mrs., 40
 Rose & Gorman, 51
 Romer & Tremper Dock, 79
 "Reo Monogram" brew, 84
 Ronan, Pat, Hotel & Bowling, 102
 Rivalry in population: Rondout & Kingston, 165
 Reardon, W. J., Retired Patrolman, P. Dept., 401
 Renn, Fred L., Alderman, 10th Ward, 398

- Roth, Victor H., 398, Alderman, 292, 12th Ward, Trust Officer, 412
 Rhinehart, R. L. S., Sec'y. to Mayor, 399
 Ramer, Edw. L., Bd. of Health Commissioner, 400
 Riseley, R. F., Sup. 12th Ward, 401
 Raschke, C. Aug., 221
 Reynolds, Henry, 220
 Rommell, Rev. Father, Bishop of New Orleans, 224
 Rondout Presbyterian Church, 224
 Reiley, Rev. Wm., 232
 Raymond, Rev. C. A., 233
 Rolfe, Pastor, 237
 Romeyn, Wm. H., 260, 306, Publisher, Bldg., 307
 Romeyn, Elizabeth B., Teacher, 244
 Ryon, Chas. M., Supt. of Schools, 244, 246
 Rowland, Clarence F., Mgr. Fuller Co., 313, Member Bd. Education, 253
 Roach, Chas. C., Roach Bros., 274
 Roche, Chris P., Central Print Shop, 338
 Reading, Capt. Dr. J. P., WWI, 274
 Regendahl, 2d Lieut., Lloyd F., WWI, 274
 Ritenbary, Chester E., 2d Lieut., WWI, 274
 Rodie, Robert R., 2d Lieut., WWI, 274
 Reilly, Jas. G., (Died in Service) WWI, 275
 Reilly, Jno. G., (Died in Service) WWI, 275
 Ryan, Bill, 1st. Patrolman, P. D., 281
 Radio Cars, 284
 Rapid Hose, 284
 Rescue Hook & Ladder, 284
 Rafferty, Michael, J., 286
 Remmert, Edw. H., Pres. & Director Nat'l. Uls. Co. Bk., 289
 Reynolds, Wm., Pres., 290
 Ross, James, (m. Anna Kerr), Montreal, 37
 Ross, G. W., M. D., Port Ewen, 291
 Rose, Wm., Supt. Prudential, 322
 Rice, Senator Jacob, Director, Leader, 291
 Rice, Arthur, Sheriff, Co. Treas., Leader, 325
 Roth, Chas. H., Mgr. Hutton Co., 412
 Reynolds, H. H. V. P., Cashier, 292
 Reynolds, Reuben, 292
 Ridenour, Chas. P., Pres. State Bank, 293
 Relyea, Rudolph, Teller, 294
 Rowe, Edna A., 295
 Rifenbary, J. W., V. P. S. & L., Asso., Builder, Sup. 2 W, 312, 401
 Rifenbary & Sons, T. L., Builders, 313
 Ronders, Alfred D., Director, Acct., 313
 Roosa, Frank, 324
 Roosa-Howland Family, 404
 Roosa, Frederick J., Architect, 404
 Roosa, J. Hardenburgh, 404
 Roosa, B. Morss, Lawyer, ex-U. S. Official, So. Dist., N. Y., 404
 Racing-Hudson River, 393
 Roedell, Wm. T., Sgt. Police Dept., 402
 Ronks, The, 404
 Ronk, Irwin & Mrs., 404, 405
 Reminiscences, 405
 Reeves, Miss Grace A., asst. Librarian, 395
 Strand, 8
 Strand Rd., 8
 St. Mary's Ch., 9, 84, 108, 212, 222
 do Parish, 9, 223, 244, 222
 St. Joseph's Ch., 11, 209, 212
 Sudam Farm, 12
 Smith, Gertrude Sudam, 12
 Smith Farm, (A. & R. Cohen), 12
 Spencer's Bakery, 13
 "Schuyler, Peter" & "Briefs," VanSlyke & Horton, 12
 Sleght, Jonothan, 15
 Salvation Army, 16, 94
 Schryver, G. J., Union News, member, Bd. of Education, 18
 Sudam, Senator, 18, 106
 Samuels' Market, 19
 Shapiro Paint Store, 20
 Simpson, Walter Blue store, 21
 Sampson, Louis store, 21
 Sampson, Isidor, lawyer, 21
 Sampson, Mark, lawyer, 21
 St. of N. Y. Nat'l. Bank, 23, 50
 Sahler, Reynolds & Webster, (Hardware), 23, 75
 Sunday School (1816) (1811), 23, 218
 Sleight Bldg., Big Fire, 24
 Sampson Bros., 25, 59
 Searing, Jno. W., lawyer, 263, Trustee, editor Leader, 26, 300
 Sharpe, Peter G., 28
 do Henry, 28
 Senate House, 29
 State Museum, 29, 116
 Schoonmaker, Mrs. Marius, 29
 Schoonmaker, Jno. D., 32, 46, 47, 128, 304
 Steele, E. T., 35, director, 311
 Steele, Robin, 35
 Sapp, Louis, Steward Elks Club, 35
 Shultis Family, from Woodst'k., 35
 Stuyvesant Motors & Garage, 35
 Smith, Mrs. W. J., widow of Sheriff, 39
 Sanford, Mr. & Mrs., 40
 Sanford, Janet, (Mrs. Chas. A. Warren, writer), 40
 Shawgunk Mts., 40
 Sahler House, 40
 Second Plains, 42
 State of N. Y., 42, 292

- Schoonmaker, Marius, Historian, Lawyer, 209, 241, 246, Congressman, 45, 47, 111, 128
- Schirich, Sup. Ct. Judge, H. E., City Judge, Dem. Leader, 46
- Smith, Geo. J., Member Cong., 47, 48, Industrialist, 300
- Styles, Sr., Geo. B., oldest merchant, 50
- Styles & Sons, Geo. B., Jewelers, 101, 117, 50, 230
- St. John's Church, A. Av. 51, 139, 216
- Stuyvesant Hotel, Built by J. S. Winne, 53, 112, 117
- Sharpe, Judge S. B., 54, 104, 90
- Sharpe, Gen. Geo., Roster & Statue, of 120th Reg., 147-151, 109, 210, 300
- Sullivan, Jno. L., 57
- Sheppard, Jos., 60
- Styles, Chester, 62
- Styles & Kiersted, 62
- Schramme, Fred, Drugs, 64
- Sims, Nathaniel, GPA, U&D.R.R., 69
- Steamboating, 69
- Schoonmaker, Irving, Ct. Officer, 73
- Staples, A. S., Sr., Mills, brick, Pres. S. Bk., 303, Banker, etc., 78, 165, 296
- Shults, Jno., Dem. Leader, 77, 100
- Shults, J. Richard, Paints, son, 77, 95
- Staples, A. S., Jr., 291, Brick, Banker, 292, director, &c., 78
- Scott, Irving, son of Sup. Alms House, & with Canfield Supply Co. & J. T. Johnson Hardware, 78, 224, 230
- Stern, Dr. S., Jr., V. P., Oculist, son of Dr. S. Stern, Sr., Examiner at Napanoch & Walden Prisons, Chairman Draft Bds., WWI&II, Dem. Leader, 310, 82
- Stern, Dr. Alex, physician & surgeon, Trustee, 82, 304
- Stock, Nicholas, 82, 304
- Sweeney, J. J., Bluestone, 83
- Stock & Rice, 84
- Stock & Cordts, Inc., 84
- Stowe, D. B., Ins. Off., & Green Ho., at Toll-Gate, 75
- Snyder, Israel, 88
- Searing, Mrs. A. E. P., noted writer, 90
- Searing Place, 90
- St. Joseph's School, 91
- Schultz, J. L., 95
- St. James M. E. Church, 91, 218
- Steeple, 2d Dutch blown 1853, 97
- Shaw property damaged, 98
- Sahler, Artemus Home, 98
- Styles & Bruyn, 100
- Styles, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. and family, 100
- Styles, AA&CR., store, 100
- Schaeffer, Cashier, St. N. Y. Nat. Bk., & bowler, 293, 294, 102
- Stang, Fred, lawyer, 104
- Sudam, Oke Homestead, 112
- Swart, Tobias, Homestead, 107
- Sibley, Dr. & Mrs., Homestead, 107
- Silk, Dr. & Mrs. M., 107
- Seeley, Rev. F. B., 95, 216 & Mrs., 400, 110, 218
- Schultz, Schuyler, 125
- Snyder, Mr. & Mrs. M. W., 114
- Snyder, Mrs. Joetta, 115
- Searle, Mr. & Mrs. Lewen F., 115
- Senate Barber Shop, 117
- Stannard, Mr. & Mrs., E. T., 117
- Singer Sewing Machine Co., 118
- Spencer's Business School, 119, 250
- Sleght, H. J., Home, 113,
- Schnitzler, Mr. & Mrs. Jno. A., 121
- Schnitzler Bldg., 122
- Snead, Jas. E., Real Estate, 122
- Schultz & Bogart, 122
- Stockbridge, Jason W., Treas. R. S. Bk., 123
- Shufeldt, Aug., City Judge, 188 & Bar, 181-190
- Sanitarium, Dr. Sahler, 128
- Styles, James Homestead, 128
- School No. 11, now No. 7, 128
- Smedes Family, 130
- Smedes, James M., 130
- Sleight, Henry, 131
- Sleight, Harry, 131
- Starr School, 133
- Schoonmaker, Henry, Pearl St., 133
- Schultz, Chas., Manor Ave., 138, 263
- Shatemuck, Realty Co. (A. J. Burns), 138
- Sweeney, Mr. & Mrs. E., 140
- Schryver's Temperance Hotel, 145
- Soldier's, Old, Dairy, 153-9
- Steele, Judge Jno. B., Member Congress, 161
- School No. 15, Pest Ho., 161
- System of Sts., Rondout, 162
- Spiing & Abeel Sts., Laid out, 163
- Sturgeon Pool, 168
- Saddlemire, Mrs. Marjorie Dwyer, 7
- St. James St., 11, 47
- Samuel's Market, (Chain), 19
- Samter, Morris, 25
- Strand & Mill Sts., 74
- Smith, Mrs. Geo. de. Forest, 87; (Tract sold to J. J. Linsky), 87
- St. N. Y. Nat'l. Bank, 88, 94
- Schoentag, David C., Lawyer, in service World War II, 121
- Satterlee, Russell and Fannie, 125
- Sleight, Henry, 131
- Schoonmaker, Aug., Jr., 134; R. R. Commissioner, 302; Washington, D. C., 306; Co. Judge, Banker, Lawyer, Trustee, V. P., 293
- Seventh Reg. of N. Y., Rivals Nat'l. Greys, 145
- Sykes, Major L. A., 162

- Snyder, A. J., Cement Interests, 164;
Brooklyn Bridge, Rosendale Cement,
329
Snyder, A. J., descendant, founder of
Century Cement Co., survival of the
Industry, 164, 326
Shultz Brick Industry, 165
Skilliput-Sleightsburgh Chain Ferry from
Rondout, 79
Schmidt-konz, Rev. A., 234
Schwenk Jno. J., Pres. Council, 398
Shultis, Chas. W., Sanitary Insp'r., 400
Schwab, Mildred B., Registrar Vital Sta-
tistics & Secy., 400
Snyder, Frederick, M. D., 400
Singer, Wm., 400
Schwalbach, Jno., 401
Shuler, Raymond, Sup. 4th Ward, 401
Schatzle, Raymond C., Sup. 7th Ward,
401
Saccoman, Jos. S., Sup. 10th Ward, 401
Stoll, Jacob Jansen, 208
Saugerties, 209, 266
Second Reformed Dutch Church, 1848,
210
Sweeney, Rev., Father E. M., 212
St. John's Ch. robbery, (articles recov-
ered), 213, 214
Sherwood, Rev. Wm., 1st, 213
Sherwood, Rev. Geo., 213
Sayers, Rev. Geo., 214
Sockman, Rev., St. James M. E., 219
Stowe, Rev. Wilbur, pastor Ch. of the
Comforter, 221
Smithett, Rev. Wm., 221
Seymour, Rev. Geo. S., 221
Scully, Very Rev. Joseph C., St. Mary's
R. C., 223
Stanley, Right Rev. John J., St. Mary's
R. C., 223
St. Peter's R. C. Ch., 224
do Parochial School, 224
Schwalenburg, Father, St. Peter's R. C.,
224
Swarts, Major, 225
Stowitts, Rev. Mr., 229, 230; Rondout
Presbyterian Church, 226
Snyder, Alexander, 226
Sayre, Rev. Jas. M., 227
Spencer, Jas. M. (Contributor of Storms
& Floods), 396
Styles, Harold A., 411; Army Field
Clerk, WWI, Court Stenographer, 274
Smith, Harry G., 230
Sleightsburgh, 233
Strivings, Rev. Roscoe S., 233
St. Mark's A. M. E. Church, 237
Seventh Day Adventists, 237
Stickettee, Rev. Jno. B., Pastor, 238
Shultis, Rev. Albert H., Pastor, 238
Sleght, Johannes, 240
Salisbury, Sylvester, 240
School Dist. No. 3, 243
Schools (History of Education), 249-257
St. Mary's Academy, 246
School Dist. No. 2, 246
Shull, Jno. E., Principal, 248
Shear, Sylvester R., Supt. of Schools, 248
Service, Robert J., 249
St. Ursula Academy, 250
Schmid, Alfred, 253
Sewage disposal, 258
Supply of Pure Water, 258
Shue's Lake, 258
Sawkill Stream, 258
Smith, Dr. Geo. C., 260, 261, 262
Stebbins, Jno. R., Lawyer, 260
Sweeney, Jas. J., Bluestone, 263
St. Benedictine Sisters, The Order of,
264
Sanitarium, Our Lady of Victory, 264
Span.-Am. War, 268
Schwab, Chas., 272
Sedan, Fr., 273
St. Mehiel, Fr., 273
Somme, Fr., 272
Schirick, Geo. S., (1st soldier killed in
action, WWI), 273
Sutton, Capt. A. M., WWI, 274
Snyder, Capt.-Dr. Frederick (WWI), 274
Steele, Capt. Dr. Leonard K. (WWI),
274
Strugnell, J. G., 275
Shader, Edw. 1st Patrolman, 281
Snyder, Chas., Cashier Nat. Uls. Bk., 289,
290
Snyder, Henry D. H.,
Snyder, Edgar, 300
Snyder, Jacob Lou, Founder, 326
Snyder Grist Mill, 326
Snyder, L. E., Ice dealer,
Smith, Jos. S., Cashier, 290
Scudder, S. D., Sr., Bookkeeper, Teller,
Kingston Nat. Bk., Tannerville Nat.
Bk., 290, 411
Scudder, S. D., Jr., Jeweler, Tr., director,
312, 313, 411
Schwarzwaelder, S. B., Director, 291
Shandaken Town, 293
Shufeldt, Alexander B., 294; Universal
Road Machy., 295; Director, 309; V. P.
State Bk., 395
Saxe, John H., Pres. St. N. Y. Bank, &c.,
294, 295; Director Olive, 296; Trustee
Uls. Co., 301; S. I., ex-Co. Clk., ex-
Sheriff, Farmer, Real Estate, 326
Schoonmaker, C. H., Deyo Cider Mill
Co., 294
Stephens, Mildred, Bookkeeper, 295
Stephens, Howard, Jr., (In Armed
Forces) St. N. Y. Bank Clerk, 296
Sykes, Lorenzo A., 296, 302

- Sampson, Henry A., Trustee, Director, 296, 302
 Shultis, Edgar T., Director & Trustee, Vice Pres., Ice Mfr., 296, 304
 Stock, Louis N., 296
 Shafer, Wm. C., Pres. Uls. Co. S. I., 301
 Simpson, Jas. A., Co. Clerk, Phoenicia, 302
 St. John, Howard R., Trustee, Director Olive, Co-op. Agt. &c., 302, 326
 Schoonmaker, Lyman & Co., Builders, 411
 Schoonmaker, M. Peter, Treasurer, &c., 307
 Schoonmaker, Commander, U. S. N., 354, 355
 Stephan, Fredk., trustee, 302
 Stephan, Jr., Fredk., Assembly, Asst. D. A. Attorney, 304, 309
 Stephan & Sterley, Lawyers, Counsel Homeseekers', 310
 Sterley, Jno. B., Clerk Bd. of Elections, Rep. Leader,
 Staples, Mary M., Trustee, 395
 Salzmänn, J. W., Member Bd. of Education, 303
 Stockbridge, Jason W. & Mrs., Sec'y R. S. Bank, (In Armed Forces), 305
 Savings & Loan Assn's, 309
 Sav. & Loan Assoc. of Kingston, 311
 Sav. & Loan Assoc. (new bldg.), 313
 Southard, F. L., 310
 Stuart, Miss Lila, Kirmess, 357, 358
 Storms & Floods, 397
 Stone Ridge, 397
 Simpson, Jas. V., Capt. Police Dep., 401
 Stroudt, Fredk. C., Lieut. Police Dep., 401
 Sanford, Harold A., Dep. Chief, Fire Fire Dep., 402
 Saugerties March Club, "Continentials," 408
 Shandaken, March Club "Continentials," 408
 Sudderley, Chas., Dem. Leader, Saugerties, Member "Continentials," 408
 St. Stephen's College, 415
 Schaeffer, Mary A., Librarian, 395
 Snyder, Fredk., Lecturer, & Mrs., 395
 Tompkins, Calvin, 5
 "Thomas Cornell," Steamer, 6, 68
 Teller Bros., Tannery, 12
 Treadwell, Misses Margaret D. W. & Mary, 15, 110
 Tappen, Christopher, Homestead, 240, 22
 Tappen, Christoffel, 22
 Temple Emanuel, 22, 236
 Tappen, Christopher, 5, and Co., 23
 Tappen, Peter, 23
 Tietjen Bldg., 24
 Tremper, Jno., House, 27
 Tillotson, Jno. C., 27
 Tillotson, Jno. C. Mrs., daughter of Chancellor Livingston, 27
 TenEyck, Matthew, 28
 TenBroeck, Col. Wessel, 29
 Tremper, Capt. Jacob H., 32, 67
 Tremper, Jacob H. Jr., 32, 122
 Thompson, Matthew, E., 34
 Turner, Benj., Trustee, 45, 307
 Tappen Bldg., later Bernstein Bldg., 49
 Tootill the Tailor, 49
 Turk, Wm. J., Planing Mill, 53
 Tunney, Gene, 57
 Tolley, Wm., store, 62
 Teller, W. Romer, Boise, Ida., 64
 Teller, George, 65
 Teller, Myron, II, architect, 65, 293
 Teller, Mrs. Myron II, 65
 Tanning, 69
 Tappen-DeWitt ho., (Grand-aunt's), 90
 Tansill, Minnie V. V. B., 93
 Tavern, Tomkins & Conrad Elmendorfs, 94
 Tremper, Wilhelminus, 112
 Tupper, Mrs. Mary, 121
 Tappen, Geo., homestead, Green St., 128
 Tappen, Jno., lawyer, editor The Plebian, 131
 Tremper, Jacob, Mansard roof Ho.; Main and Green, 132
 Tappen, Chris., Jr., 133
 Thompson, Dr. & Mrs., 133
 TenBroeck, Cornelius, homestead built 1776, now City's, 137
 Threats of Civil War over Slavery, 145
 Tubby, Jas. G., 163
 Twaalfskill, 66
 Taylor, Dr. J. S. Spottisford, Bacteriologist, 94, 267
 Taylor, Mrs. Dr., 94
 Teller, Mr. & Mrs. Myron, 260, owned opposite mansion, (Bogardus Tavern) where Gen. Washington was also entertained, (now Kennedy Apts.), Trustee, 307
 Tanner, Major Al., 1st volunteer to answer Lincoln's call to arms, Civil War, 102
 Treadwell, C. S., and
 Treadwell, Mrs., 15, 109, 291
 TenBroeck, Jacob, stone mansion built 1803, became Miss Sarah Reynolds', then Rodie Family's, 136
 Terry Bros., Brick, succeeded father, Albert Terry founder & pioneer, 165
 TenBroeck, 12
 Turk, Jacob, 35
 Trinity M. E. Church, 231
 Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Ch., 232
 Tesschenmaeker, Petrus, Pastor 1st Dutch, 210

- Thompson, Jno. S., 304
 Thompson, Frank, director, Packer, 78,
 220, 310
 Tappen, Richard W., Bluestone, Vice
 P., 292
 Tappen, Mrs. Richard, 292
 Thompson, A. Wesley, Mayor, Banker,
 247, 286, 292
 Tappen, Chas., Teller & Treas., 290, 308
 Tappen, Chas. & Mrs., 406
 Teachers, (History of Education), 249-
 257
 Toole, Alice, principal clerk, 254
 Tompkins, Capt. Rob. F., Military Com-
 pany, 268
 Tompkins, Edw., 302
 Terry, 1st. Lieut., Director, 268, 291
 Typhoid Fever Epidemic, 269
 Toul, France, 273
 Tammany, Walter W., 274
 Thompson, Ray, 2d. Lieut., 274
 Thomas, Frank, (Died in Service), 275
 Thomas, Herbert E., Trustee, Co. Treas.
 Rep. Leader, Sup., with C. M.
 Thomas' Sons & Arthur E. Thomas,
 302
 Twaalfskill Hose, 284
 Taylor, S. Maxwell, Clerk U. Co., S. I.,
 302
 Tongue, Alfred W., Bookkeeper, 304
 Tongue, James, Pres., 310
 Turner, Jos. D., Accountant, 411
 TenHagen, Harry V., asst. Treas. K. S.
 Bk., 309
 Terwilliger, Wm. B., 309
 Textiles & Products, 337
 Toll Gates Tales, 396-7
 Townsend, Sarah, asst. Librarian, 395
- Ulster Oil Transport Co., Inc., 8
 Ulster Co. Sav. Inst., 18, 299
 Ulster Co. Bar, 21, 181-190
 Ulster Co. Tuberculosis Hos., 22, 86,
 161
 Union Ave., 43
 U. & D. R. R., 25, 46, 53
 Union Station built, 70
 Udelwitz, J., tailor, 119
 U. & D. Bridge, 137
 Ulster Fdy. & Machine Shop, 139
 Ulster Co. House, 145
 Ulster Plebian, 5, 131
 Ulster County, 14
 United Cigar & Whelan Drug Store,
 Bldg., owned by F. Forman, 51
 Up-to-date Store, Frank Forman, 50
 Ulster Academy, 84, 246
 Ulster Co. News, 135
 U. S. Post Office, 230
 Utter, William, 243
 Union Hose, 284
- Ulster, Town of, 293
 Up-Broadway & West Shore Crossing,
 341
 VanSlyke, G. W., & Horton, 14
 VanSteenburgh homestead, not burned,
 20
 Vanderlyn house, 23, 49
 VanGaasbeck, Peter, 27
 do Sarah DuMond, widow of Peter, 29
 VanDerlyn, Jno., artist, 31
 VanGaasbeck, Thomas, 34
 Vosburgh, Abram, Dr., 44
 VanKeuren, Johannis M., 45
 VanEteen, Judge J. G., lawyer, Co.
 Judge, partner A. J. Cook, & father,
 J. E. VanEtten, 191, 46, 408
 VanKeuren, Lucas, St. James St. House,
 47
 Van Norstrand, Mr., father of Dr. Van-
 Norstrand, bought Victory Loan Bond
 WWI, 1917, \$3,000 at Island Dock, 47
 VanDeusen Dwlg., 47
 do., Mrs. Columbus, 47, 229
 do. Miss Ella, 47
 VanKeuren, Miss Ethel, (Mrs. Wm. Mc-
 Namee), 69
 VanKeuren, W. Scott, Sup. of Streets,
 (wife Mamie P. VanKeuren), 69
 Vignes, Wm., jeweler, 74
 Vignes, Wm., Mrs.,
 Vignes, Marion (m. Hon. Roscoe Irwin),
 74
 Vignes, Anna, N. Y.
 Vallette, Wm., drummer, Civil War,
 120th Reg., 75, 88
 VanDeusen, H. L., Freeman, reporter &
 historian, 80
 Views, Golden Hill, Keyout, 86
 VanWagenen, V. B., lawyer, 88, 89, 122,
 290
 VanBuren, A. H., City Judge, lawyer,
 City of N. Y., Counsel, partner J. J.
 Linson, Historian, 89
 VanBuren, Tobias, stone house, 92
 do. William, 92
 do. Cornelius, 93
 VanEtten, Lawrence E., Leader, B. B.
 member, att. Princeton, New Rochelle
 Eng. & Co., Specialist Parks, & Co., 3, 191,
 342-49
 VanEtten, Elizabeth B. Schoonmaker,
 New Rochelle, wife L. E. VanEtten,
 Founder Womans' Club & Co., 342-349
 VanAnden-Dodge, Ice Cream Mfy., 107
 VanWagenen, Dr. Harry P., 114
 VanWagenen, Mrs. H. P.
 VanWagenen Apartments,
 VanWagenen, Supervisor 1st Ward, 401,
 VanKleeck, Jonathan, 116
 VanDeusen Family, 120
 VanWagenen, Aartseen, 115

- VanHoevenburgh, Dr H., 125, 230
 VanSteenburgh, Matthias, 126
 do. Tobias, Jr., only house not burned,
 127
 VanDerlyn, Kate, 130
 do Jno. the Younger, 130
 do Dr. Peter, 133
 Village Market, 133
 VanKeuren, Old Homestead, St. James
 St., now Luke Miner's heirs, 136
 VanLeuven Mansion, near Manor Ave.,
 137
 VanLeuven Place, 138
 "Vanda" brought plague, to Rondout,
 161
 VanDemark, Jas. H., 164
 Voorhis, R. N., Dimick Mills, 167
 VanSteenburgh, Dirck, Fair St., Gun-
 smith, 123
 VanBuren double house, 129
 VanAken, J. L., former Broadway block,
 Grocer, 139
 VanBuren, Martin, 106, visited Senator
 Jno. Sudam, cor. Wall & Main Sts.,
 106
 Vanderlyn, Nick, 124
 VanKeuren, Gerritt & Abram, 130; Rev-
 olutionary ho., burned & rebuilt;
 Vanderlyn Ho. Smedes Family, Jas.
 Smedes, occ., 130; Now owned by An-
 derson Carl, son of Herbert Carl, 130
 VonGansic, Lawrence, 399
 VanEtten, Wm. H., clerk, 400, 290, 291,
 292; Pres. Trust, Pres. W. B'd., 400;
 Voss, Fred H., M. D., Bd. of Health
 Commissioner, 400
 VanDeusen, Jas. L., director, 296
 VanDeusen, Jacob B., trustee, 307
 VanDerSluys, Andrew, Teacher, 239
 VanSlyke, J. G., Rev., pastor 1st Re-
 formed Dutch Ch., 208, 209, 210, 211
 VanGaasbeck, Laurentius, pastor, 210
 VanGaasbeek, Abraham, 240
 VanGaasbeek, Cornelius H., Cashier &
 Pres., 290
 VanDenBosch, Laurentius, Pastor, 210
 Vas, Petrus, pastor, 210
 VanWagenen, Hardenburgh, pastor, 210
 Vanderveer, David N., 210
 VanDerveer, Wm. A., 304
 Venno, Rev. Maurice W., Rector St.
 John's, (Chaplain in Armed Forces),
 216
 Van Santvoord, Rev. Cornelius, Chap-
 lain Civil War, Pastor Saugerties Re-
 formed Ch., Fair St. Refd. Ch., 217, 407
 Valk, Lawrence B., architect, 229
 VanDerHeys, Andreies, 242
 VanKeuren, Katherine, 244
 VanKeuren, Willard, Banker, 406
 VanKeuren, Capt. Wm. S., State Depart-
 ment of Navigation, Rep. Leader, As-
 sembly., 406
 VanKeuren, Mrs. Wm. S., 406
 VanKeuran, Jas. E., 411
 VanValkenburgh, R. H., principal No. 5,
 249
 VanIngen, B. C., Principal High School
 and Supt. of Schools, 250
 VanIngen, Mrs., 250
 Vogt, 1st Patrolman, Police Dept., 281
 VanEtten Homestead, Lucas Ave., 411
 VanLeuven, James, trustee, 300
 Vandling, Abraham H., 307
 Vandermark, Jacob H., 307
 Vincent, Arthur E., Forst Co. Office
 Mgr., 314
 VanPelt, Henry T., Supt. Met. Life, 316
 VandeMark, Mill, 327
 VanAken, Harry H., Lawyer, N. Y., 356,
 357
 VanBuren, Raymond, Sgt. Police Dep.,
 402
 VanBuren, R. C., Insurance, 370-395
 VanBuren, Mrs.,
 VanSantvoord, Miss Gertrude, 407
 VanValkenburgh, Wm. A., Ins., Leading
 Man, Boards, etc., 370-395

 Water Commission, Bd. of Water Sup-
 ply, (Cooper Lake), J. Dwyer, 9
 Washington Ave., 10, 12, 124, 191, 128
 Warren St., 13
 Wynkoop Ho., Green St., 13, (Gen.
 Washington & staff called), 133
 World War I, 14
 Wall & John Sts., 23, 99
 Willow, vicinity, Herbert Carl & H.,
 Eighmey both leading men born there,
 24
 Wonderly Store, succeeding G. A. Hart,
 25, 51
 Westbrook, F. L., lawyer, West Shore RR
 Atty., father, F. A. & Alfred, 29, 40
 Warden, Mr., principal at Old Kingston
 Academy, 30
 Westbrook, Theodric R., Member Con-
 gress, Sup. Ct. Judge, 30
 Westbrook, Kate, curator, Senate Ho., 31
 Westbrook, Mae, custodian State Mu-
 seum, 31
 Winston, Mr. & Mrs. Jas. O., 32
 Wood, Mrs., Mother of Simon Wood, Pa-
 trolman, dec'd., (and of Mrs. S. D.
 Hood), 35
 Weston, Wm., 1st Troy Steam Laundry,
 37
 Warren, Chas. Appleton, owner up-town,
 Branch P. O., 40
 Warren, Mrs. Chas. Appleton (Janet
 Sanford), 40
 Wagenfohr, Milton H. (Daily Freeman),
 40
 Wagenfohr, Mrs. Milton H., 40

- Whelan, Dr. Robert and Mrs., 44
 Washburn, Eleanor Hutton, (Mrs. George), 47
 Weber, Jno., Crispell Place on Weinberg, 47
 Winne, L. S. & Co., Hardware, 52, 47, Trustee, 307
 B. J. Winne, Sr., Eagle Hotel, 52, Trustee, 308
 Winne, Alonzo and Mrs. (retired), 53, 52
 Winne, Jas. S. and Mrs. Jim, 53, 52, 285, Chief, 300
 Winne, Davis, Sheriff, 52, 300
 Winne, Ogden F., partner of L. S., 55
 Winne, Benj. J. II, prop. L. S. Winne & Co., 55
 Winter, Edward, stationery, books and pianos, 55
 Winter, Chas., E. Winter & Sons, 55, 133, 237; Geo. & Son continue on
 Winter, Wm., Rondout, stationery, books etc., 56, 78, 247
 Western Union, 56
 Winne, Cornell's, 11
 Washington, Gen. Geo., 209
 Woodstock, 258, 266, 272, 273
 Weiner, Issac, 248, 58, 260, 303
 Worf, Jno., 58
 Washington Hall, 58
 "Tubby" Winter, 58
 Wieber, Henry E., Mayor, 59, 84
 Winter, Edward, Piano Tuner, 60
 Wilbur, 139, 66, 141, 233, 236
 West Shore RR built, 69, 76; Waiting Room, West Shore Crossing torn down, 70
 "Weems, Mason N.," steamer, 67
 Winne, Chris, House, Joy's Lane, 12
 Wall St., opens to N. Front, 1826, 49
 Williams, Samuel, Sup. 3d Ward, 401
 Wiltwyck, 239
 Warden, David B., Rev., 242
 Weil's Son David, City Official, Irwin Administration, 80
 WPA Administration Office, Strand & Hasbrouck Ave., 81
 Walden Medium Prison, 82, 125
 Wurts St., 84
 West Shokan, N. Y. Reservoir, 88
 Warren, Dr. Geo. S., 91
 Weber's Market, 92
 Wood Bros., Shoes, 95
 Windstorm (1853), 97 Blew steeple down, 97
 Winne, H. W., Hotel, 102
 Warren, Ira V. D., Publisher Leader & Ulster Co. News, 105
 Weller, Mrs., Dwg., 109
 Wiltwyck Hose, Fire Engine Co., 284, 112
 Wells, Jas., barber, 118
 Warren, C. A. Bldg., 120
 (Mr. Warren loses Branch Post Office)
 Walton, Chas. W., Senator, Lawyer, Member of Wiswall, Walton, Wood & MacAffer, Albany & Kingston, 121, 291
 Warren, Mrs. F. W., Treas. Home for Aged, 410
 Warren, F. W., 136, 128, 130
 Westinghouse, Geo. Jr. & Westinghouse, Geo. III, 132
 Walworth, Mrs., Teacher ladies at Kingston Academy, 133
 Wilbur Toll Gate, 140
 Washington Rifles, 145
 Wurts, Maurice, 160, 226
 West Shore Crossing, 112
 Washburn, Geo., Brick, 165
 Washburn Bros., Brick, 165
 Wilson, Woodrow, Pres., Notified of his re-election 1916 by the Author, 414, 415, 279
 Wilson, Mrs., 415
 Wilson, Miss Margaret, 415
 Weekstein, Rev. Johannes, pastor 1st Dutch Ch., 210
 Waters, Rev. Geo., 214
 Watson, Rev. Jno. Henry, 214
 Williams, Rev. Leighton, 216
 Wesley, John, Founder of Methodism, 218
 Warren, Rev., 219
 Williams, Rev., St. James, 219, 208
 Wattson, Rev. Lewis T., Church of Holy Cross, 220
 Wynkoop, Miss Henrietta, 220
 Wynkoop, Dirck, Judge, Trustee, 240
 Waters, Rev. Mr., 221
 Weinberg, 233
 Witte, Rev. Ernest L., 235
 Wolff, Rev. D., Rabbi, 236
 Weaver, Rev., pastor, 237
 Williams, Rev. H. H., pastor, 237
 Wood, J. Allan, veteran, Span.-Am. War, 268; Chief of Police Dept., 280; Contributor to History
 War Declared, Span.-Am., 1898, 268
 World War I, Kingston in, 271
 Woerner, Edw. J., 272
 Weed, Chas. E., 273
 White, Wm., 273
 Winne, Benj. J., II, 1st Lieut. World War I, 274
 Winne, C. W., Director, 294
 Winne, Hilda M., clerk, 295
 Wood, Chas. S., Director, Merchant, 294
 Wood, Mrs. Chas. S., 294
 Wood, Clyde K. (Army Field Clerk, W. W. I), 274
 Woodrow, Leonard E. (killed in action, W. W. I, 275
 White, "Dodger," 1st Patrolman, P. D., 281
 Weiner Hose, 284
 Washington Steamer No. 3, 285

- Weber, Geo., Chief Fire Dept., 285
 Weber, Carl A., director, 72; druggist, 292
 Weber, John E., director, 292
 Weber, John, 303
 Weber, Chas. J., Supt. Met. Life, 316
 Warren, Wm. A., director, 290
 Wolf, Miss Lillian A., Clerk Nat. Uls. Co. Bk., 290
 Wieber, Henry J., Mayor, Director, Plumber, 291
 Wieber, Henry, Director, 310
 Will, Carl, Head Bookkeeper State Bank, 295
 Wolven, Noah, 300; Merchant, P. M., 410
 Washburn, Geo., Member Assembly, Brick Mfr., 300
 Winfield, Holt N., 308; Pres. & Trustee, K. Sav. Bank, Farmer, Ulster Park, 309
 Walter, Fred J., Pres. Homeseekers', official Hildebrandt Dry Dock Building Co., Member Bd. of Ed'n, 310
 Walker, Artemus S., Atty. & Director, 311
 Wurts, Jacob D., Co. Clerk, Dem. Leader, Director, 311
 Wicks, Senator Arthur, Chairman Senate Executive Committee, elected 8 terms, 313
 Williams, Fred J., Mgr., Met. Life, 316
 Weidner, Chas. H., director Olive, Justice Peace, 324
 Weeks, John J., director Olive, 324
 Weeks, Aug. S., Pres. & director Olive, 324
 Winchell, Benj. F., director Olive, 324
 Winchell, Grover C., director Olive, 326
 War Contracts, W. W. II, 332-337
 Webb, Capt. & Mrs., U. S. Navy, 406
 Whitney, Hiram F. and Mrs. Ida Coons Whitney, 409
 Whitney, Wm. H., 1st Lieut. W. W. II, 409
 Y. M. C. A. (Cent.), 22, 94, 88, 230, 220, 230
 Yallum, M., 74, 80
 Young, Rev. Paul M., 235
 Zoller, Daniel & Son, 140
 Zoller, Fred, Coal, Store, Real Estate, Wilbur, 140
 Zucca, Paul, Alderman, 1st Ward, 398

